and an aid to digestion. Call for it at any of the leading hoteis, clubs, bars or druggists.

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Special rates made to families and single gentlemen. The management will be pleased at all times to show rooms and give prices. A mud-ern Turkish bath establishment in the hotel. H. C. HOWERS, Manager.

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If you liked De Pachmann's reading of the pieces he played, call on us, and, by means of a Pianola, we will play any selection as De Pachmann played it. Further than that, we will show you how to do the same thing. Any one can be a De Pachmann if he or she has a Pianola in the house-and this is not a dream.

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It isn't necessary to wait for a bright day to have your eyes examined. Cloudy days and evenings are just as good. All of my tests are made by artificial light. If I can make you see good by gaslight, you won't have any trouble in the daytime. If I fitted you by daylight, the glasses might not work so well in the even-

Come whenever convenient.

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THE PLAGUE IN HAWAIL.

Eighteen Denths From the Scourge Plans Have Been Devised for Carry. in Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11 .- The steamer Moana arrived today from Australia. When the steamer arrived off Honolulu the quarantine officer went out to her in a tug. He reported that there had been three dealts in Honolulu from what was done that ingenuity could suggest to stop the spread of the disease.

Portland Carriers Will Register Mail WASHINGTON, Jan. II.—The plan of having mall registered by carriers when Collected will be put in practical operation to invest the money as it is subscribed: January 15 in 60 cities. Among the cities william E. Dodge, James Talcott and chosen are St. Louis. Denver and Portland, Or. The service will be inaugurated elsewhere when considered beneficial, upon gun by Mr. Moody on the principles purpose. application of the local officials.

The Lawton Fund Grows. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Adjutant-General Corbin has received altogether \$12.990 destroyed the Manitoba Produce Comfor the Lawton fund, \$503 being received pany's building and stock, involving a lora

MOODY'S WORK.

ing It On.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.-For the purpose of devising the best means of carrying or the work of the late Dwight L. Moody members of the committees from the Bible House, Mount Hermon institute for young men, and the seminary for young women at Northfield, Mass., met here tosupposed to be the plague, making 18 women at Northeld, Mass, met here to-deaths in all. Every precaution was being taken; houses in which anybody had ter it was concluded, formal announcedied were burned down; sewers were beday. The meeting was in secret, and afing disinfected, and everything was being Moody would be continued under the form done that ingenuity could suggest to stop of the Moody memorial endowment. It was decided to issue an appeal to the people to subscribe the \$3,000,000 required to meet the expenses of the institution. D McWilliams was selected as treasurer, and the following were apopinted a committee sued for the past 20 years.

Fire in Winnipeg.

of \$76,000; insurance, \$40,000.

EXPANDING BULLETS

Distributed to British Troops, for Target Practice Only.

Renewed Complaints of the Official Censorship - Official Dispatches Doctored-Methuen's Recall.

LONDON, Jan. 12, 4 A. M.-Lee-Metford cartridges are running short in the British magazines, and, according to a semiish magazines, and, according to a semi-official report, the war office purposes to fall back temporarily upon 100,000,000 "Mark IV" expanding bullets, most of which are already in storage in South Africa. The war office, however, has issued a strict order to the volunteers that the 50 rounds of "Mark IV" given them must be used in practice at home, none

being taken to South Africa.

After the public announcement that no such bullet would be used in this war, its employment, the Daily Chronicle thinks, would be a serious breach of faith, especially as the British commanders have complained that the Boers occasionally

use such projectlies. The newspapers were reconciled during the early days of the war to cable cen-sorship, taking it for granted that full narratives sent by mail would supply all deficiencies. For some weeks, however, even the mail correspondence that has arrived in London has shown signs of habitual scissoring by the censor. Pages are renumbered without chronological or logical connection, leaving the happenings described quite unintelligible in many cases. The editors, acting possibly in concert, are laying these facts before the public, and insisting that they be permitted to know and print the facts.

The Daily Mail formally accuses the war office of "doctoring" in the editing of official dispatches before their issuance, and cites particulars. The Daily Chronicle avers that there seems to be an official conspiracy against letting the truth be known. Although the number of deaths from dysentery and enteric fever at Lady-smith has been published by the war office, since Saturday's fight nothing has been given out regarding the losses in the engagements. The war office asserts

that it has nothing to give out.

Arm-chair critics, who, in the absence of reportorial or official dispatches from the seat of war, pour forth pages of con-jecture and opinion, conclude that not much is to be expected from the British hosts in South Africa until Lord Roberts shall have had plenty of time to think and fresh levies shall have arrived. Time is working now for the Boers. Each day makes more difficult the three beleagured

Although the war office declines to con-firm the report that Lord Methuen has been recalled to England, inquiries made by a correspondent at Methuen's home, in Wiltshire, have elicited the information that when he received his wound his horse threw him heavily and spinal and other injuries supervened. The theory is now advanced that the selz-

ures of the German mall steamers Herzog and General, since released, were made on purposely misleading information supplied to British agents, the design being to embroil Great Britain and Germany in a quarrel.

IMPATIENCE IN ENGLAND.

Theories for the Innetivity of the British Forces.

LONDON, Jan. 11,-Even the announce-Roberts and General Lord Kitchener at Cape Town has failed to stem the growsituation. The public and press being unable to form any just judgment as to the serves of ammunition and there are even wild rumors of a shell famine at home.

But not so much importance need be attached to these rumors. It is almost universally assumed that with the landing of Roberts and Kitchener a prompt re turn will be made to the original plat of campaign, namely, a great central advance on Bloemfontein, but the most impatient of enthulasts admit that Roberts will be unable to move before the end

of the month. There was a rumor current in the clubs today that a battle was progressing at Tugela river, but nothing could be obtained in corroboration of the report.

Plenty of Food in Ladysmith. LONDON, Jan. 12 .- A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Pietermaritzburg, dated

January 8, says: "Private advices from Ladysmith, dated January 2, say that rations of bread and meat are plentiful, and the garrison has not touched the 'bully' beef and biscuit supplies. Luxuries are scarce in Ladysmith, but the hospitals are well supplied with milk, and the horses are in good condition."

Awaiting Roberts' Orders. LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Cape Town cor-respondent of the Daily Mail, telegraph-

ing Monday, says: "The vanguard of the Sixth division is awaiting at Table bay until the arrival of

"H. M. S. Fearless seized the bark Ma-ria L., which arrived at Port Elizabeth Saturday from the Argentine with sul-

Boers Anticipate Turning Movement LONDON, Jan. 12.-The Standard has the following dispatch, dated Monday, from Frere camp:

"Our patrols have searched both flanks of the Boer position. They found a large camp five miles east of Colenso, evidently in anticipation of a British attempt at turning movement."

Inspection of Travelers LORENZO MARQUEZ, Jan. 11.—Inspec-tion of travelers bound for the Transvaal is revived under an old law. No one will be allowed to proceed unless he declares before his consul that he has no intention of fighting for the Boers.

Boer Recruits Intercepted. LORENZO MARQUEZ, Jan. 11 .- Several Portuguese who were on the way to join the Boers have been intercepted by the frontier police. Nobody in future will be allowed to pass the border without a permit from the governor.

Transport Sails With Troops. SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 11.-The Cunard liner Umbria, which has been chartered as a transport by the British govern sailed this afternoon with 2000 soldlers bound for South Africa.

The Losses at Ladysmith. LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Daily Mail says: "We learn that in the attack on Lady-

smith last Saturday, January 6, the British losses were 14 officers killed, 34 wounded and over 800 noncommissioned officers and men killed and wounded. The Boorlosses, we hear, are estimated at between 2000 and 3000."

THE CAVITE CAMPAIGN.

Colonel Bullard Encountered the Rebels Near Calamba.

MANILA, Jan. 11.—Colonel Bullard, with the Thirty-ninth infantry, moving in three columns from Calamba with two guns, attacked 10 companies of insurgents, strongly intrenched on the Santa Tomas road. They resisted stubbornly, making three stands, Twenty-four of the rebels were killed and 60 prisoners were taken. The Filipinos retreated, carrying their wounded toward Lake Taal. One American was killed and two officers slightly

ESCAPED FROM THE FILIPINOS.

How Five Men From the Urdaneta Got Away From the Enemy. VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. IL-Advices from Manila say that Renjamin J. Green, coxswain, and George M. Powers, first-class apprentice, are the sole survivors, so far as known, of the luckless gunboat Urdaneta. The Urdaneta was taking sounding near Orangi and went aground. The natives, seeing what happened, sent word to the insurgent troops at Orangi, and a strong force marched down quickly through the woods and took positions on both banks in the undergrowth. Suddenly they opened fire on all sides of the little vessel, wounding most of the crew at the first volley. Lieutenant Wood, who was in command, was wounded in three places during the first few minutes. Seeing that the vessel was doomed, he ordered that the glg be lowered to make a dash down stream, but the boat was riddled while being lowered. By this time seven of the crew were killed or disabled. Only Green, Powers and three others remained active. The insurgents, growing bolder, waded into shallow water and overpowered them by sheer force of numbers. A few days later, when the Oregon was seen approach-ing, the men made a dash for liberty, but they were recaptured and sentenced to death for the attempt. The execution was to take place at daylight, but during the night they again escaped. Green and Powers climbed into a tree, and hid in the dense foliage at the top, while the Filipinos searched the woods around them. The other three Americans were probably recaptured and killed. All that night they could hear the Filipinos searching for them, but next morning they went away. After traveling two days without food, they reached the coast and were taken on board the Oregon.

THE MANILA RAILWAY.

Claim for a Guarantee of In-

terest Disallowed. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- Acting Secretary Melkiejohn, of the war department, has denied the application of the Manila Railway Company, Ltd., for payment by the United States of interest on the capital invested in the railway owned and operated by said company pursuant to a guarantee of said interest by the Spanish government.

The company, which is a corporation organized under the laws of Great Britain, obtained a concession from the Spanish government for a railway from Manila to Dagupan, in the island of Luzon, about 130 miles. By the terms of the concession, the Spanish government guaranteed a re-turn of 8 per cent per annum upon the capital invested in the railroad. The claimants represent that the amount originally invested was \$4,964,400, but the the concurrence of the Spanish authorities, to \$5,535,700 89. The Spanish government of the arrival of Field Marshal Lord ment, up to the time of the Spanish-Roberts and General Lord Kitchener at American war, fulfilled its obligations under this contract by paying quarterly ining impatience of the country at the pro-longed inactivity in the main British camps and the entire absence of news giving an adequate insight into the local assuming sovereignty over the Philippines, in accordance with the terms of the treaty actual position of affairs, stories are rife that the inaction is forced on General Buller owing to the exhaustion of regovernment under said concession, and should pay to it the amounts due on the subvention which have accrued since the date of the treaty of peace, aggregating

Cargo of Explosives.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.-The steamships India and Drummond, which will sail from here for the Orient in the near future, will each carry to Manila about 60 tons of freight consigned by the government. These shipments will include provisions, blankets and supplies for the soldlers, and 116 tons of high explosives, which are to be placed in a specially constructed inclosure of the deck of the India,

Movement of the Thomas. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—General Shafter received a telegram from Nagasaki, today, sent by Major Hyde, quartermaster of the Thomas, stating that the body of General Henry W. Lawton is on the transport, which is due in San Francisco January 29. The body of Major Logan is also on the transport. Logan is also on the transport.

Recruits for the Philippines. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—The United States transport Tartar sailed for Manila today, with 500 recruits, under command of Colonel Freeman, and commissary She also carried 30 members of the hospital corps from New York.

Animal Transport Sails. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—General Shafter informed the war department today that the animal transport Astec has sailed for the Philippines, by way of Hilo.

Monthly Statement of Exports. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- The monthly statement of the exports of breadstuffs, provisions, cotton and mineral oils from the United States, and the decrease, compared with December, 1898, issued by the bureau of statistics, shows the following:

Breadstuffs . \$19,148,239
Cattle and hogs 2,011,776
Provisions 15,316,387
Cotton 12,331,110
Mineral oils 5,476,027

The total is \$67,783,500, as against \$93, 494.838 for December, 1898. For the 12 months, the exports amounted to \$712,031,-925, as against \$789,995,103 for 12 months

General Maurey Dead. PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 11.-General Dabney Herndon Maurey dled today at the residence of his son in this city. General Maurey was born in Fredericksburg, Va., May 21, 1822. Under the administration of President Cleveland, General Maurey was envoy extraordinary and minister

plenipotentiary to the United States of

Tenth Cavalry at Galveston. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The quarter-master-general has been informed that the transport Klipatrick, with the Tenth cavalry, has arrived at Galveston,

Less Money to Be Provided Than Last Year.

FIGURES OF PREVIOUS STATE LEVIES

How Taxable Valuations Have Run in Oregon for a Dozen Years Past-Many Changes.

SALEM, Jan. 11 .- Governor Geer, Secretary of State Dunbar and State Treasurer Moore, acting jointly, today fixed the state tax levy at 6.3 mills, which, upon a valuation of \$120,282,879, will raise \$757,782 13. Last year the tax was 5.7 mills, and upon taxable property valued at \$133,533,577 the sum of \$761,143 39 was raised.

The higher levy this year was due to the lower valuation and to several other causes. First, under the act of the last legislature abolishing the fee system, \$55,-900 must be paid in salaries to the district attorneys of the several districts. For-merly, these officials were paid mostly in fees in the counties. Second, three items amounting to \$45,000, which, on account of

year, when it contributed \$244,362.

The following table shows, first, the gross valuation of all taxable property in the several counties of the state of Oregon, according to the certified copies of gon, according to the certified copies of the summary of the assessment roll of each county for the year 1898 as finally equalized by the county board of equali-zation and filed in the office of the secre-tary of state; second, the total amount of exemptions in each county as shown by the aforesaid summaries; third, the total tayable property in each county as total taxable property in each county, as shown by the aforesaid summaries; fourth, the total amount of revenue to be raised for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1900, for state purposes, which is not provided for by special taxation and apportioned to each county of the state of Oregon, to be levied and collected and paid into the state treasury by each of said countles, being the resulting rate of taxto raise the sum of \$757,782 13.

sessment rolls of the various counties of the state of Oregon for the year 1890, as filed in the office of the secretary of state,

Acres tiliable land. 2.740.195 \$ 25.233.40 to Acres nontiliable land 19.714.294 11mprovements on deeded lands 2.4.530 City and town lots. 121.219.172 11mprovements on lands not 13.590.511 21,219,179 Improvements on lands not deeded or patented.

Miles railroad bed. 1.837.57
Rolling stock
Street railway bed.
Miles telegraph and telephone lines . 3.642.10
Steamboats, saliboats, stationary engines, manufacturing-machinery
Merchandise and stock in trade
Farming Implements, wagens 13,500,619 224,746

Household furniture, watches, jewelry, etc.

Horses and mules. 162,502
Cattle. 379,250
Sheep and goats. 1,550 Kills
Swine and goats. 2,500 Kills

Total net value..... \$120,282,879 Comparative Statement. Following is a comparative statement of valuation of taxable property, the rate

of the state levy and the state revenue raised for each of the past 12 years: amounting to \$45,000, which, on account of press of business had been omitted from the estimate made by the old board last 1887. \$84,885,880 5 1-5 mills year, had to be met. These were: Compensation for rejected Oregon volunteers, \$5000; replacing a building of the agricultural college, which had been destroyed by fire, \$25,000; to reimburse the commission which represented Oregon &t the Omaha exposition, \$15,000.

A noticeable feature of the levy is that Multnomah county, by the reduction of valuations, will pay \$44,903 less than last year, when it contributed \$244,362. Revenu Taxable

Greatest am't of revenue raised, Lowest am't of revenue raised.

343,573 71. SOUTHERN PACIFIC EARNINGS

Company in a Fair Way of Paying a Dividend on All Its Stock.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.-The Southern Pacific Company has issued a state-ment showing the earnings of the company for the month of November and for the first five months of she present fiscal year. The gross earnings for November ation of 6.3 mills on the total taxable were \$5,725,435, an increase of \$761,876 over property of the state (\$120,282,879), required the corresponding month of 1838. The operating expenses were \$3,447,358, an in-

COUNTY.	Gross taxable property	Amount of exemptions.	Not taxable property	State tax of each county
Baker. Benton Clackamas Clatsop Columbia Coos. Crook Curry Douglas Gilliam Grant Harney Jackson Josephine Klamath Lake. Lane Lincoln Linn Marleur Marion Morrow Multnomah Polk Sherman Tillamook Umatilla Union Wallowa. Wasco Washington Washington Washington Washington Washington Washington Washington Washington	\$ 2,895,795 2,794,000 2,794,000 2,678,347 1,595,335 2,905,188 1,818,600 4,544,015 1,001,774 2,416,75 1,001,774 2,416,75 1,001,774 2,416,75 1,504,271 6,148,505 1,504,271 6,148,505 1,504,271 6,148,505 1,504,271 6,148,505 1,504,271 1,908,300 1,908,3	\$ 110,005 168,746 346,446 112,182 29,739 246,015 102,841 85,935 488,935 94,731 90,421 82,975 131,400 147,729 46,933 88,654 789,425 71,300 582,830 120,188 75,457 87,457 87,457 87,457 88,455 384,459 144,140 144,140 144,150 144,150 144,150 144,150 144,150 145,155 144,160 146,152 146,152 146,153 1	\$ 2.775,790 2.685,290 2.685,190 2.686,185 1.450,545 2.659,171 1.715,780 1.005,284 291,553 2.332,780 3.371,766 1.147,973 1.466,677 1.488,240 761,841 6.725,104 1.188,273 7.825,049 7.825,049 7.825,04	\$ 17,487 481 481 481 481 481 185 186 186 186 186 186 186 186 186 186 186
Total	\$128,373,108	\$ 8,090,229	\$120,282,879	\$757,782 13

1,000 00

Surplus Left on Hand.

Following is statement of the surplus levied January 5, 1899, for estimated appropriations by the legislative assembly of 1899, for which no appropriation was made, and which consequently remains on hand:

Insurance and maintenance of pilot schooner, levied 1889, but not appropriated...\$
Conveying Insane, levied for in 1899, but not appropriated....
Arrest and return of fugitives from justice: \$4000 levied for in 1899, but only \$3500 appropriated... is99, but only \$3500 appropriated.

Support of nonresident poor in the several counties; \$4000 levied for in 1899, but only \$3000 appropriated.

Traveling expense, superintendent of public instruction, deficiency, 1898; \$175 41 levied for in 1899, but not appropriated.

Salary of prison inspector; \$500 levied for in 1899, but allowed by law only \$200 per annum (\$400)

General expenses, etc., state reform school, deficiency 1898; \$2287 58 levied for in 1899, but only \$2277 32 appropriated.

Total surplus \$ 17,285 77 Recapitulation. current expenses of Oregon National Guard and for cur-rent expenses of the univer-sity of Oregon (act approved Feb. 20, 1893, page 47, Laws of 1893).

Teb. 21, 1883, page 41, Laws of 1883).

Total amount appropriated for "payment of rejected members or good to the second members of the second members of 1898; "new buildings for state agricultural college" (act approved Oct. 12, 1888, page 11, Laws of 1898); and "repayment amount advanced for display at Transmississippi International exposition" (act approved Oct. 15, 1898, page 33, Laws of 1898); omitted in levy for 1898

for 1899 Amount of levy of .\$581,972 57 Am't levied for 1899 for which no appro-priations were made by legislative as-sembly of 1899. Unexpended balances, appropriations, 1897-1898. .. 17,285 77 11,000 00 1898. 11,000 00
Excess of miscellaneous receipts for 1890
(815,828 30) over estimatted levy (8863 70) 7,175 23
Estimated rec'ts from ellano's sources

for 1900..... 16,146 08-3 633,579 65 Total amount of revenue to be raised by taxation for state purposes for the year 1900

Total of Summaries. The total of the summaries of the as- charge of the victim.

crease of \$251,369, and the net earnings were \$2,278,077, an increase of \$500,607. For the period from July 1 to November 30, the gross earnings were \$23,061,252. an increase of \$4,450,421 over the corresponding period of 1858. The operating ex-penses were \$16,849,995, an increase of

\$2,277,973, and the net earnings were \$11,-201,995, an increase of \$2,173,449. It is stated in the general office of the npany that with a continuation of the prosperity which the company is now enjoying it will be able to pay an annual dividend of 5 per cent on all of its out-standing stock and have a comfortable margin besides.

PROVIDING FOR ORE TRAFFIC Hill Leases His Iron Land on the Duluth & Northern.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 11.-J. J. Hill has leased a large portion of his 5000 acres of iron ore land on the Duluth, Mississippi & Northern, which road also belongs to Mr. Hill. The iron ore land is leased to Corrigan & McKinney, of Cleveland, who will mine the ore for shipment. From this tract about 10,000,009 tons of ore have already been taken. These and other ore properties, which are now being developed on the Messaba range, will be tributary to Hill's railroad, and he will handle an enormous traffic during the coming year in carrying the ore from the mines to the lakes. The large ore dock which Mr. Hill is having built at Allouez bay indicates that he is making plans, art least, for a heavy business in the future, and it is understood that a feet of 30 regular. is understood that a fleet of 20 regular ore-carrying vessels will be added by him

Work on the New Bartle-Ships. WASHINGTON, Jan. IL-Admiral Hen-corn, chief of the bureau of construction and repair, has made a report to the sec and repair, has made a report to the sec-retary of the navy showing that favorable progress is being made on the vessels un-der construction for the navy. The bat-tle-ship Kearsarge is reported to be within 2 per cent of completion, and the battle-ship Kentucky within 3 per cent. Both of these vessels are under construction at Newport News. The other big battle-ships nearing completion are: The Alabama, at nearing completion are: The Alabama, at Cramp & Sons, 82 per cent; the Wisconsin, at the Union Iron works, 84 per cent, and the Illinois, at Newport News, 73 per cent. Work has just started on the battle-ship Missouri, at Newport News, while the Maine, at Cramps & Sons, is less than one-fifth completed, and the Ohio is onetenth completed.

Smallpox in Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. II.—The municipal building was quarantined today because an applicant for charity was discov-ored to be afflicted with smallpox. In this building are located the two recorders' courts, two police courts and various minor offices. The health department took The health department took

Tongue Working to Have It Located in Portland.

SHAFROTH AIDS THE CAUSE

Bill Was Finally Referred to a Special Committee-Hoar and Pettigrew Are "Pals."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.-Representative Tongue appeared before the committee on coinage, weights and measures today, and spoke in behalf of his bill to establish an assay office at Portland. He pointed out that Portland is easily access sible to the miners of the Oregon gold fields and is also in a position to receive part of the gold coming down from

Representative Hill, of Connecticut, fol lowed Mr. Tongue, and objected to the establishment of more assay offices, and protested against the government paying the cost of transportation of buillon to the assay office.

Representative Shafroth, of Colorado, champloned the cause of the Portland office, and made a strong defense of the government bearing the expense of trans-portation. He stated that the government is badly in need of more assay offices, and he would use his best efforts in behalf of the proposed office at Portland.

Mr. Tongue's bill was finally referred to the special subcommittee, which will have charge of all bills for assay offices. The chairman of the committee thinks that, while it is evident more assay offices are needed, very few will be authorized, and those in the most needful localities.

A Done of Allen.

The United States senate got a dose of Allen today, and had an opportunity to appreciate the calamity that befell the country when this wrangling demagogue was allowed to return to the senate. In order to exploit himself upon the trust question, he held up the census bill, and proposed a most absurd proposition for the investigation of trusts by the census enu-merators and clerks of the census office.

Senator Carter punctured his proposition by pointing out that the class of men was are selected for the minor positions in the census are not the kind to investigate the trust problem of the United States. Alled was simply making campaign literature for himself and Bryan in Nebruska. Honr and Pettigrew Work Together Hoar of Massachusetts and Pettigrew of South Dakota are "pals" now. It we not more than two years ago that the Massachusetts senator gave Pettigre such a scoring es no other man has eve

received in the United States senate, at the two became bitter enemies from that time on, but now their mutual interests in supporting Aguinaldo and the Filipa insurrection make them comrades in the senate. It is interesting to note that usaby all the attacks on the administration and upon the Philippine policy come from Petrigrow, who was formerly a republican and from Hoar, who still holds allogiance in the party. All the democrats seem to incontent to see these men fight the battle

of Aguinaido and his Tagals in the United States senate. Opposition to the Canal.

While it is known with absolute certainty that the opposition to the Nicarago canal has been successful in preventing any action in congress, the names of the opponents are known only by the votes that have been cast upon the subje these are only in the senate, as no vot has ever been allowed in the house. It i only within the last four or five years the a tremendous sentiment has been raise a tremendous sentiment has been raised in favor of the construction of the canal, Up to the close of the aid congress there was no sentiment whatever in the South in rayor of such a canal; in fact, the Southern members stood upon that constitutional ground that the government of the United States had no authority to e-pend money for the building of any im-provement outside of the United States itself. The other proposition that the United States should take stock in a Niceragua canal company was also held as un constitutional. It was not until the public sentiment of the South became educated to the fact that with the Nicaragua canni the people of that section would be able to supply the Orient with their products. that their representatives began to loosest up their scruples upon the constitutional aspects of the question, and a large pro portion of them became willing to vote for any proposition for a canal, whether was for the government to take a suffi-cient amount of stock to build it, or

cient amount of stock to build it, or whether it should appropriate money directly for building it.

This sentiment having been created in the South and joined to the sentiment that had also been growing in the North, made it possible to pass the bill with a good majority in both senate and house. If a vote could have been taken in either the 5th or 55th congress upon the direct the 54th or 55th congress upon the direc proposition, the Nicaragua canal bill would have been passed and the work now in progress. The senate did pass the bill in these congresses, but a vote was never allowed in the house in either session. It is well understood who prevented this-Speaker Reed and the committee on rules,

who control the legislation of the house. Speaker Henderson Attitude.

To what extent Speaker Henderson, when a member of the committee on rules and a lieutenant of Speaker Reed, was committed to the opposition, cannot be definitely stated. Reed was sufficient to control the committee, and the committee to control the house. In the last congress a curvase of the members showed that there were at least 25 men out of 357 who wanted a Nicaragua canal bill. In the senate there were but eight votes against the bill. With all this prep ating sentiment in congress in favor of a canal bill, the session came to an end with only a provision for another commis-sion, which practically shelved the canal for another two years, if not longer. It was believed by many that when the friends of the Nicaragua canal had the

clear case of forcing the baue might have brought about a favorable result. It might have meant the defeat of the river and harbor bill, and with it the defeat of a number of other appropriation bills, foreing an extra session of congress last March, or before June 30, the end of the fiscal year. Aside from the men whose known and open hostility to the bill has been pro-claimed, there is reason to beliave that a great many alleged friends of the Nicaragua canal are in a position where they can assist materially in defeating it. It is known that certain great railroad interests are against the building of the ca-

bill attached to the river and harbor bill, a

the canal to connect the Great Lakes with the Atlantic occur and the steam-ship and freight interests of the Great Lakes themselves are opposing it. It is known that such interests have been pow-erful in preventing legislation in the past, and it is no doubt true that the same in torests have had a material influence it preventing the Nicaragua canal bill from