

OUR ANNUAL SALE IS NOW ON EVERYTHING REDUCED ..C. H. COOPER..

INSTRUCTIONS TO CONGER.

Will Set Forth at Length Some Things Which Are Considered Desirable for China's Future.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—A dispatch to the Journal of Commerce from Washington says:

The instructions to Minister Conger at Peking, in regard to the United States in the settlement of the commercial privileges to be accorded foreigners in China in the future, have not yet been perfected in detail.

Mr. Conger himself showed a sense of the importance and complications of the problem by his request that negotiations regarding commerce and indemnities be transferred from Peking to some other capital.

Nothing is known at the state department regarding the reasons why the proposal was rejected by several of the powers beyond the reasons assigned in one case, that more exact knowledge of the situation would prevail at Peking.

The signing of the protocol by the Chinese envoys is regarded at the state department as only the beginning of a series of negotiations.

Then will come the settlement of the indemnity and the framing of new commercial treaties which shall do justice equally well to the citizens and subjects of all the powers.

The proposition that China shall surrender territory is of a different character, but it will enable Russia to pose in the attitude of generous forbearance and friendship to this country.

Much care will be given to the instructions to Minister Conger in regard to the commercial treaties. So many questions are likely to arise which will depend so much upon conditions on the ground that it may not be possible to set forth in detail just what the minister shall insist upon.

joying trade between different provinces without being subjected to vexatious and repeated local taxes.

ANTI-VICE CRUSADE.

Addresses by Bishop Potter and Chairman Baldwin of Committee of Fifteen.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Bishop Potter presided at a meeting of the Get-Together Club in Brooklyn tonight and in the course of his opening remarks said:

"The subject for the evening is 'After Suppression—What?' and I suppose I must say something as to this title. I confess that if I had the authority of prescribing the subject, I should change it to read 'The Anti-Vice Crusade: Before Suppression—What?'

"We may undoubtedly do a great deal in civic matters and make vice less indecent, less insolent. The mere suppression is not essential. Nothing has impressed me more during the last three months than the efforts of the metropolis to make itself a more decent city."

The bishop then read an extract from a newspaper describing the settlement of the east side bakers' strike, and how men stood outside of the strikers' quarters and shouted to the passers-by that the strike had been settled, and that hereafter the people would get good, pure and clean bread on which union labels had been placed.

"What we want," said the bishop, "is good, pure tenement houses on which the union labels of morality have been placed. The only piece of advice I gave to those who came to me when the committee of fifteen was appointed was that at least two representatives of labor should be placed on the committee and that the committee should recognize all classes. We have initiated this crusade not for the crushing of vice, but for the triumph of virtue."

Bishop Potter then introduced William H. Baldwin, chairman of the committee of fifteen, who spoke on the subject, "The Committee of Fifteen—Its Origin, Scope and Purpose."

Mr. Baldwin talked at some length on the congested conditions existing on the east side, and the prevalence of vice there. As to the remedies, he said: "Partisanship would ruin the attempt; any suspicion of partisanship would ruin the movement. The greatest mistake we could now make would be to produce anything sensational. My purpose is to pursue a careful and business-like policy in handling existing conditions. We should have no false notions that anyone can stop what is called vice. Our duty is to stop the public trade in vice."

"We must clean the streets. Think of the thousands of children here in New York tonight who are not safe. Think of the wives that are in danger. Your own wives and children are at home safe and secure from harm, but the wives and children on the east side are not. I would kill the man who touched one of my children."

"The great difficulty we will have in handling the present conditions is that the people soon get tired of these questions and drop them after the first agitation. This time we have got to stay with the problem—this year, next year and the year after. Now that we have started the movement, we must keep it up. I believe that the city is now entering into an era of virtue and morality and that we will not make the mistake that has been made in reform movements in the past."

NAVAL ARCH.

Committee Is Selecting Site in New York City.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The committee on site appointed by the alumni association of the United States naval academy has conferred with the municipal art committee as to the location of the naval arch. Neither the site on Riverside drive nor that on the Battery was definitely decided upon.

Col. Wm. C. Church, of the Army and Navy Journal, said: "We are going to have an arch, no matter what any one says."

The arch in all probability will be exactly like the one temporarily erected in Madison square and Fifth avenue. The \$300,000 already collected will be turned over to the new committee.

MATHEMATICIAN DEAD.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—Charles Hermite, the mathematician, is dead, aged 79 years.

MAYOR WILL GIVE PERMIT.

Jeffries-Rublin Fight Can Be Held in Cincinnati.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The Herald says:

Whether or not the championship battle between James J. Jeffries and Gus Rublin takes place in Cincinnati on February 15 depends entirely upon the action of the directors of the Saengerfest Athletic Association of that city. Mayor Fleischmann, of Cincinnati, said last night that he would certainly issue a permit for the contest two days prior to the date of the event.

As the chief executive of the Queen City he believes the law gives him the power to sanction or disapprove of a boxing bout. The directors of the Saengerfest Athletic Association assured his honor that the bout between Jeffries and Rublin would be strictly in accordance with the laws of Ohio. Mayor Fleischmann said he believed that the Cincinnati promoters had not made any misrepresentations to him.

In explaining the situation in connection with the proposed bout, Mayor Fleischmann said:

"For the last ten years we have had sparring contests in Cincinnati. These events have been held by athletic clubs in some cases, and in other instances in our theatres. They were given under permits issued by the mayor. The law is that permits may be given to organized athletic clubs to hold sparring contests."

"In this case a number of prominent merchants, bankers and other leading business men petitioned me for this permit, for the purpose of liquidating a deficit which had been incurred in giving a Saengerfest Jubilee in 1898. This permit I promised six weeks ago. There were a number of protests made against permitting the contest. I have stuck to my promise, which I believe to be thoroughly in accordance with the law. A number of attorneys in Cincinnati, however, have taken the opposite stand, claiming that the Saengerfest Athletic Association is not a duly organized athletic club, as defined by the law, and that the athletic club was incorporated for the sole purpose of giving this contest."

"That is, however, a technicality, and it is something that I am unable to decide. There are many precedents to support my position in the matter. 'A few days ago I was called upon by the directors of the Saengerfest Athletic Association to issue a permit at once so that the matter could be tested in the courts. I asked them whether it was their idea to contest themselves, to which I received a reply that that was a matter which they were not at liberty to make public but that undoubtedly a test would be made within twenty-four hours after the permit had been issued."

"In the meantime one of their attorneys called upon a friend of mine and requested that he use his influence toward inducing me to issue the permit at once or not at all. He explained that on account of the controversy that had arisen the directors were anxious to get out of the difficulty and that this way would be satisfactory."

"At the meeting the following day I informed the committee that I had originally agreed to issue the permit for the purpose of giving a contest to help raise the deficit. As it now appears to me, they wanted the permit issued at once, in order to kill the project, and permits were not issued for that purpose. 'My position in the entire matter is this: 'I will issue a permit for the contest two days before it is scheduled to take place. There is no reason why I should issue it before then. If my permit is good today it will be good then. When I left home I read in the papers that the Saengerfest Athletic Association had decided to go ahead with their arrangements. What may have transpired since my departure I do not know. You will understand that under the law I have only the right to give a permit for a sparring exhibition.'"

COUNTERFEITERS' DEN RAIDED.

Counterfeiter and Three Bags of Spurious Coin Secured.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Detectives raided a counterfeiters' den at No. 348 West Lake street at midnight last night, captured J. P. McGarry, the supposed leader of the band, and secured three bags of spurious coin, with a complete outfit for manufacturing it.

For six months the federal authorities and the police have been searching for the gang, which has been operating extensively throughout the city. Thousands of dollars in counterfeit half dollars, quarters and dimes have been passed.

FAMOUS POLITICIAN DEAD.

Was the First to Propose the Name of Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Jan. 15.—Elijah W. Blaisdell, one of the founders of the Republican party, and who is said to have been the first man to propose the name of Abraham Lincoln for the presidency, is dead. Mr. Blaisdell had been a resident of Rockford for forty-seven years, and during the time was a newspaper publisher, an author, lawyer, real estate dealer and politician.

GRAIN RULES AMENDED.

New York Produce Exchange Defines Terms Heretofore Ambiguous.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—At a meeting of the Car Lot Grain Trade, of the

New York Produce Exchange, several amendments to existing grain rules were adopted. The rules give the number of bushels car lots "shall be deemed" to contain, because the committee having the matter in charge have been unable to secure concert of action with out of town exchanges as to the actual capacity of cars.

The new amendments provide that the term "immediate shipment" shall mean that shipment shall be made three business days from the date when shipping directions have been received by the seller. "Quick shipment" shall mean that shipment shall be made within five business days from the date when shipping instructions have been received by the seller. "Prompt shipment" shall mean that shipment shall be made within ten days, exclusive of Sundays, from the date when shipping directions have been received by the seller. Where no specifications of shipment are named in the contract, "prompt shipment" shall apply.

In all sales of grain and feeds in car loads for future delivery, a car load of oats shall be deemed to contain 1500 bushels; barley, 1000 bushels; corn, 900 bushels; wheat, 800 bushels; rye, 800 bushels; mill feed in sacks, 40,000 pounds; mill feed in bulk, 30,000 pounds. The president is to appoint a supplementary committee of five members of the New York Produce Exchange, in the grain trade, to be known as the car lot committee. This committee is to consider and decide all disputes over car lots of grain and mill feeds for track and interior delivery or distribution.

WILL USE OREGON PINE.

Stick 112 Feet Long for Main Boom of Cup Defender.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 15.—A fine stick of Oregon pine 112 feet long has been towed to Lawley's yacht yard and landed at the spar shop. In a finished state it will be the main boom of the Lawson yacht. Workmen at once began to prepare it for trimming. The sailmakers have finished two jib topsails and have cut a staysail.

SCOTT WILKE VERY ILL.

Was Assistant Comptroller of the Currency Under Cleveland.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—A special to the Times-Herald from Quincy, Ill., says: Scott Wilke, who served in the lower house of congress two terms, beginning with 1886; and who was assistant comptroller of the currency during Cleveland's last term, is lying at the point of death at his home near Barry, Pike county, Illinois.

FAILURE AT LIVERPOOL.

One of the Oldest Timber Firms in the Business.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 15.—Pierce, Watts & Co., timber merchants, one of the oldest firms in the business, have been declared bankrupt. Their liabilities are estimated at £80,000 and their assets at £40,000.

WHEAT MARKET.

PORTLAND, Jan. 15.—Wheat, Walla Walla, 55 1/2.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Wheat, May opening, 77 3/4; closing, 77.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 15.—Wheat, May, 6s. 1 1/2d.

INFLUENCE OF THE OREGONIAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—[Editor Astorian].—The Oregonian is a great and strong newspaper. It is the newspaper of Oregon, but is not its real value to the state a debatable question? Has not its influence on the whole been against progress? It must take a great share of the blame for the fact that Washington is to have a larger delegation in congress than Oregon. A little matter will illustrate the Oregonian's patriotic temperament. In the magnificent congressional library located in Washington is a large department devoted to current periodicals from the world over. One can go there and read the big newspapers of this and other countries. The Seattle Post-Intelligencer is there, the Victoria Colonist, the Examiner, Chronicle and Call of San Francisco, but no Oregonian. Our state is represented by the Salem Statesman and Pendleton East Oregonian. Why? Because the librarian cannot with the appropriation made pay for all the newspapers published, and those published in this country do not get paid for the copies they send. All the larger papers of the country are on file, just the same, except the Oregonian. Its motto is "cash."

Were the Oregonian not the Oregonian, its attack upon the Oregon delegation in congress because of the pending river and harbor bill would be bewildering. For what more could Portland desire or expect? The Oregonian's demands upon the delegation are endless. The Oregonian gives the delegation fits. Glance at some river and harbor history.

At the last session of the last congress when the delegation consisted of Senator McBride and Representatives Tongue and Eille the river and harbor bill contained a provision authorizing the secretary of war to cause a survey of the mouth of the Columbia river and a project to be drawn with a view to securing a depth of forty feet of water, together with an estimate of the cost, and his recommendations as to the advisability of the work. It also contained a provision for similar steps in the Columbia and Willamette rivers with a view to secure a depth of twenty-five feet from Portland to the mouth of the Columbia river. Surveys were made, plans were submitted, an estimate of cost was made, and these projects were recommended. In some way or other, the Portland Oregonian failed to notice these steps, intentionally probably, so that not one person in one hundred in the state of Oregon knows that the Oregon delegation in the last congress had taken this important and essential step towards securing deep water from Portland to the sea. Had these steps not been secured it would have been impossible to have secured the appropriation at this session. The present bill appropriates \$400,000 for this, and authorizes a large contract to secure a forty-foot depth at the mouth of the Columbia river. While it does not authorize the contract from Portland to the mouth of the Columbia river, the appropriation of \$200,000 is specified to be for "improvement in accordance with the approved project." This is a specific endorsement by congress of the project providing for a twenty-five foot channel from Portland to the mouth of the Columbia river, at a cost of nearly \$3,000,000.

The river and harbor bill of 1896 in the largest river and harbor bill ever passed in the history of the country, and carried in appropriations and contracts \$72,000,000.

The present river and harbor bill as introduced in the house carries \$60,000,000.

The appropriations for Oregon in 1896 are as follows: Yaquina Bay \$25,000; Coos Bay 14,250; Upper Columbia and Snake 5,000; Boat Railway at The Dalles 150,000; Lower Willamette and Columbia below Portland 100,000; Columbia River at Cascades 50,000; Coquille River 20,000; Shuswap River 27,000; Umpqua River 6,000; Gaging waters of the Columbia River 1,000; Coos River 5,000; Alsea River 5,000; Nestucca River 6,000; Willamette and Yamhill Rivers 40,000; Tillamook Bay 17,000.

The following contracts were authorized: The secretary of war was authorized to contract for improvement in the Willamette river not exceeding \$200,000. For improvement at Yaquina bay, not exceeding \$1,000,000; improvement of Port Orford harbor, "if in the opinion of the secretary of war the necessities of commerce demanded such expenditure," \$200,000. Of these sums, the improvement of Yaquina bay and Port Orford, aggregating \$1,200,000, was never made, the contracts were never let and the money never expended, the engineering department opposing both projects. The appropriation for Port Orford was well understood would not be expended, and it was generally understood by the river and harbor committee that the Yaquina bay contract would not be let, that the engineering department was opposed to it.linger Hermann represented Oregon in congress in 1896 and he was a member of the river and harbor committee. Mr. Hermann is a great "getter" and he strained every nerve to get a big allowance for Oregon that year. After the senate had increased the appropriations, Oregon items (excluding those not intended to be let and which never were let) amounted to \$681,250. This present bill, which appropriates \$12,000,000 less money, carries for Oregon, as it comes from the house committee, \$2,340,500.

The people of Oregon doubtless properly appreciate the highly successful efforts of Mr. Tongue, who, as a high ranking member of the committee, was chiefly instrumental in securing the liberal Oregon items, and those of Mr. Moody, who gave Mr. Tongue his cordial support. But the chief paper of the state not only withholds its praise but actually condemns, not the results but the delegation. It says "give honor to whom honor is due; the consideration Oregon has received is due to the efforts of the Washington and Idaho delegations." This is absolute fiction. Not a word did a Washington or Idaho member speak or write in favor of a single item on the bill credited to Oregon. Mr. Tongue is from the second district; nearly the whole of the \$2,340,500 is for improvements in the first district. Perhaps the Oregonian intends to sharply remind Mr. Tongue that "charity should begin at home."

This letter is already too long, and I have not been selected as official defender of the delegation, but this matter in all its bearings seems so important to the state at large. The Oregonian has given us our rating among the public men of the country. They do not wonder at Washington outstripping us. We are deemed to be a spiteful, sour, discontented people, our hands ever ready to throw stones at friend or foe. Even the Second Oregon regiment refused to be mustered out at Portland. H. L. HOLTGATE.

SOMETHING NEW. Just published by the Southern Pacific Co. is a pamphlet upon the resources of Western Oregon, which includes an excellent map of the state, and contains information on climate, lands, education, etc., existing industries and their capabilities. Attention is also directed to such new fields for energy or capital as promise fair return. This publication fills a need long experienced by Oregonians, in replying to inquiries of eastern friends. Copies may be had of local agent Southern Pacific Co., or from C. H. MARKHAM, G. P. A., Portland, Or

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