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A Practical Question Does the unanimity with which the Pianola has been endorsed by the musicians signify an error of judgment by them ALL? M. B. WELLS, Northwest Agent for the Aeolian Company

IT IS SOCIALISTIC of crews, and the comparison of American crews with those of foreign lines. The measure has been introduced under the provisions of this bill which was confined to a period of 20 years, and that the sum total which might be paid out under it would amount to \$20,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Probably the only speech on the ship subsidy bill that will be made by a representative of the Pacific Northwest is that of Senator Turner, which was delivered today. The Washington Senator, as a member of the commerce committee, has had unusual opportunities for studying the subject, and his attack on the bill is therefore the more interesting.

"This is the most remarkable, extraordinary measure, I venture to say, that was ever before Congress for consideration," said he in opening. "It is vicious in principle, extravagant in operation, and it is absurdly inefficient to accomplish the ends for which alone it is attempted to be justified."

"I say first that the measure is vicious in principle. It proposes to take out of the National Treasury and give to a lot of people, without any consideration whatever, a large sum of money. Still other people, under compulsion of law, will be compelled to contribute this money to the National Treasury in the shape of taxes. The effect of this law is to take from one man and give to another. To exact money for such a purpose is not taxation, but spoliation."

"It would be appealed to support this measure because of the supposed benefit it would be to the coast cities of my state. I think I shall show that this supposed benefit is large, imaginative, but if it were all that it is supposed to be, I am quite sure that the good people of my state would not have me become a participant in an act for any possible advantage which might accrue to them. Such legislation is not Democratic or Republican; it is socialistic. When an industry receives bounty others will demand and receive it, and soon we shall descend from the general to the particular, and give a bounty to one man and not to the class, but to the individual, and thus the dream of our socialistic friends will have come true, with this ship subsidy bill as the entering wedge."

"One strong objection to all such legislation as this is that it sows discord among the people, and saps their confidence in the justice and impartiality of their Government. The pretense that this bounty subsidies are for a beneficial purpose by building up auxiliary cruisers for use in time of war would justify a bounty on any trade, pursuit or occupation whatever. Nothing is more necessary in time of war than food. Therefore the farmers ought to be paid a bounty on agricultural products, in order that the pursuit of farming might not languish and the supply of food and breadstuffs become insufficient. Let us pay bounties on wheat and corn, hogs and sheep and cattle, because our soldiers may need them. I assert that it is as much a reason to pay a bounty of 5 cents a bushel on all the wheat raised under our flag as there is to pay a bounty on all the vessels now under our flag. The industry of wheat raising is more important to the Pacific Coast than that of the merchant marine, and it is hard to make both ends meet, because of the severe competition which they encounter in Russia and Argentina. It is more important that we have wheat than ships. But the farmers do not ask a bounty on wheat."

"The Senator then discussed at some length the export bounty question, going into considerable detail, after which he continued: "England, Germany, Norway and other nations whose merchant marine has made the greatest strides and have the largest tonnage pay no bounties, nor anything in the nature of bounties. Large sums are paid for carrying the mails, a smaller sum is paid as an admiralty subsidy, and a still smaller sum is paid to officers and seamen engaged in the merchant marine as a retainer for their service in time of war, and is called payment to naval reserves. They are all payments for a service, and they are not bounties, and involve no idea of gift or bounty. They are for service actually rendered."

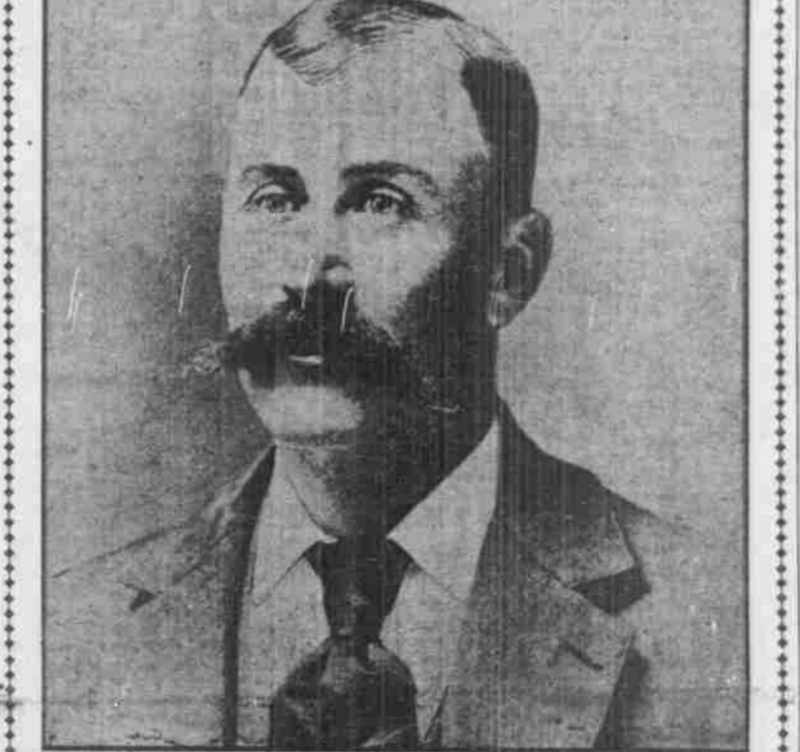
"I say again that this bill is so vicious in principle, and involves so enormous a sum in return, that it is proposed to spend so lavishly. "I want to say that I take as lively an interest in the upbuilding of our merchant marine as any Senator, and will go as far as any along proper Government lines. I will vote for any bill that will give us a subsidy to our merchant marine, but I will not vote for any bill that will give us a subsidy to our citizens to enter on a seafaring life. I will vote ample compensation for our merchant marine, but I will not vote for any bill that will give us a subsidy to our citizens to enter on a seafaring life. I will vote ample compensation for our merchant marine, but I will not vote for any bill that will give us a subsidy to our citizens to enter on a seafaring life."

Following the Senator entered into a somewhat extensive discussion of the testimony taken before the Senate committee last year and in commenting upon preceding speeches, touched upon the case

PITCH LAKE DISPUTE Minister Loomis Delays Presentation of His Ultimatum. VENEZUELA GIVEN MORE TIME Situation at the Asphalt Property Becomes Critical—Progress of the Insurrections—Citad, Bolivar, is Threatened.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, Jan. 29.—Advices from Barcelona say that the government troops in that neighborhood are pursuing the insurgents very actively. The dispute between the Bermudez

PILOT CARRIED AWAY ON MISSING BARK ANDRADA.



ASTORIA, Jan. 29.—Captain Peter C. Cordiner, the pilot on the missing bark Andrada, was one of the most popular, as well as one of the most competent and careful pilots on the Columbia River bar. He was born at Cape Breton, in 1856, and has followed the sea since he was 17 years of age. In 1881 he came to Puget Sound in the ship Ivy, with which he sailed in the coast lumber trade for about six years, coming to Astoria as master of that ship in 1888. He left the Ivy to join the pilot schooner Governor Moody as hostess, and when she was lost he entered the tugboat service. Captain Cordiner was appointed bar pilot about eight years ago, and has served in that capacity since that time. He went on board the bark Andrada off the mouth of the Columbia on the morning of December 11, and there have come no tidings of him or the vessel since then. He has a wife and four children living in this city.

of New York Asphalt Company and the Venezuelan Government is still unsettled. United States Minister Loomis, not wishing to cause further difficulties for the Venezuelan Government at this time, has postponed the presentation of an ultimatum on the subject. United States war vessels are expected. The Lancaster is on her way to Guayra, and the Scorpion is at La Guayra. The Venezuelan Government has advised the Bermudez company to appeal to the Venezuelan courts, but the company refused to do so, alleging that the courts are under the influence of President Castro. On the other hand, it is said that the United States Minister is making an inquiry into the dispute, and that as soon as it is settled, attempts to cancel the concessions of the Bermudez company will no longer be tolerated.

SITUATION IS CRITICAL. Only a Few Americans Left to Protect Property at Pitch Lake. PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Jan. 29.—According to a dispatch received today from Caracas, a trustworthy engineer who has arrived there from Pitch Lake reports that the situation is critical. He says that the English negroes who were employed to do police duty fled when the insurgents began firing into the jungles. Only a few Americans being left to protect the property and lives of American families. The manager of the lake implored the United States Legation at Caracas to afford protection, saying that the lives and property of Americans were exposed to guerrilla attacks, firing around the lake was going on nightly, and the Americans are too few to hold out long. United States Minister Loomis, according to the same advices, replied that these reports were possibly exaggerated, but that they could not be ignored, and that he would wire the facts to Washington.

Mr. Olcott, the Orinoco manager, has returned from Caracas, where he went to try to arrange for the release of the steamers and schooners captured by the Venezuelan gunboat near Trinidad. The British owner flew the Venezuelan flag and the crew were not shot. When the revolution in Eastern Venezuela near the asphalt deposits is increasing, but the disturbances are remote from Caracas, which remains tranquil. Information has reached Port of Spain saying that the insurgents have retaken Curupao and will attack Cumana soon. Steamers are not allowed to land passengers or mails at Curupao. The commander of the French cruiser Suchet, which lies there, confirms this intelligence and the reported activity of the insurgents. It appears that an attempt to capture Ciudad Bolivar, capital of the State of Bolivar, about 375 miles up the Orinoco, is likely to be made as soon as the insurgents have received a large supply of arms expected.

Cables to the Trinidad papers from Caracas are severely censored. The Venezuelan Government threatens three American reporters with forcible expulsion, and is rigorously suppressing press dispatches to the United States. Even diplomatic messages are tampered with. President Iglesias III. NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The Herald's cor-

ORDERED TO MANILA Generals Wade and Ludlow Will Go to Philippines.

RELIEVING WHEATON AND BATES This Is in Accordance With the Policy of the Department to Limit the Detail of Officers in the Tropics to Two Years.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—By direction of the President, Brigadier-Generals James F. Wade and William F. Ludlow will be relieved of their present duties and ordered to San Francisco in time to sail on the first transport from that port after March 1, for Manila, where they will report to the Commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty. General Wade is now in command of the Department of Dakota, with headquarters at St. Paul. General Ludlow is a member of the board to consider regulations pertaining to the establishment of a war college for the Army, with station at Washington. Major General F. S. O'Neil, commanding the Department of Northern Luzon, and J. C. Bates, who commands the Department of Southern Luzon, will be among the first high officers relieved and granted permission to return to the United States.

Wade Will Relieve MacArthur. NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Major-General Arthur MacArthur will be relieved from duty as the commanding General of the division of the Philippines in April next, and will be succeeded by Brigadier-General James F. Wade.

HIGH CHURCH EPISCOPALIANS Will Publish an American Edition of the Church Review. NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The Tribune tomorrow will say: "At a meeting of the Catholic Club, of New York, an organization of high church Episcopalians, yesterday, at which Rev. Harry Wilson, of Philadelphia, with an office in New York, and to join the Catholic parties in England and America for a war on Protestantism, and especially on the low church Episcopalians. It was decided that the Catholic movement in England would be much helped if the Lord Bishop of Rochester could be made Bishop of London."

PORTO RICAN PROTECTION, Ask That Coffee Imports From Other Countries Be Taxed. SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Jan. 29.—A joint resolution was introduced in the House today and adopted, praying the United States Congress to pass legislation levying taxes on coffee entering the United States from all countries except Porto Rico, thus protecting the product of the island. It is understood that Governor Allen is in sympathy with the resolution.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS. Congress. Senator Turner made an argument against the subsidy bill in the Senate. Page 1. He gave notice that he would keep the shipping bill to the front. Page 2. The Senate passed the Indian appropriation bill. Page 2. The House considered the agricultural bill. Page 2. The President recommends that additional copies of the Consul reports be printed. Page 2. Foreign. Preparations for the Queen's funeral are nearly completed. Page 3. The Duke of Orleans is expected to visit Prussia in Prussia. Page 3. Bethuen will try to drive the Boers out of Cape Colony. Page 3. General. Minister Loomis has postponed the presentation of his ultimatum to Venezuela. Page 1. Generals Wade and Ludlow have been ordered to the Philippines. Page 1. Delegates of the Muskogees in Washington advised the Indians to keep quiet. Page 2. Suit was brought in a Cincinnati court to prevent Jeffrey-Rubin fight. Page 3. Northwest Legislatures. The Oregon Senatorial situation shows no change. The McBride forces are not for caucus unless Corbett is withdrawn. Page 4. The Oregon Senate voted to amend constitution. The Dalles-Celilo canal has been introduced in the Idaho House. Page 2. Pacific Coast. A prisoner escaped from the Grant's Pass jail, and is still at liberty. Page 4. The Baker City Park Commission has been named. Page 4. A change in the plans of the new Salem Postoffice at York's neck have it face the west, is contemplated. Page 4. Portland and Vicinity. President McKinley may visit Portland this Spring. Page 1. Old Mechanic's Pavilion will be torn down. Page 1. New York men sue A. B. Hammond for pro-Russian commissioner, who will accept the proffered terms, and he has refused the execution of General Tseng Chi, who was the instigator of the attack on the Russian frontier. Page 1.