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ned Until the Caucus of Democratic Members Has Spoken. SALE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.-The democrats of the house will hold a caucus at 3 o'clock Monday, next. The call was written to-day by Springer, of Illinois, who has the Carlisle bill in charge, Springer says the general debate on the banking bill will continue until the hour of holding the caucus. Tuesday the committee on rules will bring in an order fixing the debate under the five-minute rule for the three days following. It is not probable, however, that a vote on the bill will be taken before Friday next.

National Senate Yesterday.

Cleveland Will Wait for the Cancus, WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.-Satisfaction was expressed by the democrat leaders of the house when the news reached the capitol that, as a result of the deliberations of the cabinet today, it was deemed inadvisable that the president should, at this time, send a special message to congress urging the passage of the Carlisle banking bill. If the house caucus, to be held Monday next, should agree to sup-port the bill, as a party measure, a special message will be unnecessary. Should the caucus, on the other hand, develop strong opposition to the measure and a determiation radically to amend it, it is believed to be certain that the president will im-mediately follow the caucus action with a special executive message.

Carlisle Conferred With Crisp. WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Secretary Car-isle came to the capitol after the cabinet secting, and joined Speaker Crisp in the latter's private office. It is understood their purpose was to outline a definite plan of procedure on the currency bill.

MR. SPERRY'S SUBSTITUTE.

Full Text of the Measure Introduced By Him in the House. WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The following is the full text of the bill introduced to-day by Sperry, of Connecticut, as a sub-stitute for the Carlisle banking bill: Section 1.-That the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized to issue, in a sum or sums not exceeding in the ag-gregate all the United States notes now outstanding including all legal tender notes seued under the provisions of the acts of February 25, 1882, and July 11, 1862, and March 3, 1803, and all treasury notes isued under the provisions of the act of uly 14, 1890, coupon or registered bonds of he United States, at the option of the payable at the option of the United States lo years from the date of their issue, and shall be due and payable 30 years from the date of their issue, and all of said bonds and the interest thereon shall be empt from the payment of all taxes and uties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under state, municipal or local authority, and the said bonds shall have set forth and expressed, upon their face, the above specified conditions, and shall, with their coupons, be made payable at the treasury of the United States, and a sum necessary o pay the expenses of preparing, issu-ng, advertising and disposing of said conds is hereby appropriated out of any

noney in the treasury of the United States, not otherwise appropriated. Section 2.—That from and after the pas-sage of this act, all United States legal tender notes, issued under the provision of the acts of February 25, 1862 and July II, 1862, and March 3, 1863, and all treasury notes issued under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1800, which shall be re-deemed in gold coin at the treasury of the United States, shall be canceled and iestroyed, and shall not again be reissued, and the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized and required to sell and dispose of, at public or private sale, within his discretion, any of these bonds is sued under this act at not less than the par value for gold coin, to an amount equal to the amount of all such United

States notes and treasury notes so re-deemed, canceled and destroyed, Section 3.—That whenever the amount of gold coin and gold bullion in the treasury of the United States, which is not held for the redemption of gold certificates outstanding, falls below the amount of \$100,000,000, the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized and empowered to sell and dispose of at public or private sale, within his discretion, any of the bonds issued under this act, at not less than their par value in gold coin, to such an amount as shall be necessary to restore the amount of gold coin and gold bullion in the treasury of the United States, which is not held for the redemp-

ount of \$100,000,000. Section 4.—That the secretary of the reasury is hereby authorized, within his liscretion, to use, from time to time, any surplus revenue of the United States to

tion of gold certificates outstanding, to

issued under the provisions of the acts of February 25, 1862, July 11, 1862, und March 2, 1862, and treasury notes issued under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1830, and said notes, when so redeemed,

shall be canceled and destroyed, and shall not again be reissued. Section 5.—That the secretary of the They Consumed the Time of the treasury is hereby authorized, within his discretion, to sell and dispose of any of the bonds issued under the provisions of this act, at public or private sale, at not CURRENCY BILL IN THE HOUSE less than their par value for gold coin, to such amount or amounts as he may deem necessary, and to apply the proceeds of the bonds so sold to the redemption The General Debate Will Be Continof any United States legal tender notes issued under the provisions of the acts of February 25, 1862, July 11, 1862, and March 1865, or treasury notes issued under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1896, which may be received into the treasury of the United States in payment of duties on imports, internal revenue, taxes, or any other duties to the United States, and all such United States treasury notes so redeemed, shall be canceled and destroyed and shall not again be reissued.

> AN ARMENIAN MEMORIAL. It Asks the Appointment of Another

American Consul.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—In the senate this morning, Hale offered a memorial in the interest of native-born United States citizens living in Turkish-Armenia, whose lives, property and lawful occupations, the memorial says, are frequently im-perilled. The memorial shows that in Asiatic-Turkey, there is a permanent force of nearly 250 American missionaries, who hold over \$2,000,000 of Armenian property. In the Eastern Turkey mission there are 50 adult missionaries who have under their charge 42 churches, 150 schools, a hospital and a large medical work. The sources of danger pointed out are the lawlessness of numerous highwaymen. lawlessness of numerous highwaymen, who infest the country; the fanatical Moslem population of cities and the hos-tility of Turkish officials, who have encouraged attacks upon the lives and prop-erty of American citizens. After setting forth the evidences of this dangerous condition, the memorialists say the conditions shown to exist abundantly justify a renewed request for some consular pro-tection in Eastern Turkey, from which Americans are completely shut off. The nearest consul is Mr. Jewett, but he is too far away to be of any service, and mail addressed to him is unhesitatingly intercepted by the Turkish officials. An urgent request is made for the stationing of American consuls at Erzeroum and Harpool. Speaking to a press representative, in relation to this memorial, and the whole Armenian situation, a senator well informed on the question, said: "The real reason why the porte ob-

jected to the sending of Mr. Jewett, our consul at Sivas, to make an independent investigation of these alleged atrocities is that Consul Jewett married an Arme nian lady, understands the language thor-oughly, and could obtain all the facts. Of course, he would be inclined, naturally enough, to view them from a standpoint which the Turkish government would re-

NICARAGUAN CANAL BILL. It May Not Pass at This Session of

the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan 4 - The judgment of the senators who judgment in the city furing the recess is that the Nicaraguan bill cannot pass this session. Davis, of the foreign relations committee, said:

"It is not a favorable time to urge such a measure. The times have been so hard that the people do not like the prospect of increasing or creating an additional White, of California, favors the canal

but does not see the possion. He said a prop-it through this session. He said a proposition to send an engineer commission to Niciragua to make another examination and survey is merely a dilatory one, put forward by opponents of the project to

ACTORS IN COURT. Edward Rice's Suit Against Camille d'Arville Dismissed.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.-Camille d'Arville, prima donna, may sing on, The full bench of the supreme court has dismissed the bill in equity brought by Edward E. Rice to restrain her from singing in the United States or Canada except under his management. The decision is im-portant as bearing upon the enforcement of a negative covenant in contract for personal services.

For Teaching Mrs. Carter to Act. YORK, Jan. 4 .- Another motion for a bill of particulars was made before Justice Patterson, of the supreme court, today, in the action brought by David Belasco against N. K. Fairbank, the Chicago millionaire, to recover \$50,000 for teaching Mrs. Leslie Carter to act. The services were rendered from 1889 to 1891 and one bill of particulars has already

A Springfield, Ohio, Fire, SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Jan. 4.—The res-dence of P. P. Mast, the millionaire manufacturer, was burned yesterday. The interior was entirely destroyed. The loss is about \$20,000; insured for \$40,000. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary

The Rev. Father Sticks' Removal. PANA, Ill., Jan. 4.—The Rev. Father Sticks, who made a bitter attack on the members of his congregation in a sermon New Year's morning, has been removed and his successor will be appointed.

Two Hundred Fishermen Drowned. ion, to use, from time to time, any revenue of the United States to United States to United States legal tender notes, were drowned during the recent gale.

A Call Issued to the House Members to Meet Monday Next.

CURRENCY BILL TO BE DISCUSSED

Full Text of a Substitute for the Carlisle Bill Introduced by Sperry, of Connecticut.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Less than 29 senators were in their seats today when Vice-President Stevenson called the senate to order. The first thing of any importance was Lodge's address upon the resolution of inquiry, as to why the United States warships had been withdrawn from Honolulu. He said:

"At the beginning of the session I in-troduced a resolution asking for the re-ports and correspondence of Admiral Walker, in regard to Hawaii. Admiral Walker's papers were, as had been an-ticipated, most valuable on these points. They showed that to the disinterested observer, actuated by no motive but the interests of the United States, it was perfectly clear that our true policy was the annexation of these islands. They confirmed in this way the views expressed by the senate in the resolution last sum-mer, and which I believe are the views held substantially by all American people, except those concerned in the present ad-ministration. All this was valuable in-formation, but Admiral Walker's last letter brought out strongly a highly impor-tant point which had thus far not been appropriated. It was known to the United States, through the press, that all our warships had been withdrawn from Ha-waii, and although several were lying idle at Mare island, none had been sent back to Honolulu. The letter of Admiral Walker discourses in a striking way the danger and impolicy of this course, and also proves that our government had been warned in regards to it by an officer speaking on such a point with the au-thority of an expert, Admiral Walker says, with frankness, that if the British men-of-war, as well as our own, had been withdrawn, it might have been a good thing. Certainly it could have done no harm to the stability of the government."

He referred to the manner in which England reached out to increase her possessions, and after that to how a British subject had encouraged the Hawaiian roy-alists, while the absence of an American vessel gave encouragement to the counter revolution. He referred to the fact that Japan had a warship at the Hawaiian isl-ands. He said the importance of Hawaii to the United States could not be overestimated and would become greater upon the completion of the Nicaraguan canal. Continuing, he said:

"Under such circumstances, to leave these islands without the protection of an American warship and to leave our interests in Pearl harbor and the interests of our citizens unguarded, appears to me wrong in the highest degree. What move actuated the administration in this ex-traordinary policy, it is impossible to say. If it is its desire to throw the Sandwich islands into the hands of Great Britain, as it has openly proposed to do with Samoa, its action is incomprehensible; but nothing less explains it. Such a policy is unpatriotic, and it is difficult to conceive that it should be entertained. It seems to me, in view of the importance of the Sandwich islands to this country, a great wrong has been committed in withdrawing our ships at this moment, and that a man-of-war should be sent there at once. It is for this reason I have introduced this resolution of inquiry, and I think our government owes it to the people to send a warship to Honolulu without delay. If it does not, it will forfelt the right to remain silent as to its reasons for such an extraordinary course." At the conclusion of Lodge's remarks, Butler of South Carolina moved the reference of the resolution to the committee on foreign relations. Lodge was dis-posed to combat this reference, insisting that it should more properly go to the committee on naval affairs. The matter was discussed by Butler, Gray, Lodge and others. Aldrich suggested that the resolu-tion be modified to as to request the intion be modified so as to request the in-formation on the subject from the presi-dent. This met with the views of Sher-man, who said the question was purely a diplomatic one. There was no reason why it should not pass. The members of the senate were entitled to the information desired. Morgan declared himself in favor of annexation and a good friend to the people of Hawaii. At the same time, he thought the resolution should go to the committee on foreign relations. He be-lieved the republic of Hawaii should have an opportunity to show the world that it did not need a crutch to help it along. did not need a crutch to help it along. Hawley referred to what he termed 'the living compliancy' in the islands and to the advirability of the people knowing what the policy of the United States was to be if a revolution broke out. The in-quiry was one that might properly be made. Fuller supressed great respect for nade. Butler expressed great respect for Admiral Walker, but said that officer had simply given his opinion of what Great Britain would do in the event of certain ontingencles. He further said that he had not the slightest apprehension on the subject of Great Britain's interference,

and insisted upon the reference of the

resolution to the committee on foreign relations, and hoped that the committee

would inquire into the wisdom, propriety and advisability of its passage by the

senate.
Hale urged the adoption of the resolu

tion, and Gray spoke of the scandal and shame to the American people that had been brought about by the late interfer-ence in Hawalian affairs, and said he hoped that the country would not again be smirched by it, and in answer to the senator from Massachusetts (Lodge), he would say that the larger body of public opinion shared the views he expressed. Aldrich also took part in the discussion at this point, and asked Gray concerning the stationing of a ship in Hawaiian waters

by this government, which led the latter to remark that very unfortunately there was a vessel called the Boston stationed here some time ago.

Teller charged that it had been the pur pose of the administration to restore Lilluokalani, and special agencies had been put to work for that purpose. But-ler interrupted to say that there was no evidence that the administration had in view the restoration of the queen. Teller, however, contended that the instructions of Commissioner Blount to restore the statu quo could not be otherwise con-strued, and said:

"The charge is not a new one. It has been repeated time and time again."
"No significance is attached to the mak-ing of a charge," responded Butler. "It

is all in maintaining it."

The debate was continued until 2 o'clock, when Morgan took the floor to continue his speech on the Nicaraguan canal bill, the Hawalian resolution going to the calendar. Morgan read at some length from a report made by Major Dutton, of the army, to show that the construction of the cansi was entirely prac-ticable and presented extracts from re-ports of the bureau of American republics to show that the climate of Nic aragua was agreeable and anything but unhealthy. He said he thought he had sufficiently answered the senator from Indiana (Turple) as to the alleged facts on which he had based his energetic statements.

The military academy appropriation bil was then taken up. The amendments made by the appropriations committee to the bill, as it came from the house, were agreed to and the bill was passed. The pension appropriation bill was then taken up, but its consideration was postponed until Monday, at the suggestion of Hawley

Then, at 3:35, the senate went into executive session, and at 3:35 P. M. adjourned until Monday.

THE CURRENCY DEBATE. it Again Consumed the Time of the

House. WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The general debate on the currency bill consumed the time of the house again today. The feature of the day's debate was the speech made in opposition to the measure by Hendricks, who is a New York banker. He declared the bill would be inadequate as a measure of relief for the treasury. and besides would provide an unsound currency. He suggested as the only measure of relief the passage of a bill to fund greenbacks. The other speakers today were Hepburn, Dingley and Gresham. Hendricks described at length the process by which the gold was withdrawn by speculators for shipment abroad, and then proceeded to contrast this with the situation in France, where the Bank of France refused to pay except where actually necessary, more than 5 per cent of gold on its demand obligations. Continuing, he

"These aggressions on our gold reserve must be stopped, and if the pending bill would stop them and afford relief in taking the government out of the bank ing business as it had been out of the silver business, I would vote for it." "Does the action of the Bank of France

Does the action of the Bank of France in refusing to pay more than 5 per cent in gold," asked Hepburn, "impair the credit of that bank?"
"No."
"Then, would the credit of the United States be impaired if the United States should exercise its discretion and redeem

the Sherman notes in silver?"
"Yes, I believe it would, at this time,"
replied Hendricks.

"Why?"
"Because of the general distrust of th government's ability to pay gold. One hundred and fifty-nine millions of Sherman gold promises to pay cannot be met with-

out gold."
"But the notes are redeemable in coin not gold," was Hepburn's parting shot.

Hendricks, continuing, said the pending
bill was open to the vital objection that it would not do what it set out to do. It would not relieve the treasury of the ag-gressions on its gold; it would be a fall-ure as a bank measure, because it would super-impose upon an uncertain body of public credit currency a much large and more uncertain body of private credi currency, without sufficient foundation

under the former. Sperry presented his substitute to fund the greenbacks with 3 per cent gold bonds for the information of the house, and ther Hepburn was recognized. He said his self-laudation was impaired by the recollection of his speech 16 months ago, when the same condition existed. Hendricks then found the panacea for all financial ills in the repeal of the Sherman silver law Hepburn declared Hendricks had pointed out unwittingly the remedy for the present evil when he told the house the great banking houses of Europe exercised their discretion about depleting their gold

vaults. "Why will not the secretary of the treasury exercise the same discretion?" he asked. "Why have not republican secretaries of the treasury exercised that discre-

tion?" asked Pence. "I have not been secretary of the treas-ury," replied Hepburn, hotly. "When I am I will answer. I am as fully con-vinced, however, as I am that I am alive, that if the secretary of the treasury were now to exercise his discretion and to pay gold when legitimate redemptions were asked, and refuse it to sharks and spe ors, the evils from which we suffer would

case to be." Gresham supported the bill, and at the onclusion of his speech the house took recess till 8 o'clock. 'The night session was devoted to private pension bills

No Further Tariff Legislation. WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.-Senators Cock rell. Forman and Jones, democrats, and Allison, republican, held an informal meet-ing today to discuss the prospects for correcting the present tariff law by amendments to the urgency deficiency bill. After the conference it was stated no attempt would be made to make corrections. It is understood Allison rather guardedly expressed the opinion that the republicans would not look with favor on the amendment scheme. The deme crats who attended the conference it as their opinion that there would

The Naval Appropriation Bill. WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—It is practically settled that the naval appropriation bill as reported to the house, will contain provisions for two and possibly three battleships, at a cost of about \$4,000,000

effort made to pass any tariff legislation

at this session

Money for an Oregonian. WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.-Senator Mitch ell today had passed the bill giving Peter Grant Stewart, of Gervals, Or., \$7500, for land taken for a military reservation in

## THE STEEVES JURY OUT

Trial Ended, and the Lawver's Fate Hanging in the Balance.

A DAY OF ATTORNEYS' ARGUMENTS.

The Jurors Retired at 10:10 P. M., and, Falling to Agree at Once, Were Locked up Over Night.

The trial of Attorney X. N. Steeves The trial of Attorney X. N. Steeves for compilcity with "Bunco" Kelly in the murder of George W. Sayres has closed, and the jury, in whose hands the fate of the defendant rests, is now deliberating for a verdict. The argument of counsel consumed all of yesterday's session, and ended at about 9:30 o'clock last night. Then Judge Stephens delivered his charge to the jury, and at 10:10 o'clock it was retired for deliberation.

When court convened at 9 o'clock yes-

When court convened at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, every seat in the room



Mr. Mallory.

was occupied. Inside the rail, additional chairs had been placed to accommodate the visiting members of the legal fraternity, who desired to hear the anticipated eloquent pleas of counsel. Attorney Leasure opened for the state, and was followed by Judge Page for the defense. This consumed the morning session, and, after the noon recess, Mr. Caples and Mr. Mallory occupied the entire afternoon re-Mallory occupied the entire afternoon in eloquent addresses for the defense. The evening session, which began at 7:20 o'clock, held the largest audience Judge Stephens' courtroom has ever known. There was not a square foot of standing room remaining when all who were al-lowed admittance had either found chairs or a convenient place to stand and listen. Of the audience yesterday, there were conly two members of the gentle sex in it.

During the entire trial very few ladies have attended, and this has appeared strange to those who claim to know about such incidents. "Bunco" Kelly seemed such incidents. "Bunco" Kelly seemed to be an attraction during his trial, and



cluded Mr. Leavare.

many ladies were in the courtroom while it continued. "Bunco's" attractive physi-ognomy probably accounted for this. Intense interest was manifested in yesterday's arguments, and from first to last the utmost silence reigned in the courtroom. As the evening was drawing to a close, and it was realized that the ase would soon be in the hands of the jury, a scene almost awe-inspiring was presented. It was most impressive, and was made doubly interesting by the fact that a well-known citizen, a member of the legal profession, was on trial for his life, and that his guilt or innocence of a ost atrocious crime would soon be de

mposure during the arguments of counel. While the strain must have been sol. While the strain must have oeen hard to hear, there was no perceptible change in his demeanor during the time the counsel for and against him occupied the floor. When the jury retired for deliberation, at least one-half of the nudience mained until midnight, in anticipation



You wouldn't have a d

of an early verdict. Attorney Steeves or an early vertical attorney steeves remained in the courtroom, and con-versed with friends that the court decid-ed to lock the jury up for the night. He stated to an Oregonian reporter that he expected a verdict of acquittal; he could ot believe anything else reached. He had nothing further to say,



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