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HOTEL PERKINS

Fifth and Washington Streets. PORTLAND, OREGON. EUROPEAN PLAN. First-Class Check Restaurant. Connected With Hotel.

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There's a Difference. In the effects of glasses. Some people get instant relief. Headache and eye-strain disappear at once. Other people have to get used to them. The eyes must break themselves of old, long-continued habits and form new. They must adapt themselves to entirely different conditions. Until they do so, the glasses will be tiresome and uncomfortable.

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OREGONIAN BUILDING. DEAFNESS AND CATARRH. Cured in All Its Forms.

Also chronic affections of the stomach, liver, kidneys, bladder, blood and skin. Entirely new treatment for catarrh. It cures; none try it free. Dr. Darrin, 355 Morrison street, Portland, Or., is the most reliable specialist for every form of weakness and disease of men and women. Hours, 11-12, 2-5 and 7-8 daily.

THE KENTUCKY CONTEST.

Twenty-two Witnesses Introduced by the Democrats. FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 17.—Twenty-two witnesses were examined by the gubernatorial contest board today, all of them being introduced by the democrats. Twenty of the witnesses testified in relation to the so-called tissue ballots, all of them saying that the ballots used at the polls in Pike, Martin, Johnson, Knox and Magoffin counties were of so transparent nature that the marks made by the voters upon them could be seen. In almost every instance the republicans, upon cross-examination, brought from these witnesses the statement that the vote of the various counties in which these ballots were used did not in the least differ from the average vote at preceding elections.

The legislature met in joint session at noon today to make a final comparison of the journals of the two houses in the matter of electing a United States senator. The journals showed that J. C. S. Blackburn had received 17 votes in the Bradley. Speaker Trimble declared Mr. Blackburn duly elected to succeed William Lindsay. W. J. Bryan was present and applauded the announcement. Senator-elect Blackburn made a brief speech of acceptance.

Gear's Re-election. DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 17.—Today at noon the Iowa legislature met in joint session and re-elected John H. Gear, of Burlington, to the United States senate. The vote stood: Gear, rep., 11; White, dem., 11.

No Such Demand by France. PARIS, Jan. 17.—The statement in the London Morning Post that the Washington administration has received letters from France, Germany, Great Britain and Russia demanding knowledge of the intentions of the United States as to the "open door" in China and the future of the Philippines was news to the foreign office officials here. They say it was the first time they had heard of such action.

OVER THE TUGELA

Buller Sends His Force Around the Boer Flank.

DUTCH WERE SURPRISED. He Crossed the River Fifteen Miles West of Colenso.

OPERATION WAS NOT OPPOSED. The Entire Command Is Now on the Way to Relieve Ladysmith—Making Good Progress.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Times publishes the following dispatch from Spearman's farm, dated January 17, 9:30 P. M.: "The force marched westward January 10. Lord Dundonald, by a dashing movement, occupied the hill above Potgieter's drift, 15 miles west of Colenso, taking the Boers perfectly by surprise. The same evening the infantry followed. General Lyttleton's brigade crossed the river yesterday and today shelled the Boers yesterday with Howitzers. General Warren's force is now crossing Trichardt drift, five miles above. He is not opposed, although the Boers are holding a position five miles from the river."

"The Daily Mail has the following, dated yesterday from Pietermaritzburg: "News has been received that General Buller is making satisfactory progress."

A special dispatch from Spearman's farm, dated January 17, says: "The British column moved to Spearman's farm, beyond Springfield, January 17. The difficulties in crossing the swollen river were great, the wagons being quite covered."

A dispatch to the Daily News from Spearman's farm, describes Lord Dundonald's advance to Swartkop hill, commanding Potgieter's drift, and says: "General Lyttleton's brigade was sent to hold a position on Swartkop hill. Leaving a strong body to hold Colenso and General Hildyard's brigade at Springfield, our whole force advanced without delay. After four days' halt on the south side of the Tugela, our advance northward began Tuesday, January 16. General Lyttleton's brigade crossed the drift that evening and held the kopjes on our right. Sir Charles Warren's division has made an attack upon the enemy's left flank. The column is now crossing the river."

BULLER'S FORCES CONCENTRATED. His Entire Command Is on Its Way to Ladysmith.

LONDON, Jan. 18, A. M.—General Buller completely surprised the Boers and occupied the hills beyond Potgieter's drift, 15 miles west of Colenso, Wednesday, January 10. This intelligence is contained in an exclusive dispatch to the Times dated yesterday. He followed up the movement by shelling the Boer trenches. This news completely disposes of the statement that Sir Charles Warren's force went in the direction of Schenen, and it tends greatly to restore confidence in General Buller's tactics. The supposition that he had divided his forces into three columns had given cause for anxiety. It is now seen that such a view was erroneous, as General Buller's forces are concentrated.

In Cape Colony, General Methuen has made a demonstration in force, shelling the Boer works. General Gatacre is skirmishing around Mafeking, and General French has thrown a few shells at the Boers at Rensburg. Colonel Plumer is moving to the relief of Mafeking from Beuchuanaland. He is now in command of less than 200 men. Mafeking is in a bad way, the relief being pressed with determination, and the Kafirs are deserting because of pinched rations, and the necessity of eating horsemeat.

The Standard's vivid account of the assault upon Ladysmith shows that the garrison was surprised, and that several times the situation was critical. Out of a detachment of 30 Gordon Highlanders who surrendered, every man was wounded.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—A dispatch from Caracas is published here saying that the republicans in Venezuela. Owing to their refusal to advance the government money, the directors of the banks of Caracas and Venezuela, including a Frenchman named Montauban and other foreign notabilities, have been arrested and thrown into a fortress. Representatives of the French charge d'affaires, it is added, have been disregarded and the French colony at Caracas energetically demands that the French Atlantic squadron be dispatched to the coast of Venezuela.

Strike and Riot in Rio Janeiro. RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 17.—Over 20,000 drivers of all kinds of vehicles went on a strike yesterday. A small faction of mechanics, headed by Guero Freato, a brother of Carlos Alfonso, and Malvino Reis, attempted to take advantage of the situation. Numerous groups attacked different points, tearing up the street-car rails and destroying cars. Several thousands of rioters in front of the president's palace raised cries of "Long live the monarchy!" "Death to the republic!" A small force of cavalry dispersed the rioters with difficulty.

The city has the appearance of martial law having been proclaimed. The horse cars and other vehicles are working. The police, during the first hours of the disturbance, were extremely weak and ineffectual, but were reinforced by regular troops, and especially cavalry, and order was re-established promptly.

The Castellanes Are Coming. NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Count and Countess Boni de Castellane are on their way to this country, having sailed from Havre last Saturday. They will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Gould during their short visit here, and in all probability the greater part of their stay will be at Georgian Court, the beautiful country place of Mr. Gould at Lakewood.

INSURGENTS ARE IN POSSESSION

Negros Rebel General's Proposition—Colonel Byrne Surprised a Filipino Camp.

MANILA, Jan. 17, 7:35 P. M.—Colonel Kobbe, with the Forty-eighth infantry, sailed aboard the transport Hancock today, with gunboats escorting. The objective of the force is probably the important islands of Samar and Leyte, which the insurgents have captured. The American blockade and the levies of the Tagal army have caused great suffering among the people, and hundreds of persons are in an almost starving condition.

The Tagal general, Mauricio, recently landed at Negros from the island of Panay and requested a conference with Colonel Byrne. He proposed that the insurgents be let alone and permitted to wear saddle arms and uniforms in the towns until the war in Luzon is ended, when they would surrender. Colonel Byrne refused to agree to these terms, and said they should be considered as bandits and shot if they were found armed.

Colonel Byrne surprised the insurgent camp the same night and scattered the forces, killing 30 of them, including a general.

The presence here of Archbishop Chappelle, the apostolic delegate to the Philippines, is greatly stirring the Catholics of the island. The archbishop has gained the impression that Mgr. Chappelle is the joint agent of President McKinley and the pope to restore the friars. The Catholics of all sections are petitioning Mgr. Chappelle and Major-General Otis against the friars returning to their parishes, repeating the charges of oppression, cruelty and immorality. To quell the excitement, Major-General Otis consented to the publication in the local newspapers of a statement which he had made to a delegation of Filipinos, as follows: "If the church authorities assign friars to parishes who are obnoxious to the people, they will not be compelled to accept them. The individual liberty guaranteed by the American constitution will not be denied the Filipinos, and the government will not force on them any ecclesiastical denomination contrary to their wishes."

OTIS REPORTS THE CAMPAIGN. Operations in Luzon and the Southern Islands.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The following cablegram was received by the war department from General Otis today: "The natives taking advantage of the independence of Batangas province are about to move eastward into the provinces of Tayabas and Laguna; Wheaton is moving on Lemer and Taal, and has the navy's assistance. The insurgent forces are in considerable loss in men and property, as they keep up constant opposition. Expedition under Kobbe will leave for Iloilo tonight. General Hughes is absent on the western coast of Luzon, and the section. A band of 80 Tagals, which landed in Negros in December, was struck by Byrne in Negros mountains, who killed 10 and captured 20 rifles, and ammunition, no casualties. Troops in Northern Luzon are busy pursuing robber bands, with good results."

PHILIPPINE COMMISSION'S REPORT. Features of the Government to Be Recommended.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: "The report of the Philippine commission, which is being prepared as well as the political aspirations of the Filipinos, to devise a form of government adapted to them, is to secure the best of both worlds, and on the one hand good government, and on the other, to satisfy their aspirations for self government."

This statement, relative to the Philippine commission's report, was made tonight by Jacob G. Schurman, president of the commission. All that Mr. Schurman cared to state further was that the report would consist of four or more volumes, the first of which would be devoted to the present state of the Philippines, and the character of the government to be established in the Philippines after peace and order are restored. These are understood to be the principal features of the government to be recommended.

An American governor who will control the affairs of the entire archipelago, and who will be appointed by the president.

A council, comprising Americans and natives, who will be advisers to the governor.

A legislative assembly, partly appointive and partly elective, the acts of which will be subject to the qualified veto of the governor and the absolute veto of congress.

Governors of provinces to be appointed. Subdivision of the island into small sections, over which Americans or educated natives shall preside.

The scheme of government has been made sufficiently elastic to enable the substitution of natives for Americans when it becomes apparent that they are sufficiently educated in self-government to administer public affairs. No glittering promises are to be held out to the natives, but as the natives are to be gradually introduced into positions of responsibility.

Colonel Denby is principally responsible for the opinion drawn upon the Chinese question. He has also dealt with the economic question. Professor Worcester, whose investigations in the Philippines formed the basis of the report, is the author of the report dealing with them. Admiral Dewey will write on the strategic value of the islands and will particularly point out the advantages of a naval station in Subig bay.

CASUALTY LIST. Otis' Regular Report to the War Department.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—General Otis has cabled the war department the following list of casualties: "Manila, Jan. 18.—Deaths—Drowned January 5: Gotta Hatch, Mindanao. Thomas G. Williams, Thirty-first infantry; January 7: Aparri, Luzon, John K. Stoltz, Sixteenth infantry; January 8, Montalban, Wilson F. Webber, Twenty-seventh infantry; Manila, W. L. Wren, Forty-first infantry; Pandan, Panday, L. H. Poorman, Nineteenth infantry; typhoid, October 31, Robert McKnight, Twenty-fourth infantry; December 30, Winfield Marshall, Twenty-fourth infantry; December 6, Edward Major, Seventeenth infantry; December 18, Harry Thomas, Seventeenth infantry; December 5, Henry G. Wharton, Seventeenth infantry; Benjamin Mason, Third infantry; William M. Brotherton, Eleventh cavalry; Patrick Mason, Twenty-fourth infantry. "Dysentery—December 10, John M. Healy, Seventeenth infantry; Adam Diehl,

SAMAR AND LEYTE

Kobbe Sails With a Regiment to Occupy the Islands.

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PUSHING CANAL BILL

It May Get Through the Senate Next Month.

HENDERSON WILL DECIDE ITS FATE. It Is Practically Settled That the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty Will Be Ignored.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—It is the intention of the Nicaragua canal bill to push it through, regardless of the fact that the last commission is now on its way to Nicaragua to investigate the subject. The action of the senate committee will be followed by speedy action in the senate as can be had, and probably before the end of February, or early in March, the canal bill will be sent over to the house, and it will remain for Speaker Henderson either to allow or prevent its consideration there.

The question was raised in the committee as to the effect the Clayton-Bulwer treaty might have upon the construction of the canal by the United States, but the action of the committee practically means that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty will be ignored, and in fact, it is considered by many of the leading diplomatic lawyers of the senate that it was terminated when England violated some of its provisions relative to British Honduras.

Senator McBride, who is a member of the committee reporting the bill, says that he has no doubt that the treaty will be ignored, and that furthermore the fact that it has outlived its usefulness is a reason why it should be ignored by the United States. While he does not wish to have an imbroglio with Great Britain, he does not believe, nor do the members of the committee believe, that England will make the slightest objection to the construction of the canal by the United States, as proposed by the Hepburn bill.

It is a remarkable advancement which has been made in the proposed legislation when the committees of both houses agree upon a bill for the construction of a canal by the United States, when for the past 10 years the proposition has been for the other plan, in which the United States should become merely a stockholder in the canal, and have no control in the right direction when it is proposed that the United States will build and own the canal, and that seems to be the plan.

Military for Alaska. Judge Jackson, of Cape Nome, Alaska, conferred with the secretary of war relative to the recent order to increase the military force in Alaska. He assured the secretary that the law-abiding citizens and property-holders, with the exception of the few who are appointed, strongly indorse this determination, and regard the military government as not only a satisfactory one, but the only one that is able to meet the demands of the situation. "A military government is not corrupt, and cannot be," said he. "The very presence of the military will insure orderly conditions." He says that even a large force of soldiers and regulars would be satisfactory to the number decided on.

Jackson has appeared before the committees of both house and senate, and says that, after talking with a large number of senators and representatives, he believes that this congress will pass a civil code for Alaska and a measure dividing the territory into three judicial districts, one in each of the territories, and one in Northern Alaska, including Cape Nome country, and the third the country along the Yukon.

Homes for All Veterans. Representative Tongue today introduced a bill extending the law which granted to the states a certain amount of money to establish homes for disabled soldiers and sailors of the civil war, the sum of \$100 a year for each soldier or sailor, veterans of any Indian war engaged in by the United States, any state territory, as well as veterans of the Spanish or Philippine wars.

M. L. Jones, of Brooks, Or., is in Washington representing the West Virginia hogrowers' association. He has conferred with Representative Tongue, who will offer an amendment to the pure-food bill to this effect.

Quay-Clark Alliance. A report has been circulated that Quay has formed an alliance with Clark of Montana, by which he is to get democratic votes in return for Quay republican votes. It is said that this deal, unless it is broken up, will have a bad effect upon Quay on the republican side, as many republican senators, from what they have learned up to the present time, have about made up their minds to vote with Clark. But any combination of that kind is sure to injure both sides, and probably the shrewd managers of both Quay and Clark will hasten to deny that any deal has been made. The Quay men are making no secret of their desire for a number of votes they have, but they do not name those who have changed positions since the vote was taken on the Corbett case.

Western Vice-Presidential Candidate. Senator Scott, of West Virginia, has declared for a Western vice-presidential candidate. Scott is closer to Hanna than he is to any other man. He was an office-holder under McKinley before he became an associate senator, and is a popular one to the followers of the administration. It will be found that the attention of the whole crowd will soon be turned in that direction.

FORTIFYING THE CANAL. Great Britain and Germany Serve Notice That They Will Protest.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington says that both Great Britain and Germany have formally served notice that they will protest against fortification of the Nicaragua canal, if that waterway be constructed by the American government.

Signbee's New Places. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Orders were issued today formally detaching Captain Signbee from the command of the Texas and assigning him to the head of the naval intelligence bureau.

Report of Disaster Not Confirmed. SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 17.—There is nothing known here or at Escondido corroborating the report of the blowing up of the gasoline echocor Antra at Magdalena bay and killing her crew of six.

The Avigliano Explosion. TURIN, Jan. 17.—It is announced that 12 persons altogether were killed and 40 others were wounded by the explosion yesterday of dynamite at Avigliano, 14 miles from here.

Castellanes' Heavy Losses. PARIS, Jan. 18.—The Matin today says it is rumored on the bourse that Count Boni de Castellane, husband of Anna Gould, has lost 3,000,000 francs by unlucky speculations.

RENSBURG

THE FIGHT AT RENSBURG. Boers Lost Twenty Killed and Fifty Wounded.

The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Cape Town, January 16, evening: "On the 15th the Boers made a determined attack on the British position held by the New Zealand mounted rifles and a detachment of the First Yorkshires. The Boers were repulsed, having 20 killed. They were estimated at not less than 50. The attack was preceded by a long-range fire from one gun. Otherwise the situation is unchanged."

A relative of General Buller is reported to have received a cablegram from the general yesterday to the effect that his force is occupying a strong position. This report lacks confirmation.

A special dispatch from Cape Town to-day says General Buller has ordered the Boer commander at Rensburg against allowing wives and daughters of Boer soldiers to reside in or near the camp.

The war office this afternoon posted this telegram: "The following telegram is the only news which has been received in regard to Buller's operations near Springfield. The telegram then proceeds to report the Boer commander at Rensburg against allowing wives and daughters of Boer soldiers to reside in or near the camp. The Boers' success, though conceding to the British, is recognized as being only a side issue. The country is grateful to learn that the British losses yesterday were not heavy, and that the force is occupying a strong position. This report lacks confirmation."

RENSBURG, Jan. 18.—The Boers opened an artillery duel this morning, using a captured British 15-pounder, which the British gunners ultimately silenced. The British kept up a searching fire all day long on the Boer kopjes, and also dragged another gun to the summit of Colekop.

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SAYS ENGLAND IS WRONG. Ex-Consul Hollis Calls It an Unfortunate War.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—George F. Hollis, who was United States consul at Cape Town under President Harrison, has written a letter to the committee in charge of the meeting to be held at Faneuil hall in support of the Boers, in which he says: "I accept with great pleasure your invitation to speak to the Boston people in Faneuil hall on the subject of England in the present war. I believe as I do, that for several years the attempt has been deliberately made to mislead the minds, not only of our own people, but of the people of England on this question. The belief that the United States and England were to have a large and honorable share in advancing the civilization of the world, and I am grieved beyond measure that England has become involved in what I consider to be an unrighteous war. The position of President Kruger and his relations to the world are peculiar. He had, in the first place, to listen to the demands of this great rush of people and in the meantime to bring his people, who had little knowledge of modern appliances, somewhat into sympathy with what the time required."

"To do this required time, patience and tact, all of which President Kruger possesses in large measure. Had the English believed as I do, that for good will and fairness, all their just demands and claims would have been amicably met. But because of the arrogant and reckless spirit displayed by these people, and the fact that they were in the hands of the Dutch burgher which retarded all the efforts of radical and progressive parties in the republic to advance matters as they desired."

RELEASE OF THE BUNDESRATH. England Will Take Steps to Prevent a Similar Recurrence.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—An official telegram from London says the British government has declared that, now the inquiry into the seizure of the Bundesrath is concluded, her release may be expected immediately, and a settlement of the pending difficulties may be regarded as certain. Measures, it is added, will also be taken to prevent a recurrence of incidents of this kind.

The foreign office officials informed the Associated Press that Great Britain admits that no contraband of war was being sent to the Boers, and promises that the steamer will be released today or tomorrow.

SHELLING OF MAFKING. Boers Deliberately Bombarded the Women's Lager.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The following dispatch has been received from Mafeking under date of January 3: "The enemy began a renewed and vigorous attack on Mafeking January 1, and deliberately fired nine-pounder shells into the woman's lager, killing a little girl and wounding two children. The strategic position is unchanged. Colonel Baden-Powell is in a strong position. Commandant Smyman is shelling the women's lager. Two miles killed by a shell were eaten by Kafirs."

Foreigners Pouring into Transvaal. LONDON, Jan. 18.—A correspondent of the Daily Chronicle writes: "Numerous foreigners arrive here in French vessels. They enter a station outside the town and leave at a station for the Transvaal by rail. They walk across the border and rejoin their train. Hundreds have passed through in that way since the outbreak of the war."

Comforts for British Soldiers. VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 17.—A mass meeting of the women of Vancouver, summoned by Mayor Garden, was held this afternoon to arrange for providing the soldiers in South Africa with necessary comforts. The work has been enthusiastically taken up under the leadership of Lady Tupper, wife of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper.

Plumer Marching to Mafeking. LOURENCO MARQUES, Monday, Jan. 15.—A dispatch by way of Beira, dated Thursday, January 11, announces that Colonel Plumer has arrived near Mochudi, about 100 miles north of Mafeking, with a portion of his forces from Tull.

Gatacre Warns the Boers. STERKSTROOM, Wednesday, Jan. 17.—General Gatacre has warned the Boer commander that if the women are not removed they must take their chances of being shot in the event of an attack. All is quiet here.