M'COY'S HARD LEFT

Peter Maher Knocked Out in the Fifth Round.

BRISK, WELL-FOUGHT BATTLE

The Hoosier Showed Himself by Far the Cleverer Man—The Fight by Rounds.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—Kid McCoy again placed himself in the championship class by defeating Peter Maher in a brisk, well-fought battle of five rounds before the Coney Island Athletic Club, this afternoon. The fight was scheduled to last 25 rounds, and the purse was to have been $20,000, but the attendance was not as large as had been expected, and before the fight was begun the principals agreed that the winner should receive the gross gate receipts.

The battle was hard fought from start to finish, but McCoy was far the cleverer man in ring tactics, dodging, side-stepping and hitting powers. He showed himself to be a good ring general, ever watching for an opening and never failing to take advantage of one. Maher, although credited with being a heavy hitter, did not get in any effective blows. His foot work was poor, and at times he did not appear to have perfect control of himself.

When the men entered the ring and stripped for the battle, both looked to be in perfect condition, and they were greeted with tumultuous applause. Under Marquis of Queensberry rules, new gloves, provided by the club, were handed to the referee, and he in turn gave them to the boxers' seconds. Maher donned his quickly, but McCoy claimed the gloves did not fit him, and stubbornly refused to use them. He insisted on wearing an old pair which he claimed suited him, but the referee was obdurate, and McCoy gave in.

The Fight by Rounds.

McCoy was the aggressor in the start-off, forcing Maher to break ground. The Kid feinted cleverly with his left, Maher sparring with an anxious look on his face. Then the Kid sent a left hook to the jaw, flooring the Irishman, who was up in two seconds. The Kid tried a right cross, but missed. Maher tried a left swing for the head, but McCoy side-stepped neatly. He essayed another of these, and again went wide of the mark, and got a left in the face for his pains. In attempting to counter, Maher over-reached himself and fell, but regained his feet almost immediately. Maher then began rushing tactics, forcing the Kid to the ropes, landing a hard right on the body. The Irishman had McCoy in a tight place at this early stage of the game, but the Kid broke away nimbly and put a hard left to Maher's stomach before the first had ended.

McCoy tantalized the big fellow with his feinting in the next round, and induced Peter to make vicious swings with both hands. The Kid got into close quarters, much to the surprise of Maher's friends, and, while he received blows back of the shoulders, he put a right and a left hard to the body. On the break-away, McCoy landed a staggering left on the jaw. Then they mixed things up, Maher landing heavily on the body with both hands, and in the break-away he sent his left to the ribs. The Kid side-stepped back after this. When they came together again, he measured the Irishman nicely, and with a right on the jaw sent Peter to his hands and knees, where the Irishman remained four seconds. When Maher got up, he seemed to lose his head, and rushed at McCoy, sending his right to the body, but received three left jabs in the face from the Kid. In a rush to the ropes the Kid slipped to the floor, but was up in a jiffy, sending his left to Maher's face, throwing the Irishman's head back. Then two lefts to the jaw and a right over from the Kid made the gong a welcome sound for Maher.

By this time McCoy was more confident than ever. He feinted, but was rushed to the ropes, where he hooked his left to the jaw and escaped from Peter's return. Then he began playing his long left into Peter's stomach, and the Irishman began sparring at long range. With a well-timed feint the Kid brought the big fellow to him and sent him back with two left hooks on the jaw. Maher essayed a return and McCoy ducked as they came to a clinch, breaking from which the Kid sent a straight right to the face and another to the stomach. Maher then tried to mix it up, and forced the Kid to the ropes, but the latter got back to the center of the ring, where he landed a straight left to the face just at the call of the bell.

McCoy assumed the aggressive in the next (the fourth) round, but Peter sparred carefully. The Irishman soon began forcing, and feinted the Kid into a left which landed lightly on the wind. Then Maher forced McCoy into a neutral corner, planting a terrific left on the face, which jarred McCoy's head. McCoy side-stepped in an unusual direction, and Peter tried another left, which fell short. In a mix-up which followed, favors were about even, but McCoy was cautioned by the referee for holding. Maher outpointed the Kid by 50 per cent in this round, sending rights and lefts to the head, while the Kid retaliated with lefts on the wind. Toward the close of the round Maher was cautioned for holding, and, coming from a break-away, he sent a hook to McCoy's face which did the Kid no good.

At this stage of the game Maher's friends became very confident that the Irishman would get the better of the Hoosier lad, but McCoy had a great deal more left in him than these people bargained for. He waited for the big fellow, who had the better of the previous round, and tapped him with a left lightly in the face, all the time shifting to the left side, then both landed lefts to the head. Peter sent a hard left to the face, which the Kid countered. Then he sent a left to the throat and tried to cross with his right, but the Kid ducked, and then McCoy landed a left and a right on the jaw. Peter wavered, and McCoy sent another right, which fell a bit short, and then, dropping his left to the body, he tried a right swing, and, as Peter side stepped, the Kid met him with a full swing with his left, which landed on the point of the jaw, and the Irishman went down, resting on his right elbow, and was counted out in this position.

It was a terrific blow, and landing right on the mark, an ox could scarcely have withstood its force. It was the cleanest knockout ever seen in a ring fight, and while some people were unkind enough to say that Maher could have gotten up again, those who were nearest to the fighters and saw the force of the blow were of the opinion that Sullivan, in his palmiest days, could not have withstood it.

Probably in the history of ring fights in this vicinity there has never been such a quick change in the betting as that which occurred during the two hours preceding this fight. For some days past Maher had been the favorite, as good as 100 to 60 being bet on his chances. One hundred to 70 on Maher was the ruling price when the clubhouse doors opened this afternoon, and in the different sporting centers this price was maintained until within an hour of the beginning of the contest. Then a peculiar condition of affairs occurred, and for no apparent reason Maher stock was beared, while the Kid's was bulled, and when the men got into the ring their positions in the betting market were reversed, with the Kid the favorite.

Peter Maher said tonight:

"I have no excuses to make for being defeated. The fight was fair and square in every particular. All that I have to say is that up to the time that I was knocked out I had a shade the better of the fight."

A Two-Round Knock-Out.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 1.—Dal Hawkins, of California, knocked out Patsy Sweeney, of Manchester, N. H., in the second round of a slugging match before the Nutmeg Athletic Club tonight. The fight was hot and fast, and early in the second round both men were decidedly groggy. In this round Sweeney was knocked down twice, and on the last occasion the referee stopped the bout, as Sweeney was practically out.

"Fitz" and McCormack Matched.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—Robert Fitzsimmons was matched today with Jack McCormack for a six-round sparring contest. The purse is to be 75 per cent of the gross receipts, the winner to take all. The date is January 20, and the place Industrial hall, Philadelphia.

FOOTBALL AT TACOMA.

Spokane High School Team Won the State Championship.

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 1.—The Spokane high school football team defeated the Tacoma high school eleven here today, winning the championship of the state by a score of 5 to 0. Hague carried the ball over the line for the only touchdown of the game within two minutes from the time Spokane kicked off. Tacoma lost the ball on a fumble, and Hague went around the right end for 30 yards. Epley failed to kick a goal. The ball was in Tacoma's territory most of the time, Williamson punting out of danger repeatedly. His punting was one of the features of the game, and in this he far outclassed Richards, of the Spokane team.

Tacoma had just one chance to tie the game, and that was lost by a fumble by Captain Anderson, of the Tacoma team. He had run down the field to catch Williamson's punt, and Richards, the only Spokane man in his way, fell in trying to stop him. Anderson misjudged the ball and it fell over his shoulder and Spokane got it. Spokane's backs tore great holes in Tacoma's line, going through between right guard and tackle repeatedly. Coiner, Tacoma's center, was injured, but pluckily refused to leave the game. Spokane pounded the center for three straight gains, and then Coiner was forced out of the game. Wilt, right half for Tacoma, also retired on account of injuries.

The Spokane team, though composed largely of juniors, averaged from five to 10 pounds more per man than the Tacomas in weight, and their team work had reached a stage nearer perfection than had that of Tacoma. Tacoma found it almost impossible to break up the center interference of the Bunchgrassers. Spokane's best gains were made by Eastman and Hague around the left end, and Davis and Richards through the line. Both Richards and Davis hit the line hard and effectively.

This is the first game ever played between high school teams representing Eastern and Western Washington. As a result of today's game, a plan is being discussed to make the meetings yearly.

New Mile Bicycle Record.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 1.—Orlando Stevens, of Ottumwa, Ia., has made a new world's record in a competition mile bicycle race. His time was 1:59¾. The record was formerly held by Fred Sims, made at Washington in 2:00 2-5.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

THE PORTLAND.

Saml A Barron, Seattle
Wm Braid, Vancouver
H W Fitzgerald, N Y
Mr & Mrs L L Fitzgerald, Seattle
A D McQueen, Spokane
Wm Ellery, Boston
Geo C Pratt & wf, S F
F W Pettygrove & wf, San Francisco
C S Lafollot, Sheridan
John A Lowell, Boston
Mrs J T Ross, Astoria
H Pomeroy, Stanford
A C Pillsbury, Palo Alto, Cal
J H Jaggy & w, Vancv
W J Warren & wife, Frisco
Ed S Coghill, Oakland, Cal
H A Webber, city
W T Pangle, city
Walter Gearin, city
Mr & Mrs Leo Peterson, city
Mrs Rose Berstein, do
R Alex Bernstein, do
M Wax, B S A
H Bain, B S A
Fred M Graves, city
A N Wright & wf, city
Miss Mame Groesbeck, Harvard, Ill
J P O'Brien, city
M German & wf, San Diego, Cal
Jas H Love, Rep Nance O'Neil
B F Brown & wf, N Y
H H Masters, N Y
Chas K Garry & w, SF
J E Sutton, wf & two chdn, Logansport, Ind
Chas Davy, San Fran
G W Dorman, St Paul
Frank Fogg, Tacoma
E G Murphy, N Y
Mr & Mrs H A Moser, city
Mr & Mrs T B Foster, city
Mr & Mrs J D Leonard, city
W L Nicol, New York

THE PERKINS.

E Waldman, Portland, Me
R E Paston, N Yakma
H W Tyler, Seattle
Jas Mauldin, Dillion, Mt
Mrs R L McCroskey, Colfax, Wash
Wm Renislein, San Fr
E B Tongue, Hillsboro
F G Mitchell, do
C C Matlock, Eugene
Dr H E Burr, Wasco
Mrs H E Burr, do
F C Hamilton, La Grd
Fred M Tracy, Dawson
R L Conner, McMinnvl
Frank Wood, Chicago
D H Hutton, Lewiston
H C Dale, Baker City
Mrs H C Dale, do
D B Allen, Astoria
Geo Russell, Oakld, Cal
Henry Kratz, Clatskni
Dr J E Shearer, Medford, Or
Dr A F Knoder, Clatskanie
W E Owens, Woodburn
H E Shields, do
J C Hare, Hillsboro
Mrs J C Hare, do
Frank Woodfield, Astoria
Benj A Gifford, Dalles
F M Mayon, Lyle, Or
C M Rollins, St Louis
C G Stone, Spokane
A J Sullivan, N P R R
H Parker, London, Eng
T J Regan, Seattle
H Croads, Seattle
Chas Collins, Indp, Or
Chas M Scott, do
R Baird, N Yakima
C P Weir, Arlingtn, Or
Will Moon, Pendleton
Miss Iva Hutchinson, Union, Or
Sam T Bush, San Fran
Dr L J Perkins, Pendleton, Or
Dr J G Flinn, Weston
Ray Scott, Eugene
C A Gray, Seattle
Mrs C A Gray, Seattle
E Goughman, Livingston, Mont
Mrs G Goughman, do
A S Taylor, do
Jas Henderson, Bozemn
Mrs Jas Henderson, do
Master Henderson, do
Mrs Phebe A Ryan, Seattle
Mrs L Edington, do
Mrs E S Gilbert, do
B J Adams, do
J M Demett, do
B B Calbath, Salem, Or
W H Shaw, Tacoma
H P McNaughton, Bozeman, Mont
E W McCormack, Cascade Locks
T M Hunt, Cottage Grv
Mrs T M Hunt, do
Frank Gibson, Rickreal
Mrs D H Glass, Oreg C
Miss Glass, Oregon City
L P Hansen, Tacoma
A W Ely, Tacoma
Capt Downs, U S A, Fort Stevens
C D Knox, San Fran
Mrs J W Conn, Astoria
L A Loomis, Ilwaco
Master Loomis, Ilwaco
H J Miller, Aurora, Or
Lillie Miller, do
Nettie Miller, do

THE IMPERIAL.

C. W. Knowles, Manager.

M O Lownsdale, La Fayette, Or
B Opburn, Astoria
Walter Sinnott, Astoria
Harry A Young, Salem
H A Chadwick, Seattle
Mrs A Kincaid, Tacm
C W Wheeler, Waitsburg Times
W G Callar, Junctn Cy
J McInnis, jr, do
J McInnis, sr, do
F D McCully, Joseph
R C Mays, Elgin
C A Burden, Eugene
W C Cook, McMinnvill
Mrs Cook, McMinnville
G Brown, Astoria
M K Hall, Rainier
Harry R Cliff, St Heins
Dr & Mrs A C Panton, city
D Goodsell, city
L F Daly, Dalles
W M Benson, Milford
S M Jackson, Tacoma
S R Mackay, city
G B Lane, Olympia
Dr Wm House, Heppnr
A Burns, Heppner
Mrs A Henry, Heppner
Wm Parzon, Pendleton
E M Brannick, city
C H Green, San Fran
L J Lamb, Salem
Grace Smith, Salem
I J Van Outeren, Oakld
M P Callender, Knaptn
Mrs Callender, do
W G Howell, Astoria

THE ST. CHARLES.

H A Walker, city
S W Childers, Columbus, Wash
W T Beckley, Portland
R Stringham, Portland
W Ebeman, Portland
J M Wakefield, Spokn
W Wilber, Astoria
Fred Allen, Astoria
J S Roscoe, Astoria
J Peterson, Astoria
J Gilmore, Oregon Cy
W J Fullerton, Warren
F Coleman, Rossland
B B Brown, Rossland
Danl Hunt, Westport
G H Pearson, city
J Foley, city
E Johnson, Astoria
S J Anigonza, do
Lee Galloway, Carlton
V J Miller, do
Geo Brown, Champoeg
Riley Smith, Kalama
Thos McNish, Dayton
C C Palmer, McMinnvl
C C Hall, Woodburn
W N Joy, Oakland, Or
L F Knowlton, Sissons
Chas Rimbal, Baker Cy
John Thompson, La Fayette
H H Hill, Astoria
J Tyberg, Melville
Mrs Tyberg, Mellvile
I G Wikstrom, Kalama
John Davis, Knappa
Wm Blackford, Mayger
Mrs Blackford, do
F M Heidel, Hillsboro
L P Swan, Champoeg
W S Moon, Eugene
H Heltman, Eugene
J G Martin, Forest Grv
V D Harris, do
Mrs Harris, do
Anthony Moore, BridlVl
M C Donohoe, do
I C Miller, do
H Lamphear, Moro
E Mathest, Butteville
W H Hobson, Salem
T R Laird, Garfield
J E Laird, Garfield
Mrs J C Laird, Garfield
W J Leaby, St Louis

Hotel Donnelly, Tacoma.

European plan; headquarters for commercial men. Chilberg's restaurant in connection.

Hotel Butler, Seattle.

European. Rooms with or without bath. Ladies' and gents' grillrooms in connection.

Kruse's Grill Room and Restaurant—Stark street, opp. Chamber of Commerce.

Mississippi Frozen at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 1.—For the first time in many years the Mississippi river is frozen over here. As a result no boats are arriving and departing, and the ferries have been compelled to shut down.

Brown eyes are said by oculists to be the strongest.

NO SPECIAL MEASURE

Columbia Improvement Must Take Chances With Others.

RESTS ON RIVER AND HARBOR BILL

Everybody Meanwhile in Portland and in the Oregon Delegation Is Pulling Hard for It.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Judging from the vast amount of correspondence that is constantly reaching the members of the Oregon delegation from Portland, the people of that city are intensely interested in securing a deeper channel to the sea, not only at the mouth of the river, but from Portland, down the Willamette and Columbia rivers, to the mouth. In the numerous petitions from the board of trade and other organizations, the people always ask that immediate legislation be passed appropriating sufficient money to make the necessary improvement. It is in this respect that the Columbia-river people are laboring under a grave misapprehension.

For years and years it has been the custom in congress to make all appropriations for river and harbor improvements a part of a general appropriation bill, which is known as the river and harbor bill. If avails nothing if a member or a senator introduces a separate bill making appropriations of this character, for such a bill is merely held up, referred to the river and harbor or commerce committee, as the case may be, and there it is made a part of the general river and harbor bill, or else thrown out altogether. On numerous occasions attempts have been made to secure special legislation of this character, but without success. Congress will not have it so, and no member or delegation is able to set aside this ironclad rule.

For this reason, urgent as may be the need of a deeper channel from Portland to the sea, it will be impossible to secure any more money from the general government for this purpose until the next river and harbor bill is passed. There has been a great deal of speculation as to whether such a bill will be passed this session. The chairman of the river and harbor committee in the house, Representative Burton, has come out in a declaration against such a measure during the present session, but, as has already been pointed out in The Oregonian, there is a strong sentiment among the members of this committee to have a river and harbor bill at this session, and those members intend to make a fight for it, and against their chairman. To many members of this committee good appropriations this session may mean a return to congress, while no appropriations of this character may mean their defeat. If the bill is not passed at this session, it cannot go through until after the next election, and to members in a precarious condition this suspense is awful. Whether or not there will now be a river and harbor bill depends upon the number of members of the house committee who will stand up and demand one, and upon the attitude of the speaker. Should the speaker indorse the stand of Chairman Burton, that would practically kill the bill for the first session of the present congress, despite the efforts of the members of the committee. At all events, there is a warm fight in promise, with very grave doubts at present as to which side will win.

It may be said, without hesitancy, that every member of the Oregon delegation is anxious for such a bill to be passed; perhaps not for political reasons, but because several large and important appropriations are needed for the state, and needed immediately. For instance, the entire delegation is a unit in supporting the large appropriation recommended by the engineers for extending the jetty at the mouth of the Columbia river, and giving a 40-foot channel over the bar. Then, again, the delegation is united in its desire to have an immediate appropriation for deepening the channel from Portland, down the Willamette and Columbia to the sea, to facilitate the unrestricted entrance and passage of vessels of great draft. But the delegation, united as it may be, is unable to secure special appropriations for this purpose, much as they would like to.

The Portland Chamber of Commerce recently addressed the members of the delegation at length regarding the deepening of the channel below Portland. In pointing out the necessity for an early appropriation for this project, they said that the whole of the wheat of Eastern Oregon and most of Eastern Washington is shipped out of the Columbia river, and that ships now come to Portland to get this wheat and other products. They cited the vast amount of water trade that is now being carried on by the city of Portland, and showed that 582 vessels, with a total net registered tonnage of 746,556 tons, entered and cleared at Portland from October 1, 1898, to October 1, 1899, with cargoes aggregating the following values:

Exports—	
Grain fleet	$ 9,149,022
Oriental steamers	1,500,000
Coastwise	3,350,000
Total	$14,269,022
Imports—	
From Europe, Orient and coast ports	6,000,000
Total exports and imports	$20,269,022

This was shown to be the value of the traffic between Portland and the sea, without taking into consideration the small coasters and local river business. The character of the vessels carrying these products is too well known to need review here. It was shown, however, that in the case of some of the larger vessels some delay was occasioned because of several bars, although it is said that steamers drawing 23 feet rarely if ever encounter any delay.

It is shown, and properly, that larger vessels, carrying bigger cargoes, can be worked much more economically than small ones; the expense of freight is sure to be reduced if larger ships can come into Portland without delay, and for this reason they pray for an appropriation for a 30-foot channel to the sea, as such a channel would accommodate any and all vessels now in the coasting or transoceanic trade, or that will be devoted to such trade for many years to come. It is urged that the Port of Portland is expending large sums to do what it can to deepen the channel, but that assistance is needed from the general government in order to accomplish the great task. They say that the improvement is not only of importance to Portland, but to the whole country, as the Columbia is the natural outlet of the products of an immense, rich and productive area, which need cheaper handling to give them a better market. Larger vessels from Portland will do this.

The engineers have recommended a depth of 25 feet to the sea, but the chamber makes the point that when the improvement is undertaken it might as well be carried to the depth of 30 feet, which would obviate all possible difficulty in the future, and the delegation takes that stand and will urge a 30-foot channel, rather than a 25-foot channel, as has been recommended by the engineer officers. As has been stated, the delegation is keenly alive to the necessity for a deeper channel, and will work unitedly to secure an appropriation for this purpose at the present session. But in event no river and harbor bill is passed, there will be no appropriation for this improvement. Such a failure could not be attributed to any lack of effort on the part of the Oregon delegation, who are working now, and will continue to work, to secure these much-needed appropriations.

Populist Campaign Plans.

The populists seem determined to have the first chance to name Bryan for the presidency. The scheme outlined and credited to Senator Butler, the present chairman of the populist committee, is to nominate a populist for vice-president on the ticket with Bryan, and then to "pass it up" to the democratic convention, either to accept Bryan and the populist or again to have a double-headed vice-presidential campaign, as was the case in 1896. The democrats would thus be placed in a very embarrassing position, and there is some suggestion that the democratic national convention will be held very early for the purpose of forestalling any such movement and avoid the position of being second in naming Bryan. This, at least, was a part of the scheme some time ago, but it is apparently losing favor, because many democrats do not want to be forced into a ridiculous position by the populist movement. There is another story to the effect that Butler is not very anxious to have any particular co-operation between the democrats and the populists in national affairs, because it may interfere with his plans during the fall campaign. If he can place the democrats in a position of rejecting the vice-presidential nominee of the populists, he may be able to carry the populist party away from the democrats. In this event, he could enter into a combination with the republicans in North Carolina, in order to defeat the democrats in that state. It is the only method possible by which Butler can remain in the senate or become governor, and some credit him with having an ambition in that direction. One of the peculiar features of the North Carolina situation is the proposed amendment to be voted on next August, which will practically disfranchise nearly all the negroes of that state. It is understood that Butler is willing to enter into a combination with the republicans to defeat this amendment if it should also carry with it a proposition to re-elect him to the senate. The republicans of North Carolina, like those of a great many other Southern states, are very peculiar, and are likely to enter into a combination with either the populists or any other crowd which would insure them temporary success. It would therefore not be surprising to see any sort of a dicker made in North Carolina. Butler, in order to insure his own success, would be only too willing either to throw over the democrats and even the national populist organization, as he knows enough to be sure that there is no possibility of success of either in national affairs.

The Reciprocity Treaties.

The several reciprocity treaties that were recently sent to congress are going to furnish interesting subjects of discussion, and in more ways than one, before they are finally disposed of. In the first place, there is an intense antagonism of various provisions of the treaties that has sprung up in different parts of the country, and great pressure is being brought to bear to defeat the ratification of these treaties on the ground that they will be detrimental to various American industries. But along with this fight is a fight which is very apt to break out in congress over the consideration and ratification of the treaties. Heretofore, it has been the undisputed right of the senate to ratify all treaties to which the United States was a party, no matter what their character or scope might be. Now, however, it is contended, and with some good backing, it is true, that the house should have a hand in ratifying these treaties. The ground for this contention is that section 4 of the Dingley bill, under which the treaties were negotiated, provides that "When any such treaty shall have been duly ratified by the senate and approved by congress," etc., it shall be the custom law.

Basing their claim on that clause, some members of the house who are anxious to have a hand in the treaties contend that the treaties, when ratified by the senate, must then come to the house and be acted upon by that body, before becoming the custom law. This claim is vigorously contested by a number of senators, who hold to the old custom that the senate is the only body that is empowered to ratify treaties. And there is the rub. The senate is a jealous body, and the house a grasping one. It may or may not have been the intention of the framers of the Dingley law to have these treaties come before the house for consideration, but whether or no, they allowed that little phrase to slip in, and that is just where the house seems to have the better of the senate. It may resolve itself into a question of which body puts up the strongest argument, for time is pressing within which to ratify these treaties. The treaty with Argentine must be ratified in February; that with France, the most important of the lot, must be ratified before the 24th of March, and the treaty with the British colonies of Barbadoes, British Guiana, Jamaica, Bermuda and Turks and Carcos islands are to be concluded in March. Up to the present time, the senate has gone along, as far as it has taken any action, and ignored the house in the matter, while, it is said, a special subcommittee of the ways and means committee has been appointed, consisting of Representatives Hopkins, Dolliver, Tawney, Long, Dalzell, Swanson and Cooper, which is to deal with the treaties when they come in.

Already numerous and varied protests have been pouring in on the members of congress, both house and senate, and parties interested in industries which will be affected by these treaties are most urgent in their requests that the treaties be rejected. The members of the Oregon delegation have not escaped in this respect, but have received numerous communications from fruitgrowers of Oregon, as well as horticultural organizations and chambers of commerce, asking that they use their efforts to defeat these treaties. These petitioners follow a general line of argument, citing the injury that will result to their particular line of industry, should the treaties be ratified. They contend, for instance, that a reduction of the import duties on prunes, citrous fruits, etc., from France, Jamaica, Bermuda and other points affected by the treaties, will be a great detriment to the prune, citrous fruit and other industries of the Pacific coast states, and they therefore protest against the ratification of any treaty containing a provision for reduction of duties on such products or commodities. They also petition that the members of the Oregon delegation request that the president and senate do not enter into any treaty whereby one or more of the great industries of the Pacific coast would be injured.

Members of the California and Washington delegations have received similar petitions and memorials from chambers of commerce, fruitgrowers and others. The delegations from other states, with other industries that are affected by the treaties, are being besieged by requests from the interests in their states that will suffer more or less as a result of these treaties, and on the whole, there is a great opposition sprung up against their ratification. A number of senators have become impressed with the justice of the claims of the American producers and manufacturers, and while they will not now express themselves definitely, it is gathered from their conversation that they will oppose the treaties when they formally and finally come before the senate for ratification. The fact that this opposition is on the increase, and steadily growing, although silently, has given rise to a profound fear on the part of the friends of the treaties, and extra efforts are being put forth to hold what ground they now have, in the hope of putting the treaties through in the allotted time. It is difficult to predict what the chances are for ratification in the senate, but if ever these treaties reach the house, they are probably gone. The recent declaration of the French government on the French-American treaty, showing that the odds on that treaty were 5 to 1 in favor of France, did not help the treaties in the least, but has rather done more than anything else to arouse an active opposition to ratification, especially of the French treaty.

Over 1000 houses in London are tenantless because they are supposed to be haunted.

THE KAISER'S MISTAKE

HE THOUGHT YESTERDAY WAS THE OPENING OF THE NEW CENTURY.

Address to the Troops on the Rededication of the Standards—Future of Army and Navy.

BERLIN, Jan. 1.—The day broke dark, cold and foggy, with a drizzling rain, but the great ceremony of awakening the city was nevertheless performed successfully by the military bands and drum and fife corps of the whole garrison, marching at the quickstep from the castle to the Brandenburg gate and back, rousing the population with deafening echoes.

The emperor and empress, as usual, were early about. The significant act of rededicating the flags of the Prussian army, which occurred in the forenoon, was a most solemn ceremony. His majesty, with the four eldest princes, walked briskly over from the castle to the "Hall of Glories," in whose interior court, in the presence of Germany's emperor and princes, the act took place. The flags were piled up before an altar specially erected, where the Protestant and Catholic army chaplains performed the dedicatory rites. The emperor spoke kindly to Field Marshal Blumenthal, 86 years old, who was present. The empress drove up in a coach and six, with the two youngest princes, Oscar and Joachim, and the little princesses, all of them witnessing the scene from a window. The sign and countersign given out by the emperor was "Koenigsberg-Berlin," smybolically typifying Prussia's rise during the century.

The decree awarding each flag a new ornament, clasp and ribbon, went into effect forthwith, each regiment marching with its flags thus decorated. A similar decree was published today by the prince regent of Munich and other German rulers.

It was noticed that during the rededication, the emperer addressed kindly words to Prince Frederick Leopold, who is here for a few days from his banishment in Cassel.

The emperor's address during the exercises was considered another deeply significant expression of his majesty's firm intention to maintain the empire in its integrity. The passage affirming the emperor's will to preserve Germany's unity, and indivisibility, and where he said he would continue, in spite of all hindrances, to make the navy as powerful as the army, made a deep impression, and his remarks are this evening commented upon liberally in diplomatic circles. His majesty delivered his address in a high-pitched, resonant, strident voice. Each syllable was pathetically emphasized.

During the afternoon hours the emperor called upon the ministers and princes. The United States ambassador, A. D. White, and Mrs. White being out calling themselves, the emperor failed to meet them personally at their residence on Senne strasse.

The American colony kept the day orthodoxly. Pastor Dickie held a reception, and Consul-General Mason and Mrs. Mason and Mrs. Robbins did the same. The rest of the Americans were out calling all day.

Emperor William, at the parade, addressed the officers of the garrison as follows:

"The first day of the new century sees our army, in other words, our people, in arms, gathered around their standards kneeling before the Lord of hosts, and, verily, if any one has especial reason this day for bowing down before God, it is our army. A glance at our standards suffices as an explanation, for they are the embodiment of our history.

"In what condition did the past century at its dawn find our army? The glorious army of Frederick the Great had slept upon its laurels, fossilized amid all the petty detail of pipe clay, led by superannuated and insufficient generals, with officers unaccustomed to useful work and lost in debauch, luxury and foolish arrogance. Our army, in a word, was not equal to its mission, which, indeed, it had forgotten. Heavy was the chastisement of heaven which overtook it and fell on our people. It was cast into the dust, the glory of Frederick was extinguished and our standards were broken.

"In many long years of bitter servitude God taught the people to look to themselves, and under the pressure of the foot of the proud conqueror, our people engendered in itself the most sublime thought that it is the highest honor to dedicate one's blood and purse to the Fatherland in her armed service. Form and life were given it by my great-grandfather; new laurels crowned the newly created army and its youthful banners, but universal military service only attained its true significance through our great departed emperor. In his quiet work he evolved the reorganization of our army, in spite of opposition and ignorance. Glorious campaigns crowned his work in a way never expected. His spirit filled the ranks of our army, even as his own trust in God bore our troops to astonishing victories. With this, his own creation, he brought the German races together and gave us back long-desired German unity. It is to him that our thanks are due, and by the help of that army the German empire, commanding respect, has again assumed the position assigned to it in the council of nations.

"It is for you, gentlemen, to preserve and employ in the new century the other qualities by which our forefathers made the army great, namely, simplicity and modesty in daily life, devotion to the royal service, the employment of one's whole strength of body and mind in the ceaseless work of training and developing our troops, and, even as my grandfather labored for his army, so will I, in like manner, unerringly carry on and carry through the work of reorganizing my navy in order that it may be justified in standing by my land forces, and that the empire may be in a position to win the place which it has not yet attained. With the two united, I hope to be enabled, with a firm trust in the guidance of God, to prove the truth of the saying of Frederick William the First, 'When one in this world wants to decide something with the pen he does not do it unless supported by the strength of the sword.'"

Emperor William has issued an order to the army, announcing that, in accordance with the unanimous decision of the German sovereigns, a badge, commemorative of the last century and as a fresh pledge of the unity and indissolubility of the empire, has been established for the colors of the whole army.

Mr. White informed the correspondent of the Associated Press that the emperor at the circle addressed him with particular kindness, and at considerable length. His majesty expressed great satisfaction that relations with the United States during the year 1899 were so greatly improved and that so many obstacles to a better understanding between the two nations had been removed. He said he, with the rest of Germany, had been deeply and appreciatively touched by various passages in the president's message.

The new United States consul at Hanover, J. E. White, has arrived here, and

Pears'

A touch is enough for cleanliness. That is why it lasts so.

$5 ALL DISEASES A MONTH

Splendid Work Done Under Dr. Copeland's Excellent System.

Best Professional Skill the Country Affords for All in Need of a Doctor—$5 a Month, All Medicines Included.

There is one big place in Portland where sick folks find themselves sure of an honest welcome, whether they come in satin-lined carriages or limp in on crutches. That place is the Copeland Medical Institute, in the Dekum building. Under the Copeland system there is neither question nor curiosity as to what patient is rich or what patient is poor. The same matchless treatment, the same great offer of help is open to all—no charge for consultation, no charge for examination, no charge for diagnosis, no charge for advice, no charge for preliminary attentions, no charge for medicines, and, for full course to a cure, no charge beyond the nominal "$5 a month," medicines included.

This system has been devised to meet popular wants, and especially to overcome the prejudice that exists on the part of most people, as well as the fear and distrust felt by the average sufferer toward a high-priced doctor and the train of expensive fees connected with treatment under him.

The Copeland physicians take a personal interest in every case that is intrusted to their care.

They are qualified for their work by special training, superior education, first-class equipment, a splendid laboratory and a long and varied experience. Examining, as they do, thousands of cases, they are familiar with every phase of their specialties, and with all forms of disease.

A bill at the druggist's is one of the necessary adjuncts to treatment under the average physician. With the Copeland physicians there is nothing of this sort to contend with, as their terms include, besides treatment, all medicines they prescribe.

These facts are commented on daily by the numerous patients at their offices, and are vitally interesting to all those who contemplate taking medical treatment.

HOME TREATMENT.

To hosts of sufferers everywhere Doctor Copeland addresses to one and all the following list of questions to enable those who live at a distance to understand the nature of their affliction.

"Is your nose stopped up?"
"Do you sleep with mouth wide open?"
"Is there pain in front of head?"
"Is your throat dry or sore?"
"Have you a bad taste in the morning?"
"Do you cough?"
"Do you cough worse at night?"
"Is your tongue coated?"
"Is your appetite failing?"
"Is there pain after eating?"
"Are you light-headed?"
"When you get up suddenly are you dizzy?"
"Do you have hot flashes?"
"Do you have liver marks?"
"Do your kidneys trouble you?"
"Do you have pain in back or under shoulder-blades?"
"Do you wake up tired and out of sorts?"
"Are you losing flesh?"
"Is your strength failing?"

INFORMATION OF NEW HOME TREATMENT SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

CATARRH 18 YEARS—CURED.

Mrs. J. A. Arnspiger, 683 Corbett street, Portland: I suffered with catarrh of the head and throat for 18 years. There was a constant discharge of mucus from behind the palate into the throat. This, together with the hawking and spitting, kept the throat raw and sore. The nose filled up with scabs and chunks of tough mucus, which I could blow out only after a very great effort. For two or three days at a time my nose would be so clogged up I could hardly breathe, and my head felt stuffy and heavy. The first thing in the morning I would have a coughing spell, and there was pain and soreness in the chest. My breathing was short. Finally my entire system became tainted with the catarrhal poison. I had no appetite and my sleep was restless. I had horrible dreams and got up in the morning weary and tired. I had no strength at all. A little exertion, such as walking up a flight of stairs, brought on heart palpitation. I was terribly nervous. The least thing would excite me and make me tremble from head to foot.

This was my condition when I began treatment at the Copeland Institute upon the earnest advice of friends. Before the end of the first month I saw an improvement, and now I feel better than I have in 20 years. In fact, I am enjoying as good health as I ever did in my life.

Mrs. J. A. Arnspiger, 683 Corbett St., Portland, Cured of Catarrh.

CATARRH AND DISCHARGING EARS, FOLLOWING SCARLET FEVER

Miss Pearl Bulrgy, a bright young girl living at 567 East Yamhill street, Portland. In speaking of her cure at the Copeland Institute of catarrh and discharging ears, said:

"When I was 5 years old I had scarlet fever, which left me with catarrh of the head and throat. There was a bad discharge from the nose. The nose seemed closed up tight, and I was compelled to breath through my mouth. As I grew older the disease became more active and extended to my ears. My ears began to discharge a foul, yellowish substance. They discharged both day and night. In the morning my pillow would be stained and wet with the discharge. Gradually my hearing failed. Everything sounded confused and mixed up. I would have to ask several times what was being said to me. People would have to speak in a loud tone or I could not understand them at all. My general health was poor. I was thin and pale, and always tired and exhausted.

"I began a course of treatment at the Copeland Institute, with the result that now I am well. The discharge has entirely disappeared, and I hear as well as I ever did. I am a different girl from what I was a few months ago."

CONSULTATION FREE.

DR. COPELAND'S BOOK FREE TO ALL

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THE DEKUM, THIRD AND WASHINGTON

W. H. COPELAND, M. D.
J. H. MONTGOMERY, M. D.

OFFICE HOURS—From 9 A. M. to 12 M.; from 1 to 5 P. M.
EVENINGS—Tuesdays and Fridays.
SUNDAY—From 10 A. M. to 12 M.

Special Treasury Agent Partello has returned home.

THE DAY'S RACES.

Track at Tanforan Was Reopened Yesterday.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 1.—The weather at Tanforan was rainy, and the track sloppy. The results were:

Five furlongs, selling—Loving Cup won, Java second, Nora Ives third; time, 1:03.

One mile and an eighth, selling—Meadowthorpe won, Stuttgart second, Delpaso II third; time, 1:57¾.

One mile, selling—Cyril won, Scotch Plaid second, Wyoming third; time, 1:43¾.

New Year's handicap, one mile and a sixteenth—Potente won, Imperious second, Morinel third; time, 1:50.

One mile and a quarter, hurdle, handicap—Monita won, Rossmore second, Fifi third; time, 2:27½.

Six furlongs, handicap—Griser won, Ben Ledi second, Frank Bell third; time, 1:15.

Races at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 1.—The weather was clear and the track heavy. The results were:

Mile and 70 yards, selling—School Girl won, Manlius second, Frank McConnell third; time, 1:55.

One mile—Magic Light won, Frange second, Chickamauga third; time, 1:49¼.

Mile and five-eighths, selling—Pancharm won, Our Nellie second, False Lead third; time, 3:00.

New Year's handicap, one mile—Prince of Veronia won, Red Cross II second, Miss Mae Day third; time, 1:43¼.

Another Muddled Centurion.

PORTLAND, Jan. 1.—(To the Editor.)—In this morning's issue you say there are a number of misled people who think this is the 20th century. There are also a number of people who think this is the 1st of January, and Monday, and that it has been the 1st of January since 12 o'clock this morning; but according to your theory it would not be the 1st of January until the day was completed, or it wouldn't be Monday till Tuesday morning, and this is Sunday instead of Monday.

Since we figure from the supposed birth of Christ, the logical deduction would be that at the end of 1900 years from that time we have completed 19 centuries, and have entered on the 20th century; and it would seem as reasonable to suppose that it took eight days to make a week, or 32 days to make a month, as 1901 years to complete th 19th century. H.

Quite true, when we have completed 1900 years we have completed 19 centuries, but we have not completed 1900 years when we have completed 1899 years. The first year of the Christian era is the year 1 A. D., the 100th is the year 100 A. D., and the 1900th is the year 1900 A. D. We have just entered on the 1900th year, and we name it at its beginning, not at its end.

"COLDS"

Radway's Ready Relief cures and prevents Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing.

Radway's Ready Relief is a sure cure for every Pain, Sprain, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs. It was the first and is the only Pain Remedy that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation and cures congestions, whether of the lungs, stomach, bowels or other glands or organs, by one application.

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RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency, and all internal pains. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Sold by Druggists.

Radway & Co., 55 Elm St., New York.

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"I have been troubled a great deal with a torpid liver, which produces constipation. I found CASCARETS to be all you claim for them, and secured such relief the first trial, that I purchased another supply and was completely cured. I shall only be too glad to recommend Cascarets whenever the opportunity is presented." J. A. SMITH.
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