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ORDERED TO SANTO DOMINGO. Gunboat Machias Will Be On Hand in Case of Trouble. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The Machias has been ordered from San Juan to Santo Domingo.

AFAIRS IN PUERTO RICO. General Davis Explained Matters to House Insular Affairs Committee. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—General Davis, governor-general of Puerto Rico, appeared before the insular affairs committee.

REBELS IN CAVITE. Schwan and Wheaton Breaking Up the Remaining Bands. SEVERAL SMALL ENGAGEMENTS. Fight With Bandits on Mount Arayat—Report of Plague Cases in Manila is Confirmed.

AMERICAN WILL ACT ALONE. Will Not Join Germany in Her Protest Against Selaes. NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: It is the expectation of the administration that Great Britain, in her answer to Ambassador Choate's representations,

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 8.—A Winnipeg special says: Hugh John McDonald today formally accepted the task of forming a government in succession to the Greenway administration, which resigned Saturday.

WHITE HOIDS OUT. His Ammunition is Low and the Situation Desperate. CANNOT CO-OPERATE WITH BULLER. His Account of the Battle at Ladysmith—England Preparing Armaments and Loading Transports.

LONDON, Jan. 8, 4:45 A. M.—General White still holds out, or did so 60 hours ago, when the Boers, under the leadership of the late Sir Buller, suspended their assault at nightfall. England has taken heart.

The situation, however, is worse. The beleaguered force must have expended large amounts of ammunition which cannot be replenished, and must have lost a number of officers and men, which is counterbalanced, so far as the garrison is concerned, by the greater loss of the Boers.

General White still needs relief, and the difficulties confronting General Buller are as great as before. The former's unadvised sentences, as read and read, suggest eloquently the peril in which the town was for 14 hours, and how barely able his 9000 men were to keep from being over-come.

The chief concern for General White is in respect of ammunition. Sixty-eight days ago, at the beginning of the siege, his small ammunition was vaguely described as being low, and then had 800 rounds per gun. Some of the batteries have been in action frequently since then, and all were probably engaged last Saturday. His stock of shells, consequently, must be low, and this makes it difficult for General White to co-operate in a movement by General Buller.

The entrenchments at Ladysmith, as described in a message that left a day or two before the fight, are not strong, though, are fortified hills, well covered with rifle pits and trenches, down which the infantry move in single file to the various posts in absolute safety. Full rations are still served, but no whiskey or tobacco.

Spencer Wilkinson, in the Post, points out that there is one division only at Chevely, another at Frere and a third at Estcourt. As Estcourt is seven miles from Colenso, the second division would have had to march 12 miles to get into action, and the third division 22 miles.

General Buller's 30,000 men and 20 guns were therefore almost inactive Saturday and when General White heliographed, General Buller could really make no move but an ineffective demonstration.

England is preparing armaments, and 22 transports will be ordered to South Africa during the present month. According to the programme, 35,000 additional troops and 72 guns will soon be at hand. The government has ordered a consignment of 4.7-inch and 6-inch quick-firers as can be turned out until otherwise notified.

The Boer agents, according to the Cairo correspondent of the Daily Mail, are evading British vigilance respecting the importation of ammunition. The correspondence says: "A large quantity of quick-firing ammunition goes to Rias Ribaut from which point it is conveyed by dhows along the coast or transhipped to vessels bound for Portuguese ports in East Africa, French steamers touching at Ras Jibouti before reaching Aden, and so on, to avoid search by transhipping at Madagascari by steamers apparently not connected with European lines. In this way they escape suspicion."

The Times publishes the following, dated January 6, from Modder River: "News from Belmont shows that the Queensland and Canadian volunteers have been so energetic that neighborhood that a large belt of the Free State border has been deserted by the Boers."

REBELS IN CAVITE. Schwan and Wheaton Breaking Up the Remaining Bands. SEVERAL SMALL ENGAGEMENTS. Fight With Bandits on Mount Arayat—Report of Plague Cases in Manila is Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The war department has received the following from General Otis: "Manila, Jan. 8.—Bates is pursuing the enemy in Cavite with vigor. 'Schwan's' column, moving along the shore of Laguna de Bay, struck 800 insurgents under General Noriel at Binan the 14th inst., and drove them westward to Siyan. He captured the place from which the cavalry pushed through to Indan. Schwan captured three of Noriel's six pieces of artillery and will take the remainder; also his transportation, with records, and a large quantity of ammunition."

"Two battalions of the Twenty-eighth, part of Wheaton's command, struck the enemy near Imus yesterday, killing and wounding 140." "Birkheimer, with a battalion of the Twenty-eighth, struck the enemy entrenched west of Bacor yesterday morning. The enemy on the field 65 in dead, 40 wounded and 23 rifed. Our loss thus far is Lieutenant Cheery, Fourth Infantry, and four enlisted men killed, 23 enlisted men wounded."

"It is expected that Schwan's troops will cut off the retreat of the enemy's Cavite army." "Wheaton is moving today on Dasmariñas." "Boyd, Thirty-seventh infantry, moved east from Las Baños and surrounded General Rival at daylight, capturing Rival and considerable property. It is expected Cavite and Baangas provinces will be cleared up."

"In the north, Leonhauser, with three companies of the Twenty-fifth, attacked the robber bands on Arayat mountain, dispersed them, destroyed their barracks and possessions, and found there five of our prisoners whom they had picked up on the railroad. Three were killed and two seriously wounded. The northern robber bands will be purged."

Schwan Occupies Cavite Towns. MANILA, Jan. 8, 9:35 A. M.—General Schwan has occupied Siyan and Indan, Cavite province, meeting with but slight resistance. He captured three guns and a quantity of ammunition. The roads in this section are very busy. General Wheaton is at Perez Dasmariñas.

THE PLAGUE AT MANILA. Surgeon Greenleaf Confirms the First Reports. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The plague has broken out in Manila, beyond a doubt, as appears from the following telegram received by Surgeon General Greenleaf: "Manila, Jan. 8.—Three bubonic natives. The signer is Colonel Greenleaf, assistant surgeon-general and chief surgeon in charge of the quarantine hospital. It is probable he has a quarantine based upon the most rigid sanitary regulations, and this work will be undertaken by Colonel Greenleaf pending the arrival at Manila of the marine hospital service officers, now on the way. General Sternberg says that Colonel Greenleaf is exceptionally well fitted to cope with the present emergency, and he has no doubt that the disease will soon be stamped out."

It is noted that the cases of plague reported are confined to the native class, and it is said that has been the case in most of the cities of Asia where the disease has appeared. It is notably true in Hong Kong, where it has existed for many months without causing any considerable fatality among the European population. It was probably from Hong Kong that the disease spread to Manila. The medical officers, who have been all along on the watch to prevent this, and, owing to the closeness of Hong Kong to Manila, and the large amount of traffic carried on by native junks and sampans, the ultimate introduction of the disease into Manila was inevitable.

DANGER OF THE PLAGUE SPREADING IN THE CITY. MANILA, Jan. 8, 3:15 P. M.—The bubonic plague is yet sporadic. There have been six cases and four deaths. Preparations are being made to establish a hospital to receive the victims, and the medical officers have been all along on the watch to prevent this, and, owing to the closeness of Hong Kong to Manila, and the large amount of traffic carried on by native junks and sampans, the ultimate introduction of the disease into Manila was inevitable.

NATIVES CROWDING MANILA. The above was written before French reports received, by which the Boers completed their recon, by the British general sent against them. The situation undoubtedly is very grave. It is rumored that parliament will be summoned before the end of this month.

Asks McKinley to Intervene. BERNE, Switzerland, Jan. 8.—The executive committee of the International League for Peace and Arbitration has sent a telegram to President McKinley, asking him to intervene with a view of ending the war in South Africa.

FIGURES ON OLEOMARGARINE. Resolution Calling on the Treasury Department for Information. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—As a result of the meeting of the National Dairy Union, held at Chicago, last week, Representative Tawney, of Minnesota, today introduced the following resolution in the house: "Whereas, There was manufactured in the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, \$5,431,800 pounds of 41.75 tons of oleomargarine, being an increase in production over the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, of 25,644 pounds; and "Whereas, The manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, colored, as butter, is prohibited by law in 33 states of the Union, now, therefore; be it

"Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be and he is hereby requested to furnish the house of representatives information as to the particular states in which oleomargarine is shipped and distributed by the producers, the amount of pounds shipped or distributed in each state, and the number of licenses issued to persons in the several states for the manufacture and sale, either by wholesale or retail, of oleomargarine, stating the number of such licenses issued to persons in each state."

Repatriation of Spaniards. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The secretary of war has today to congress a request for an urgent deficiency appropriation of \$500,000, to supplement the \$1,500,000 heretofore appropriated for the repatriation of the Spanish prisoners and their families, held by the Insular government of the Philippines from the islands to Spain, in accordance with the treaty of peace.

Hospital-Ship Homeward Bound. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Surgeon-General Sverberg has received a cablegram announcing the arrival of the hospital-ship Misouru yesterday at Nagasaki, Japan. She has aboard 283 sick soldiers, and is bound from Manila to San Francisco.

Colombian Rebels Victorious. CARACAS, Venezuela, Jan. 8, via Hay-tien cable.—Advices received here today say the Colombian revolutionists have

OVERLAP LAND CASE. Decided in Favor of the O. & C. Railroad Company. Northern Pacific Claimed Lands Under Earlier Grant, but Had Not Filed Map of Definite Location.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—In an opinion handed down in the United States supreme court today by Justice Harlan, the title of the Oregon & California Railroad Company to certain lands under an earlier grant of the Oregon company was confirmed. The lands were granted to the railroad company years ago; but its claims were contested by the government.

The main controversy was between the Oregon & California road and the Northern Pacific. The Northern Pacific Company claimed the lands under an earlier grant, but it was shown that this road had not filed a map of definite location, and thus failed to earn the grant. Hence the court held that, notwithstanding the later date of the grant to the Oregon company, it was entitled to the lands. The lands involved lie south of Portland and largely in the Willamette valley. They embrace about 47,500 acres, about 31,000 of which are under cultivation. Like decisions were made in the cases of Wilcox vs. the Eastern Oregon Land Company, and Messner vs. the same company. These decisions were largely in conflict with the Northern Pacific company, in conflict with military wagon roads. The decisions were also adverse to the Northern Pacific in these cases.

A FRIEND OF CHINA. Minister Wu Satisfied With American's Commercial Policy. CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington says: Minister Wu Tingfang, the representative of China in Washington, has been following with the closest interest the various developments in the negotiations which have been in progress between the United States and the various governments relative to the preservation of American rights in the empire of a sovereign. He is satisfied that aside from the natural desire of this government to protect its trade, it has acted as a sincere friend of his country. In speaking today of the effect of the assurances given the United States by the several powers, he said:

"China's friendship for the United States is a growth of years. Nothing has ever happened to disturb the friendly relations of the two governments. I look upon the recent negotiations for the preservation of American rights in China as another move by this government which, while designed primarily for the protection of its own interests, cannot but be regarded as another light than as another manifestation of its good will for my country. There is only one ripple on the placid waters of friendship of the two countries which has in it any possibility of lessening the cordiality that now exists. This arises from the policy now being pursued by the military authorities in the Philippines, which excludes Chinese subjects, and in some cases even merchants and students who belong to the exempt classes under the treaty have been refused admission. I am satisfied that when this country considers the benefits which follow the free admission of my countrymen into the Philippines, it will issue an order revoking the military decrees which prohibit Chinese immigration. The government of the United States with China has increased abnormally, 40 per cent over what it was the year preceding. Its development is undoubtedly due to the friendship which exists between the two countries, and to the knowledge that the United States has none but a kindly interest in the empire."

"Our relations with all the countries of the world are of a most peaceful character. My government is reorganizing the army, and is employing foreign instructors, and we hope to obtain a mobile army which will be able to defend the country in time of need." DEPARTMENT OF ALASKA. Northern Part of the Territory Put Under Military Control. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The president has created a military department, consisting of the territory of Alaska, and assigned Colonel George H. Randall, Eighth United States Infantry, to its command. Randall is on duty with his regiment in Cuba, and will report here en route to Alaska January 15. It was stated at the war department that Colonel Randall would be given command as a brigadier-general of volunteers. In that rank he may have sufficient rank for the new post. The action of the department in this matter is tantamount to the establishment of a complete military government in Alaska, especially as to the northern portion. The matter has been under consideration for a long time. There is no disposition to reflect in any way on the officials of the territorial government, but the military machinery, which is said to be totally inadequate, could not be strengthened and enlarged without considerable legislation and the loss of much valuable time. In addition to the heavy immigration into the Cape Nome district from the world at large, the Klondike appears to be emptying its population upon those golden shores, and naturally there is a large influx of new immigrants, and disorder among the adventurous spirits attracted to the mines. The war department has not yet fixed upon the number of troops to be assigned to the new department. Colonel Randall has had experience in that quarter, and will be allowed to exercise his judgment in the matter. It is not believed here, however, that a large force will be necessary, as the mines in Alaska have usually been quick to recognize the authority of the United States government in the person of a soldier.

THE SAMOAN TREATY. Taken Up by the Senate in Executive Session. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The senate today took up the Samoan treaty in executive session, and after having it read from the desk, Senator Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, made a brief statement explanatory of the provisions of the treaty. While the statement was in progress, Senator Pettigrew asked "taken up," the injunction of secrecy was removed from a treaty. It has been published heretofore. Bacon stated his opposition to the treaty, and gave notice that he would ask to be heard upon it when the treaty is again taken up. The injunction of secrecy was removed from a treaty. It has been published heretofore.

Senator Gear, of Iowa, Will Succeed Himself. DES MOINES, Jan. 8.—The 28th general assembly of Iowa convened at noon today. Dr. H. W. Fowler, of Alamogordo county, is today in the chair. The house district interest in the selection of a United States senator to succeed Senator Gear was shown. The only contestants were Senator George A. Harris, of Henry county, and Des Moines. Today Mr. Cummins withdrew his name, leaving the field clear to Gear.

Gear Renominated. DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 8.—Senator John Henry Gear was renominated by the republicans in joint caucus this evening. A. B. Cummins' name was not presented. The senatorial election will take place Tuesday next, when the houses will meet separately for a ballot. Next day they will take a joint ballot. The democratic caucus named Fred E. White, of Webster, as democratic candidate for senator, and he will receive the compliment of his party's vote.

Hartford Ready for Her Cruise. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—The United States cruiser Hartford, now a training ship, has come down from the Mare Island navy yard, and is now in San Francisco and is now supplied with a modern battery of 13 guns. She will sail in a few days under sealed orders. It is known, though, that she will proceed along the coast of South America and through the Straits of Magellan and up on the Atlantic side as far as Montevideo. From that point her movements are uncertain. On board of the old warship are 400 boys, mostly from interior towns throughout the United States.

A survey of the United States steamer Albatross went on the beach at Goat Island during a recent southeaster, showing that she was not damaged. She will sail on her winter cruise this week.

THE DEATH ROLL. Mme. Basine. CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 8.—Mme. Basine, widow of the famous French marshal, died in a private hospital in the suburbs of this city, where she had gone for an operation for cancer.

Albert E. Burr. HARTFORD, Jan. 8.—Albert E. Burr, editor of the Hartford Times, died today.