

# Morning



# Oregonian.

VOL. XLII.—NO. 12,557.

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**RUBBER BELTING, PACKING AND HOSE**  
CRACK-PROOF, SNAG-PROOF MINING BOOTS.

Rubber and Oil-Clothing, Boots and Shoes.  
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**OLD OVERHOLT WHISKEY**  
BOTTLED IN BOND.

Under government supervision with government stamp over cork of each bottle, guaranteeing

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Distributors for the Northwest

**BLUMAUER-FRANK DRUG CO., PORTLAND, OR.**

**Shaw's Pure Malt**  
America's ORIGINAL Malt WHISKY  
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First-Class Check Restaurant Connected With Hotel.

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FRONT AND MORRISON STREETS  
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American and European Plan.

American plan ..... \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75  
European plan ..... 50c, 75c, \$1.00

**\$50<sup>00</sup> Unclaimed Suit STRICTLY TAILOR MADE \$15<sup>95</sup>**

These are suits upon which deposits have been paid, and for various reasons have been unclaimed. They are not misfits, but strictly TAILOR MADE.

**FARNSWORTH-HERALD TAILORING CO.,**  
Open Evenings Until 8:30. 248 WASHINGTON STREET, NEAR THIRD

**A SAFE INVESTMENT**

"Do you know," said a prominent Portland attorney, a few days since, "that I consider the \$25 paid for my Flanola the best investment I have ever made? That I could not duplicate it. I would not be tempted to part with it for \$500." There are hundreds of others who are just as fully satisfied. It will pay you to investigate this wonderful little instrument.

**M. B. WELLS, Northwest Agent for the Aeolian Company**  
Aeolian Hall, 353-355 Washington Street, cor. Park

SIX HUNDRED CASES.

**BRAZILIAN MONARCHISTS.**

**Smallpox Epidemic Raging Near Pryor, Mont.**

**BY BUTTE, Mont., March 11.—**An interview in the Inter-Mountain, this evening, A. C. Campbell, of Pryor, who is in charge of the Pryor Creek subagency, on the Crow reservation, stated that there are 500 cases of smallpox in the vicinity of Pryor, and that strenuous efforts are being made to stamp the disease out. He asserts that Billings has 40 cases of the disease, and that with its own cases and the reservation cases, the detention hospital there has become so overcrowded that hundreds of cases are being cared for privately. The epidemic has reached a point where the County Commissioners have determined to erect a pesthouse near Pryor. A singular fact in this connection is that up to date not a single Indian has contracted the disease.

"On Pryor Creek and the Crow reservation, about 600 persons are quarantined," said Mr. Campbell. "The first case broke out in Timothy's Camp two months ago. Then the disease extended to McNamee's camp, and soon afterward to O'Connor's. As yet, every case has been of a mild character. Everything possible is being done to keep the men from leaving work and scattering smallpox throughout the state. The Indians were all taken up Pryor Creek when the disease first broke out, but now they will have to be moved, as smallpox has made its appearance on the upper part of the reservation."

**JOINT RAIDERS IN JAIL.**

**SMASHED A Saloon in Kansas, City, Kan.**

**KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 11.—**A saloon in the Armourdale district of Kansas City, Kan., at 10 o'clock tonight. After entering the saloon the women proceeded to destroy all the mirrors, bottles and other breakable property in sight. They are in jail, having refused to give a \$500 bond.

**Steel & Wire Dividend.**

**NEW YORK, March 11.—**The directors of the American Steel & Wire Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of one per cent on its preferred stock and a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its common stock. The latter is a reduction of one-half per cent from the last payment.

**New Star Fading.**

**NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 11.—**At the Yale observatory, it is reported that the new star, recently discovered in the constellation Perseus, has diminished in brilliancy to the third magnitude. One observer thinks the star is slightly redder in color than heretofore.

**No Lynching at Carthage, Miss.**

**CANTON, Miss., March 11.—**No lynching has occurred at Carthage, Miss., as reported.

**Royalty on Gold Reduced.**

**OTTAWA, March 11.—**The Dominion Government has decided to reduce the royalty on gold from 10 to 5 per cent.

ENGLAND SAYS "NO"

Declines to Accept the Amended Canal Treaty.

BRITISH REPLY IS RECEIVED

No Counter-Proposal Made—If Negotiations Are Resumed It Must Be on This Side—The Text Withheld.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The long expected answer from the British Government to the State Department's communication reciting the action of the Senate upon the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was returned at noon today. Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, had already acquainted Secretary Hay with the fact that he had received a communication from his government on the subject and it had been in his possession for several days. Secretary Hay had acquired a general knowledge of the character of the British officials was to avoid a breach or issue with the United States, and, if possible, to arrange a common basis of agreement. Some British quarters it was held that too much friction already had been caused by the canal issue, and that since the United States was willing to accept the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and the rights which Great Britain claimed under that document. Some of the British statesmen held that there should be a quid pro quo, if British claims and the Clayton-Bulwer treaty were abandoned, the British also held that Great Britain had certain vested rights in Central America which had given place to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, so that if the treaty was to be succeeded by something less substantial, then the old vested rights of Great Britain were abrogated without any adequate return.

At the same time the understanding between the two governments of Great Britain and the United States was to be maintained. The British Ambassador, the British Ambassador, came to the State Department at noon by appointment. He brought the answer with him and read it to Secretary Hay. It was in the form of instructions from Lord Lansdowne, the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Lord Pauncefote, and he left a copy of these instructions with Secretary Hay. The Secretary and the Ambassador were closeted for half an hour. At the conclusion of the conference, it was stated that the instructions to Lord Pauncefote were to notify the Government of the United States that the British Government did not see its way clear to accept the Senate amendments.

The amendments were treated in detail at some length in argumentative fashion, the purpose of the British Government being to show that it had sound reason for declining to accept them. After discussing the details, the British Ambassador with an expression of regret that such a course was forced upon the British Government. There was nothing in the nature of a counter proposition nor was any opening left for further action by the British Government. It was stated that if there is to be a further attempt to amend the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, so as to authorize the United States to construct a waterway across the isthmus, then it is for the United States to make the overture. The British Government simply drops the matter at this point.

No opportunity offered this afternoon for a conference between the President and Secretary Hay respecting the British answer, therefore, it cannot be stated what action, if any, will be taken by our Government. It is stated that there is no hurry, even in the event that it shall be decided to invite Great Britain to join in fresh negotiations as to an isthmian canal. Congress not being in session, the British Government will have to wait until the next session of Congress to take any action.

"No country without a sacrifice of self-respect," says the Times, "could have accepted the travesty of a bargain which Secretary Hay and President McKinley asked us to conclude. Influential men and newspapers in the United States have admitted the responsibility of the British attitude, and even the moderate weighty voices have been raised against such violent rhetoric as Mr. Morgan's.

"We have reasons, therefore, to expect Lord Lansdowne's dispatch to command the attention of the justice and fate of the Americans. He has left the responsibility for further action with the Senate to it, and the Washington Government to make new overtures. He shall consent to reasonable modifications of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty when there is a fair probability that the Senate will accept our concessions in the spirit in which they are offered."

This extract from the Times fairly represents the general opinion.

made, it was necessary to present the instrument in its amended form to that government for its approval. It is understood that one moving consideration in the minds of the British statesmen who considered the answer to be made, was that their determination affected not only Great Britain and her interest in the canal, but all the maritime nations of the tropics and of the world. Hence the complete neutralization of the canal under the terms of the treaty would have the effect of conferring the same rights and usage to Germany, France and other nations that were enjoyed by Great Britain. It was rather in the character of trustees for the maritime nation that the answer was to be understood. Furthermore an important consideration was to the effect of the new instrument, in completely wiping out the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and the rights which Great Britain claimed under that document. Some of the British statesmen held that there should be a quid pro quo, if British claims and the Clayton-Bulwer treaty were abandoned, the British also held that Great Britain had certain vested rights in Central America which had given place to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, so that if the treaty was to be succeeded by something less substantial, then the old vested rights of Great Britain were abrogated without any adequate return.

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## SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS.

Federal Government.

Federal rejects the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

A. Portia Rican commutes protest to the President against the Hollander law. Page 2.

President McKinley will wait for the Pacific Coast April 30. Page 2.

Philippines.

The French ex-Consul at Manila is accused of dealing with insurgents. Page 3.

A Filipino band was defeated near Santa Cruz. Page 3.

A secret society buried alive natives friendly to Americans. Page 3.

Foreign.

Victims of the plague are dying in the streets of Cape Town. Page 2.

Lucks-Cape gives notice of an increase in the British civil list. Page 2.

Broderick makes a statement in the House of Commons on the Colville affair. Page 2.

Minister Conger left Pekin for home. Page 2.

Domestic.

Ex-President Harrison's condition shows no change. Page 2.

Eight persons were killed and many injured by an explosion in a Chicago laundry. Page 3.

Sixteen lives were lost by the storm in Arkansas. Page 3.

The Evans anti-polygamy bill passed the Utah Legislature. Page 3.

Northwest Legislatures.

Washington House Republicans failed to stand by caucus agreement on Congressional apportionment, and bill which cannot pass is referred to the Senate. Page 2.

The Hay-Pauncefote negotiations have been in progress for something over two years and owing to the great interests involved, they have constituted the leading international question at least before the State Department. The treaty was signed prior to the opening of the 56th Congress and was submitted to the Senate in December, 1898. It at once encountered opposition in that body, but after some delay was finally ratified after several amendments had been adopted. The chief issue was made on what was known as the Doolittle amendment. While in terms it did not give the United States a right to fortify the canal, it did give big cargo. Page 4.

Commercial and Marine.

Government crop report for March. Page 11.

Dull day in New York stock market. Page 11.

Decline in sugar. Page 11.

Ohio Gideometer towing north from San Diego. Page 10.

The Idaho Legislature will adjourn today if it can't break deadlock on the appropriation bill. Page 4.

Commercial and Marine.

Commissioners Mack and Showers refuse to resign.

Commissioners Showers and Mack are to sit with the County Judge of Multnomah County for the transaction of county business.

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