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Oldest Banking House in the City.
Paid up Capital, \$50,000.
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Manufactured in Oregon City from the best selected wheat on the market.

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We have just received, direct from the Eastern factory, a complete line of men's and boys' furnishing goods for fall and winter...

A Full Line of Shoes...

Have just been placed in stock and will be sold at rock bottom prices. Please give us a call and be convinced.

I have lately moved to Canfield Bldg. Main St... **W. YAKEDA.**

What Everybody Says Must Be So!

They all say that

HARRIS' GROCERY

Headquarters for Hay, Landplaster, Seeds, Etc.

Carries the most complete stock of First-Class Groceries to be found in the City.

PEACE COMMISSION

United States Will Assume no Part of the Cuban Debt.

MORE TROOPS LEAVE FOR MANILA.

Christmas at Manila—The Philippines Ours—Oregon Troops Heard From—Other Notes.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—A dispatch to the London News Agency from Paris says:

"Today (Monday) the conference reached a crisis for the first time. Judge Day presented the demands of the American commission in threatening words. He said that delay was the only possible object obtainable by the persistent efforts of the Spanish commissioners to saddle the United States with the Cuban debt, and would be tolerated no longer, as the United States would neither assume nor guarantee any part of the debt.

"The Spaniards replied that this placed Spain in a position of repudiating or of reducing the face value of the Cuban bonds from 50 to 60 per cent, paying only half the stipulated interest on the reduced value. Before they would adopt either alternative they would surrender to the United States the entire Philippines.

"Judge Day responded that the surrender of the Philippines would probably be demanded, irrespective of the Cuban or any other debt.

"This is to the Spaniards, the first intimation of the intention of the United States as to the Philippines, resulted in a whispered conference, followed by a request for an adjournment in order to communicate with Madrid. Judge Day said that President McKinley had instructed him to demand the entire surrender of Porto Rico tomorrow, and the delivery of every town to the United States officers before midnight, together with the evacuation of Havana on or before November 1, when the United States would be at the gates of the city ready to take possession.

"There was no alternative offered in the case of either of these demands; the session consequently was very brief."

The Paris correspondent of the Times says: "At the sitting of the peace commission this afternoon, the American commissioners officially—and it would seem definitely—rejected the idea of accepting sovereignty over Cuba for the United States. The Spanish commissioners thereupon remarked that Spain, having abandoned such sovereignty under pressure from the United States having denied that sovereignty which henceforth belongs to them, Cuba is de facto in a state of anarchy, as an intermission of sovereignty cannot be viewed in any other light.

"The American commissioners rejoined that, without accepting sovereignty the United States considered themselves deputed and bound to maintain security for all the inhabitants, that they would not fail to introduce and uphold order, and, in short, they would do all that was necessary to put the island in a state of normal organization, to be transformed at the earliest moment into a legal government, satisfactory for the security of all.

"Upon this the Spanish commissioners, with what seems striking logic, promptly replied that, by the fact of the declaration just made them, and of the United States was invested with veritable sovereignty, and consequently could not refuse to accept the consequences of such sovereignty, seeing that they admittedly could not tolerate the relapse into anarchy of an island placed under their supervision and direction.

"Notwithstanding these striking objections, the American commissioners persisted in their refusal, and officially declared that the United States cannot be considered invested with sovereignty, and that they (the commissioners) could not deviate from this definite declaration. According to impressions I have been able to collect in various circles unconnected with either side, but entitled to weight, the refusal of the United States is not of so positive a character as would at first sight seem to result from the formal declarations mentioned.

"The United States has declared that it made a war not of conquest, but of liberation and order, because they could not allow the prolongation at their very doors of a state of things which was, in their eyes, a blow to the cause of humanity and civilization. They therefore made a public declaration that the war was not of conquest, and they now consider that by agreeing to be invested with the sovereignty of Cuba they would give themselves the appearance of having conquered the island for territorial aggrandizement. They refuse to give themselves the appearance of a conquering nation. Hence they positively refuse to accept that capacity of sovereignty which would be inconsistent with the character of humanitarian disinterestedness essential to the honor of America.

"The United States quite compre-

hends that its firm refusal to accept sovereignty does not include obligation on the footing of justice and equity to make Spain real concessions as to financial burdens, which would be crushing if she were saddled with the whole Cuban debt. We may be certain that on this point the Americans will be less inflexible than on the principle of sovereignty. The proof, I am told, that the United States is disposed to meet Spain in equitable fashion is that the Spanish commissioners, who would not at first accept an invitation to dine with General Porter until the end of the conference, have now accepted.

"Friends of the United States here think it might have been better if it had proceeded more openly, and if, instead of conquering the islands indirectly, the Washington government had frankly accepted sovereignty in Cuba, with all the rights and objections involved."

The Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"I hear that the peace problem will soon be settled. America assuming the Cuban 6 per cent loan of 1886, which was floated entirely for Cuban purposes, and rejecting the 5 per cent loan of 1890."

CHRISTMAS AT MANILA.

Government Will Transport 1000 Tons of Presents Free.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Washington says: The quartermaster's department of the army is arranging to extend its good offices in the direction of transporting a reasonable amount of Christmas gifts to the American soldiers in the garrison at Manila. It will be necessary to start a steamer from San Francisco early in November in order to reach the Philippines by Christmas, and the friends of the soldier boys out beyond the Pacific who wish to forward boxes of good things are already in correspondence with the quartermaster general on the subject.

The rigid rule has been laid down that Christmas boxes for the soldiers at Manila must not contain quantities of sweet things calculated to disturb the digestion of men living in the tropics. Mince meat, fruit, cake and candy will be permitted only in small parcels, and it is advisable that packages be limited in weight, as the department will not be able to forward over 1000 tons at the utmost.

The packages will have to be delivered at San Francisco without expense to the government, which has no fund for transporting such supplies, and it is essential that the quartermaster-general shall give permission in each case for the package to go aboard a government transport.

OREGON TROOPS.

What They Have Been Doing at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The official report of what the Oregon troops are doing, or rather have been doing, in Manila, has been received at the war department in the form of a report of Colonel Summers to the adjutant-general of the Eighth army corps. This report was first sent to the adjutant-general at Manila, and in due course of time found its way to Washington. Of course, the mails are very slow between Manila and Washington, and as this had no hurry-up message connected with it, there is reason for the discrepancy in time. The following is the report in full:

"Headquarters Second Regiment, Oregon U. S. V., Manila, P. I. August 17, 1898.—General J. B. Babcock, adjutant-general, Eighth army corps, Manila, P. I.—Sir: I have the honor to make the following report of my actions since my arrival within the walled city of Manila, acting under orders from General Merritt.

"My command, consisting of nine companies, arrived in the walled city of Manila about 4 o'clock p. m., on August 13, and took up a position in front of the palace royal, or the executive building, during the final capitulations entered into by General Merritt. Under instructions from General Merritt, I detailed company A of my command to lower the Spanish flag and raise the American colors on the main flagstaff on the city wall. I also received orders to proceed at once to receive all arms and ammunition of the Spanish forces then in the city, and to take possession of all magazines and public property, and in conformity with these instructions, I have the honor to report that I received during this term some 12,000 or 15,000 stands of Mauser and Remington arms combined, together with the necessary belts, bayonet scabbard attachments and cartridge boxes; also in the neighborhood of about 3,000,000 rounds of ammunition for the same. I also received about 50 pieces of artillery of various calibers, together with their caissons, and a large amount of fixed ammunition for the same. Also, on the heavy fortifications, I have the honor to report that we secured four large Krupp siege guns, nine Armstrong siege guns and a miscellaneous lot of fortification pieces of various calibers, together with three

magazines, containing in the neighborhood of about 120 tons of powder and other ammunitions; also two troops of cavalry and the necessary horses attached to the artillery, making in all 300 to 350 horses, all told together with the necessary harness and saddles and other equipments for service.

"I also took possession of the treasury building, located in the walled city, and having in its vaults in the neighborhood of \$75,000. In the several churches, we have also secured a large amount of supplies, in the shape of rice canned sardines, sugar, flour and sundry provisions, having been stored there previously by the Spanish officials. I also took charge of various smaller places, having what was supposed to be government property under a secure guard and the same maintained up to the present date.

"I wish to state that, during this period, I have exercised, to the very best of my ability, a very cautious and conservative system in regard to everything that would carry out a peaceful and harmonious termination of the receiving of this public property. I have also cautioned all my sentries on post to be vigilant and to show due courtesy to all Spanish troops who had surrendered within the city. Finally, I have exercised, to the very best of my ability, to carry out what I considered your wish in every detail, and I would mention as one feature, that in the handling of all these pieces, as numerous as they were, and fully two-thirds having been loaded at the time, not an accidental shot was fired, nor accident of any kind occurred. The city is now in a quiet and peaceful state.

"I have the honor to make this, my final report, in regard to my position as acting provost marshal for the walled city of Manila. Respectfully yours,

"O. SUMMERS,
Colonel Second Regiment, O. U. S. V."

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says:

Captain Annon, the minister of marine, has received a dispatch from Manila announcing a naval engagement between the Americans and the rebels in consequence of Admiral Dewey forbidding the latter to fly the rebel flag from their ships.

The dispatch adds that there were losses on both sides, but that the Americans captured the rebel ships.

The scene of the engagement is not stated but it is supposed to have been Manila bay.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17.—Today the steamer Senator received on board the 800 soldiers who will sail on the transport to Manila. There was no ostentation about the embarkation. The Third battalion of the Twenty-third infantry, the Oregon recruits and battery D, of the California heavy artillery, comprised the column. Thousands of people who gathered on down-town streets to see the soldiers, were disappointed, the column passing through the northern part of the city to the dock. At the dock an immense crowd had assembled to bid the men adieu, but the gates were closed to civilians, and many good-byes were left unsaid, save from a distance.

The vessel sailed later in the afternoon. All the steam whistles on the waterfront saluted the vessel as she passed down the bay toward the ocean, and thousands of people waved adieus from the docks.

The Valencia will get off some time tomorrow afternoon, but as she is a fast ship she will probably overtake the Senator in a day or two. The troops assigned to her are companies F, G, I and L, of the First Washington volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Fife commanding, and 100 men of batteries A and D, first battalion California heavy artillery. The plan is to have the California artillery from the Presidio embark tomorrow morning, then have her drop over to Angel island in the afternoon, and take on the Washington troops. Orders were issued this afternoon for the California heavy artillery to break camp tomorrow morning, and for the Angel island battalion to be prepared to go on board tomorrow afternoon.

There are now seven United States transports in port. The arrival of the Zealandia and Pennsylvania has made it possible to send all the remaining troops at the Presidio away in a bunch, and the chances are that they will be on the way before next week.

The remains of Chaplain Freeman, of the Baltimore, who committed suicide at Nagasaki, which were brought over by the Zealandia, will be shipped to Logansport, Ind., today.