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VIOLATION OF FAITH.

Consul Hay Reports the Action of

WASHINGTON, April 19.-United States Consul Hay, at Pretoria, has notified the State Department by cable of the reported action of the members of the Chicago

of a filibustering party, which would have carry the suspension to within one year of enabled the United States authorities to the time of compulsory retirement, prevent their departure. Similarly, the The regimental organization is discon-Portuguese authorities probably themselves obliged to let the unknown men pass through Lourenco Marques, and

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IT WAS BEFORE THE DAY OF

THEY USED TO SAY "WOMAN'S WORK IS

**NEVER DONE."** 

## Flavor READY TO ADVANCE

Lord Roberts' Military Preparations Are Complete.

BOERS WITHDREW FROM WEPENER

General Brabant Back Again at Aliwal North-Stormy Weather in the Pree State.

LONDON, April 2, 4:20 A. M.—A deluge of rain, lasting 16 days, has brought the operations in the southeastern part of the Free State almost to a standstill. The creeks have become roaring rivers, and the roads are streams of mud.

the roads are streams of mud.

A singular message, dated Bloemfontein, April 18, 19:55 A. M., and beginning.

"Via Press Censor, Bloemfontein," reports an exchange of shots in the direction of De Wet's Dorp, where the Boers are said to be concentrating, "after their withdrawal from Wepener." There is nothing else to indicate that the investment of Wepener has been abandoned by the Boers. Notwithstanding the rain, however, the British have made some however, the British have made some progress, as De Wet's Dorp has been occupied by them, probably by the advance of General Rundle's division. De Wet's Dorp is about 24 miles from Wepener.

An obscure message from Aliwal North, dated April 19, says that General Brabant has arrived there, but whether he returned alone or with his troops is not clear.

Boer reports from Aliwal North aver that 8000 or 10,000 Boers are at Wepener. Extended reports of the Bloemfontein concert for the benefit of the widows and orphans have been cabled. No less than seven separate accounts have been pub-lished in London today. The concert, the weather, and the bare statement that the weather, and the bare statement that Lord Roberts is ready to move, are about the only things that the censor has allowed to pass, and the correspondent whe announces that Lord Roberts is ready to move does not specify the direction in which he is going.

General Hunter, from Natal, commanding the newly formed division, arrived at Bloemfontein yesterday (Thursday), and left immediately after conferring with

and left immediately after conferring with Lord Roberts. To what point he pro-ceeded is not mentioned, but it is under-stood that he will operate west of Bloem-fontein.

the Chicago Ambulance Corps.

it would appear that unless the British Government can induce the Portuguese to take a different view of their obliga-tions, Portuguese South Africa will re-main an open doorway for recruits entering the Transvaal.

#### FREE STATE BOERS QUIET. Both Sides Steadily Prepare for the Coming Struggle.

LONDON, April 20.-The Bloemfontein orrespondent of the Daily Chronicle, telegraphing Thursday, says:
"The Boers in the immediate neighbor-hood are quiet, but both sides are steadily

preparing for the coming struggle. Lord Roberts is now ready." A dispatch to the Morning Post from Kimberley, dated Wednesday, says:
"Lord Methuen has issued a proclama-

tion forbidding civilians to carry arms without military permits, and ordering rebels to surrender all serviceable modern arms by May 6. At present the military here are mainly occupied in collecting arms and arresting rebels, but everything points to an early resumption of activity."

The Ladysmith correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, in a dispatch dated April

"The news of the nature of the dispatch of Lord Roberts to the War Office regarding the Spion Kop operations has created much comment locally, but no regulations are yet mentioned."

Wilhelmina Received Peace Boers. THE HAGUE, April 19.—The Boer peace commissioners, headed by Dr. Leyds, had an audience with Queen Wilhelmina this afternoon, lasting a quarter of an hour. The delegates apparently were much gratified by the affability of Her Majesty. Subsequently they were received in pri-vate audience by the Queen's mother.

## NEW DIAMOND BEDS.

De Beers Company Will Not Work Them, to Prevent Overproduction.

BERLIN, April 19 .- The Deutsche Colonial Zeitung publishes a telegram from President Passard, the well-known Ger-man Colonial, to the effect that the De man Colonial, to the effect that the De Beers Mining Company has secured a controlling interest in the properties of the Southwest African Company, on whose soil, near Gibson, Great Namaquala, diamond blue clay beds have been found. Dr. Passard also asserts that the De Beers Company will, if possible, prevent the working of these new mines, fearing competition and a fall in price. He calls upon the German members of the He calls upon the German members of the company to tell the full truth regarding the matter, as there is a prospect of grave injury to the interests of the German colony in South Africa.

#### SPANISH CABINET CRISIS. Resignation of the Ministerial Coun-

cII. MADRID, April 19 .- On account of dis-

sensions among its members, the minis-terial council has been displaced by a new The new council is as follows: President of the Council and Minister of Ma-rine, Senor Silvela; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Marquis Campo; Minister of Fi-nance, Marquis Villaverde; Minister of

Interior, Senor Dato; Minister of War, General Azcarraga; Minister of Public Instruction, Senor Alix; Minister of Agri-culture and Public Works, Senor Gasset. No disturbance followed the change in Ministers were members of the retiring Cabinet. Senor Sivela, General Azcar-raga, Marquis de Villaverde, and Senor Dato.

Gold Coast Rebellion Spreading. ACCRA, Gold Coast Colony, West Africa, April 19.—The Governor, Sir Mitchell Hodgson, wires from Kumassie that the other tribes are rising again, and he asks for assistance. The loyal Bekwis have been attacked by the Ashantees, and 500 have been killed. It is feared that this will compel them to join the rebellion. Evidently the matter is extremely serious, and was minimized when it was too late.

German Naval Bill. NEW YORK, April 19.—A dispatch to the Herald from Berlin says: A movement in favor of the navy bill has begun in the ranks of the Centrist party. The organs of the party announce

with unanimity that the measure will be passed about the middle of May.

STOCKHOLM, April 19.—The Riksdag has voted 3,000,000 kroner for ammunition and rifles, 12,000,000 for new field artillery, 220,000 for volunteer rifle associations, and has agreed to increase the new naval construction estimates for 1901 to 1,725,000

Kaiser and Prince of Wales. ALTOA, Prusaia, April 19.—Emperor William arrived here unexpectedly today and cordially greeted the Prince of Wales, with whom he conversed for a considerable time, while the Prince was waiting to continue his journey homeward.

od for Indian Famine Sufferer WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Navy Department has secured a 5000-ton steam-er to carry the wheat and other food supplies collected by charitable organiza-tions in New York to the plague and famine sufferers in India.

Prince of Wales Starts Home. COPENHAGEN, April 19.- The Prince of Vales started home this morning.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

Provisions of the New Bill Drawn Up by the Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Secretary Root had a further hearing before the Senate committee on military affairs today upon his proposition for the reorganization of the Army.
A subcommittee of the full committee

reported a measure intended to meet the more urgent needs of the service, which it is expected will be pressed during the present session. This provides that the present staff officers shall continue to be State Department by cable of the reported action of the members of the Chicago ambulance corps, in taking up arms in the Boer army instead of continuing with the hospital corps, to which they had pledged themselves upon leaving the United States. Apparently the Portuguese authorities at Lourenco Marques had doubts as to the actual neutrality of the men, for the party was detained many days at the port before they were allowed to proceed over the railroad to Pretorial. The dispatches state that a letter from Miss Barton turned the tide in their favor. Miss Barton was said to have declared that certain members of the party were known to her, and she believed they were going under true colors.

The officials here say nothing can be done by them to prevent such violations of faith as are reported from South Africa. The men did not go out with arms, and so did not fulfill the legal description of a filibustering party, which would have enabled the United States anthorities.

tinued for the artillery, which is to belong to the line, and is to be divided into coast and field artillery under a chief of artillery selected from the Colonels of artillery, and with a force of 13 Colonels, 12 Lieutenant-Colonels, 35 Majors, 16 Captains and a like number of First and Second Lieutenants, and not to exceed 17,448 privates. There are to be not exceeding 18 field batteries. The artillery is to be increased to the figure named at the rate of 20 per cent each year until the aggregate is reached. Provision is made for the appointment of Veterinary Surgeons and of Regimental Chaplains, and the last sections confer upon the senior Major-General the rank of Lieutenant-General, and upon the Ad-jutant-General the rank of Major-General,

#### THE PRESIDENT AT PATERSON Mr. and Mrs. McKinley the Guests of Mrs. Hobart.

PATERSON, N. J., April 19.—President and Mrs. McKinley, Mrs. Hobart, widow of the late Vice-President; her son, Garret A. Hobart, and the President's s here at 3:50 this afternoon. As the train passed Park avenue it slowed down and the President appeared on the platform and bowed repeatedly to the great crowd which had assembled there and whi cheered enthusiastically. The par alighted from their car at the Broadway Station. Mr. and Mrs. 'McKinley and Mrs. Hobart entered the Hobart carriage and were driven to Carroll Hall, Mrs. Hobart's residence. The President and his wife will be the guests of Mrs. Hobart until Saturday morning, when they will leave for New York. Tomorrow night they will probably attend the fair at the Armory. The President will leave New York shortly after midnight Sunday for Canton, O. He will stop over for sev-eral hours in Washington Monday, to sign bills and transact whatever other important business may await him.

## BRYAN'S HEALTH.

He Says He Never Felt Better in His Life.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.-The following dispatch was received this afternoon from Austin, Tex.: "To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

You may state for me that the stories that I am in ill health are untrue. I have never felt better in my life. I speak to-night at the University Auditorium, and next Saturday at Yeargin's Grove, this county, and next Tuesday at Wichita,

Fortune Story a Fake.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Nothing is known at Albany, N. Y., of the large fortune said to have been left by Rousler Wandell, a hermit, and to which a dispatch from St. Louis says Harry B. Wandell and Mrs. Adam Weist, of that city, are heirs. The Surrogate's office cannot find anything concerning such an estate. and anything concerning such an estate.

Petition in Bankruptey. CHICAGO, April 19.-Liabilities amounting to \$218,140 are scheduled in a petition in bankruptcy filed in the United States District Court by John D. Briggs, a large stockholder in the Findlay Rolling Mill Company, Findlay, O. Most of the debta were contracted at Cleveland, in 1897. Justice, Marquis Vadillo; Minister of the There are no assets.

## HEGIRA FROM JAPAN

How Islands Are Scoured for Steerage Passengers.

PROMISED JOBS AND GOOD PAY

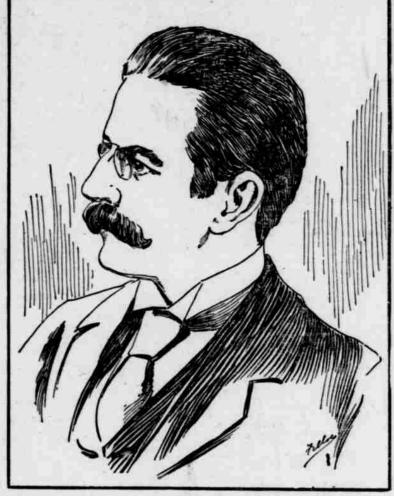
0,000 Already Booked for Pacific Coast of America and Twice as Many More May Come.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 12.—Steamer Milos, which, with 94 Japanese immi-grants, arrived here this morning, is still hampered with her passengers, an irregu-larity in her papers and a declaration that larity in her papers and a declaration that she has more passengers than the law allows a ship of her size to carry, and in trouble with the customs officials. It was threatened today that she would be sent back to Japan, but the Captain hopes, through the German Consulate, to adjust the difficulty tomorrow. The rumor that the Milos on the voyage had passed the wreck of some large sailing craft in midocean is absolutely denied by her master. The steamer Miowera, arriving from Australia and Honolulu, reports the bubonic plague gaining in Sydney and abating in

Another Shiplond of Japanese.

TACOMA, April 19.—According to an of-plague gaining in Sydney and abating in facer of the Northern Pacific steamship the Hawalian port. Serious strikes of Jap-

### PRESIDENT'S NEW PRIVATE SECRETARY.



George Bruce Cortelyon, of New York, has been appointed to the position of secretary to the President, in place of John Addison Porter, who has been compelled to resign, owing to persistent ill health. Mr. Porter has not been a well man for more than a year, and alugh he retained his rost, much of his work has been done by Mr. Cortelyou, who held the position of assistant. The new secretary is 28 years old, and is a solon of one of the oldest and most prominent families of New York. He has held political places almost coptinuously since 1884. In that year he was in the Appraiser's office, at New York, and since 1889 was connected with the Postoffice Department. In 1895 he was made private stenographer to the President, and two years ago was given the place he now holds. He is a graduate of the Georgetown and Columbia Law Schools. Mr. Cortelyou will assume his new

Goodwin, over 10,000 Japanese were booked anese contract inhorers are occasioning for passage to this coast in Kobe and Much uncasiness in the vicinity of Hono-Yokohama, in the two weeks preceding the sailing of the Goodwin from Japan. Of this large army of coolies, over 3400 arrived on the Sound inside of three days: the Riojun Maru having 1300 aboard, the German steamer Milos 1614, and the Good-win 1117, while the Braemar is following with 1016 of them, and several other ships clearing for Portland and other ports containing the remainder of this army of

According to this officer, immigration agents have been "working" the agri-cultural districts of Japan for recruits. telling the Japs that all they have to do is to raise \$60 in gold to be transported to a country flowing with milk and honey, and where every man will be given an easy position at \$1 a day gold. To prove they are telling the truth, these agents show letters from Japs in this country. and photographs of them dressed equal to

the white merchants in the ports. With such bright prospects in view, the of a large family of boys are induced to borrow money on their farms. or to raise it by mortgaging the earnings of the boys and the farm for \$60. The agent engages passage for them in the steerage of some of the trans-Pacific steamships for \$30 each, the balance being his commission; but which he can only collect after the emigrants have arrived in this country, as the law requires each Japanese to have at least \$30 on his arrival here. Not one of these men come to this country expecting to clear the forests or to till the ground, but every one has been led to believe an easy position at good wages in white men's house

awaits him. This officer says if something is not done soon to check the influx of Japanese before the year is out at least 20,000 more of them will be booked for this coast, as there are fully 100 agents in the various provinces of Japan, working up the lower class of Japs to raise \$60 each to reach a land where they can make more money in one year than they could in Japan in a lifetime.

No Japanese can leave the empire unless he is the master of some trade. It is remarkable how many cooks and dentists are being imported into this country. On one ship entering the Sound there were no less than 284 "dentists."

In addition to these emigration agents working for the profit there is in the business, there are several societies which are gathering the natives in the over-crowded districts, and providing them with the necessary outfits and shipping them to this, as well as to other coun-tries. It is understood that all the exthese societies are put to is to be repaid by the emigrant as soon as he is able to do so out of his earnings. But there are few cases on record where any of the Japs have repaid the sum expended on them by the benevolent societies, and therefore this system of exporting the surplus population is not as popular as

it was a year or so ago, Of the large number of Japanese enter-ing at Tacoma and Seattle, nearly all are dressed alike, and each one carries a small, old-fashloned hand-grip, all ex-actly alike in size, shape and material. Appearances indicate that the thousands passing through these ports had been outfitted by one man or firm, giving color to the statement that the work of exporting these men is being carried on in a systematic manner by an emigration

agent in Japan.

Very few of the immigrants are over five feet tail, and none of them will weigh more than 120 pounds. Few of them ap-pear to be over 25 years of age, while fully

Immigration Agent Walker has not con- | successful.

# STAMP TAX NUISANCE.

Petition for Abolition on Express and

Other Shipments.

WASHINGTON, April 19, - Chairman Payne, of the House committee on ways and means, today received a memorial and means, today received a memorial from the Merchants' Association of New York which will be presented to the co mittee tomorrow. It is an appeal for the abolition of the stamp taxes on express shipments, railroad and steamboat ship-ments and telegrams. The petitioners state they represent 1400 business firms in New York City, giving employment to several hundred thousand wage-earners, beside a non-resident membership of 20,000 business firms distributed throughout the United States. The memorial complains at considerable length of the "oppressive charges" exacted by express companies, speaking of them in strong terms as "moopolies of quasi-public function, beyond the reach of competition or the control of the Interstate Commerce Commission, to which other common carriers are subjected." It is stated that charges exacted by the express companies are ruinous to certain classes of mercantile business, and that to this the express companies add the stamp tax, placing it on the shipper

with the sanction of the Supreme Court. In this connection the petition says: "The express charges upon shipments in some cases equal the value of the goods. In an average of several thousand cases collected by the association, the express charges were more than the profit the article shipped, and were found to average in the classes of goods most frequently shipped by express from 6 per cent to 19 per cent of the value. Our investigations have shown wide discriminations in the charges imposed, favored classes of shippers who are permitted lesser rates than other classes, cumulative charges, differing charges for identical services, and other variations, the effect of which

is destructive." The petitioners, in conclusion, ask that the stamp tax on express shipments be either abolished or removed from the shipper and placed in a lump sum on the express companies, and they further re-quest the abolition of the stamp tax on railroad and steamship shipments and on

## PHILIPPINE TARIFF.

Duties on American Canned Goods. Preserves, Etc., May Be Reduced.

WASHINGTON, April 19.-The War Department has taken up the question of reducing the tariff on American canned goods, preserves, etc., going to the Philippines. The matter was brought to the attention of the Department by Represent-ative, Needham, of California, who reprepointed out that American canned goods, tomatoes, peaches, apricots, etc., were practically barred from the Philippines because of the military regulations con-tinuing the old Spanish prohibitory rates against these goods. As the Pacific Coast offers specially favorable shipping facilities for such goods, Mr. Needham urged that the rates be reduced to a point permitting American canned goods to find a market in the archipelago. He has received a letter from Assistant Secretary ment by bona fide citizens."

Governor Leaf South Dakes of the contract of the c Meiklejohn, who has charge of the cus-toms branch, saying the matter has been taken up for careful consideration with a view to determining whether a reduc-tion can be made, and Mr. Needham has reason to believe that his efforts will prove successful.

Governor Lee, of South Dakota, was the only one who opposed the resolution. His only one who opposed the resolution. His opposition was simply because he believed that the demand for cession to the states should be put first. A form of letters to be sent out to other Governors was adopt-

### LARGER POSTOFFICE came over on the Goodwin, but so far has rejected 18, because they could give no satisfactory reason for coming here.

Mercer Will Report Portland Bill in a Few Days,

ALSO BOISE BUILDING BILL

filver Democrats Bitter Against Cleveland for His Brooklyn Letter -Bryan Said to Be Run Down.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Chairman Mercer, of the House committee on public buildings said today that he intended to report in a very few days Representative Moody's bill for an appropriation for in-creasing the size of the Postoffice building at Portland. He also gave a strong inti-mation that the bill for a public building at Boise might also be reported.

Bryanites Bitter Against Cleveland. The Bryanites are raging today over the etter of Cleveland, and now are more bitter against him than ever, because he cannot be brought into line in favor of Bryan and the Chicago platform. All the abuse possible was heaped upon him to-day whenever any of the sliver wing of the party was approached.

A Stampede for Roosevelt.

It is declared to be the intention of the Administration and the Platt machine of New York to stampede the Philadelphia convention for Theodore Roosevelt for Vice-President, in spite of his declara-tion. The scheme is said to be to prevent the election of instructed delegates anywhere, and to force the nomination of Roosevelt in such a way that he will take it as a command from his party and can-

Bryan Breaking Down. Reports have reached Washington that Bryan is utterly worn out on account of the hard campaign he is making for renomination, and some men who have knowledge of his condition say that he will not be able to continue the vigorous campaign that he has been making for the past six months.

Timber on Public Lands. Representative Lacey, of Iowa, chair-man of the public lands committee, acting upon the recommendation of the Secre-tary of the Interior, has introduced a bill authorizing and regulating the sale and use of timber on the unappropriated and unreserved public lands. This bill pro-vides that the timber on the public lands of the United States and territories and Alaska, not reserved or appropriated, shall be disposed of in a legitimate manner to supply the necessities of those dependent upon the public timber in settling and developing the country. This timber is to be disposed of under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, who is to have an eye properly to protecting all water supplies and disposing of the timber at its appraised value. Timber procured under this act is to be used in the state or territory where cut, and proper precauforests through neglect or evil intention on the part of miners, prospectors and others availing themselves of the privi-leges of the bill. Mr. Lacey intends to bring this bill before the committee at an early day, and hopes to secure a favorable report. If such a report is made, the bill will undoubtedly be put through the House before the close of the present session, and probably in time to get it through the Scrutze if that holy is discount to favor Senate, if that body is disposed to favor

Cullom and His Tariff Vote.

Mason, who enjoys a seat in the United intes Senate by virtue of the suffrage of the Illinois Legislature, is credited with the remark that his colleague, Cullom, will be likely to be drowned on account of his vote on the Puerto Rican bill, or some such other slang expression regard-ing the prospects of Senator Shelby M. Cullom to succeed himself. It was generally supposed that the protectionists were going to get Mason, as he generally talks loud and long in opposition to nearly everything, and then votes for it, but the politician in him was too much, and he remained on the popular side to the end, probably in the hope of recuperating him-self in return for the opposition which he has manifested to the Philippines and other interests of the Administration. Cul-lom does not believe in the Puerto Rican tariff. In fact, he offered a free-trade amendment to the bill long before it came over from the House. He also insisted upon free trade with Hawaii when that bill was under consideration, and he had charge of it. Of course nobody can may that there should be any difference between Puerto Rico and Hawaii, and Cul-lom will have a hard time to convince the people that his change was due to anything else than influence. Cullom has a hard fight on his hands to succeed him-self, especially with a man like the pres-

## WESTERN GOVERNORS.

Protest Against the Lensing of Publie Arid Lands.

ent Governor, Tanner, against him.

SALT LAKE, April 19.—Governor Lee, of South Dakota, and Governor Poynter arrived today and took part in the proceedings of the Governors of Western states, who have met to discuso subjects of interest to this section.

After a general discussion, the commit-tee appointed to formulate resolutions against the leasing of public arid lands by the General Government and demanding the cession of such lands to the several states should any change in the present system be made, reported the following, which were adopted:

"Resolved. That the people of the states here represented are opposed absolutely to any legislation or any action of any kind looking to, or having for its object, the leasing of the public arid lands of the United States by the General Government

or eny agency thereof.
"Resolved, second, That the present laws providing for the control, management and disposal of the public arid lands of the United States are best adapted to the needs and requirements of the country, and conducive to the settlement and occu-

pancy thereof by bona fide cettlers.
"Resolved, third, That if it shall be found that the present laws affecting the arid lands are not satisfactory to the Con-gress of the United States, then we favor a cession of the said arid lands to the several states wherein they are situated un-der such terms and conditions as will sents one of the great fruit districts. He guarantee the benefits of the free homestead laws to the people of the United States, and that will prevent said lands either by fee simple title, or by the leasing thereof from passing into the possession or control of large companies, syndicates, corporations or wealthy individuals in