

## Boro-Lithia

A delightfully palatable table water, a fine mixer with wines and liquors, and an aid to digestion. Call for it at any of the leading hotels, clubs, bars or druggists.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED BY

ROTHCHILD BROS., 20-28 North 1st St. PORTLAND, OREGON

### Imperial Hotel Co.

SEVENTH AND WASHINGTON STS., PORTLAND, OREGON  
CHANG OF MANAGEMENT.  
EUROPEAN PLAN ..... \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00  
AMERICAN PLAN ..... \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00

### J.H. CUTLER WHISKY

In Bulk and Cases. For sale by  
BLUMAUER-FRANK DRUG CO.

### ROASTED COFFEE

We are prepared to fill all orders promptly. Enquiries solicited. Samples furnished to the trade on application.

### CORBITT & MACLEAY CO.

JOBBERS OF TEAS, COFFEES AND SPICES  
PORTLAND, OREGON

### CARPETS

EXCLUSIVE CARPET HOUSE.  
J. G. Mack & Co.  
88 Third St.  
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### THE PORTLAND

PORTLAND, OREGON

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

### Library Association of Portland

24,000 volumes and over 200 periodicals  
\$5.00 a year or \$1.50 a quarter  
Two books allowed on all subscriptions

### Reading and Sewing.

The hardest strain upon the eyes is in looking at objects near at hand. Reading and sewing for any length of time is tiresome to weak eyes. If you will wear glasses when your eyes first complain, it will only be necessary to wear them at your work. If you let them go too long, you will have to wear them upon the street as well.

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Eye Specialist  
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OREGONIAN BUILDING

### THE AEOLIAN CO.

Marquam Bldg., cor. Seventh Street

### BY THE BILLINGS ROUTE.

Through Passenger Service Between St. Louis and Portland.

### Decision Regarding Party Rates.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Mr. Tracewell, the controller of the treasury, has rendered a decision to the effect that common carriers which do an interstate business and give "party rates" to theatrical and other organizations, must give the same rates to the general public under similar conditions, and also to the government in the transportation of troops.

### Diamond Robbery in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—Diamonds valued at \$200 were stolen from the safe in the office of Joseph K. Davidson & Son, manufacturer of jewelry. That the thief was a member of the combination is evidenced by the fact that there was not a mark on the safe.

## ROBERTS SENT HOME

### House Voted Not to Admit the Utah Polygamist.

#### MAJORITY RESOLUTION CARRIED

#### Closing Day of the Debate—Votes on the Two Propositions—Result Received With Cheers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The case of Brigham H. Roberts, the Mormon representative-elect from Utah, which has occupied so much of the attention of the house since the assembling of congress, was decided today by the adoption of a resolution to exclude him by a vote of 283 to 50. The exact language of the resolution was as follows:

"That under the laws and circumstances of the case, Brigham H. Roberts, representative-elect from the state of Utah, ought not to have or hold a seat in the house of representatives, and that the seat to which he was elected is hereby declared vacant."

The amendment to expel Roberts without seating him, offered by Lacey, was ruled out on a point of order, and the house only voted on the resolutions of the majority and minority of the committee. The latter to seat and then expel Roberts was defeated, 81 to 244. An analysis of this vote shows that 170 republicans, 72 democrats and two populists voted against it, and 71 democrats, six republicans, two populists and two silver republicans for it.

The affirmative vote on the majority resolution to exclude Roberts and declare the seat vacant was divided as follows: Republicans, 138; democrats, 95; populists, 1; the United States Progressives, 47; silver-republicans, 2; populists, 1. There were over a score of speakers today, and the closing speeches on each side were particularly able. Lanham of Texas closed for the majority, and De Armond of Missouri for the minority.

Roberts was present throughout the day, and left the hall after the result of the last vote had been announced. As he did so, he gave out a statement justifying his retention of his plural wives, on the ground that his moral obligation was more binding upon him than the technical obedience to statutory laws, and saying that there was little excuse for the extraordinary efforts to crush a system already abandoned and practically dead. He said he was a martyr to a "system of prejudice." He would not, he said, attempt to run for congress again, although he would go back home with a light heart confident of the future.

#### Opening of the Debate.

Sims (dem. Tenn.) was the first speaker today. He made a legal argument in favor of seating and then expelling Roberts. Johnston (dem. W. Va.) advocated the exclusion of Roberts. Brocius (rep. Pa.) argued that metaphysical and technical considerations should not deter congress from doing its duty. In the first crisis of the nation's good name and honor, he said, the law should be swept aside and the will of the people executed. Groat (rep. Wt.) supported the contention of the majority for exclusion. Talmage (rep. N. Y.) said in case of such abnormal and defiant immorality, technicalities should not weigh. Adamson (dem. Ga.) said violation of the statute against unlawful combination entitled the offender to membership in a penitentiary rather than the house of representatives.

Roberts came into the hall while Adamson was speaking and listened to the debate from a lounge in the lobby behind the rail. Ray (rep. N. Y.) was in favor of the exclusion of Roberts as a polygamist and an offender against the constitution. W. Va. also advocated exclusion. Brick (rep. Ind.) favored expulsion. He did not want to make a martyr of Roberts, which would win for him popularity. Moody (rep. Mass.) argued the house had a right to exclude or expel, but it was expedient that Roberts be excluded. Groveson (rep. O.) supported the views of the majority in favor of exclusion. He paid a high tribute to Littlefield's speech. He said he had never heard an able argument on false grounds. Morris (rep. Minn.), a member of the special committee which investigated the Roberts case and who signed the majority report, advocated its adoption.

Armond (dem. Mo.) closed the debate on behalf of the minority of the committee with a 44-minute speech. He said that it mattered little whether he spoke long or briefly. The argument for the minority resolution had been made beyond the power of any gentleman in or out of the house to answer when the gentleman from Maine (Littlefield) concluded his masterly effort. Tuesday, he said, he might say would be in effect a repetition. The argument of the majority that the method of turning Roberts out mattered not was the argument of Judge Lynch. The real question of the importance of a law through the centuries. It was, "Shall the constitution be observed?" Roberts was entitled to be sworn in. Some gentlemen feared that if Roberts were declared entitled to be sworn in, he might himself opt to Utah without taking the oath, and leave the house powerless to expel him. In such remote and improbable contingencies, Littlefield said, there would be no difficulty. If Roberts declined to be sworn in, he vacated his seat instantly.

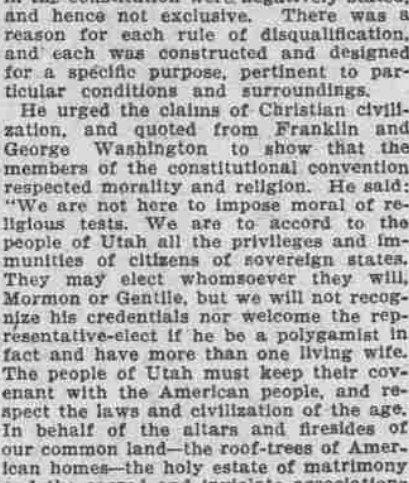
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The above map shows the location of Spionkop, the hill from which General Warren expelled the Boers. It was the first obstacle to the British advance after crossing the Tugela, as it commanded the road to Ladysmith by way of Acton Homes. It was considered the strongest Boer position; but there are plenty of other fortified places between Buller's army and its goal.

Likely that General Warren will let go anything he holds, and news of further success is calmly awaited. The military authorities recognize, of course, that in the 12 or 15 miles between Spionkop and Ladysmith there are continuous defensive positions and rugged hills and ravines which far outweigh Spionkop, but they are sure that the troops who have turned the Boers out of difficult places can do it again. The military expert of the Times says: "It is exceedingly difficult to arrive at any exact estimate of the advantage gained. A definite tactical object has been gained and definite steps have been taken in the fulfillment of the strategic plan. It is necessary to await fuller information before attaching undue weight to the successes thus far attained. At least there has been steady progress." The Klondike correspondent Durban yesterday (Thursday) with 3000 additional troops for General Buller, and three troops have arrived from India, bringing the British force to 12,000 men. Beyond this, it is not publicly known how heavily General Buller has been reinforced, but those having certain connections with the war office are confident that General Buller will have many more men as he may need to make his work easier.

The situation in the neighborhood of the other arms is unchanged, but a forward movement by General French is daily expected. A dispatch to the Standard from Rensburg describes General French's position as now forming a great semicircle around the Boer position. The correspondent says he could take Colesburg, two miles away, at any time. A letter from Pretoria gives the text of a complaint which President Kruger made in front of the Free State States at Modder river, and also President Steyn's address to the Free State States, in which he said that the Klondike correspondent Durban learned with regret that "only about 900 men of the Free State fought in the last battle, and that many others remained within their camp while their brothers were fighting." These statements appear to give confirmation to the reports of disagreements between the allies.

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Owing to the dry weather, the fever has diminished, and the number of convalescents returning from Intombi camp exceeds that of the patients being sent there. The supplies are spinning out splendidly, all the troops having sufficient wholesome food. The heat is terrific, the thermometer registering 107 degrees in the shade.

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Possibility that They Will Try to Retake Spionkop.

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#### Determined That Republicans Fairly Elected Shall Not Be Deposed by the Goebel Legislature.

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The men marched to the statehouse, stacked their guns and took up positions in groups about the building. Adjutant-General Collier states he had no knowledge that the men were coming. Many of the visitors are members of the state guard.

Ex-Secretary of State Finley addressed the visitors from the steps of the statehouse. He said the object of the gathering was to see justice done. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions. Stephen Sharp, of Lexington, was chosen chairman.

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The resolutions committee drafted these resolutions, to be presented to the house tomorrow:

"We, Kentuckians, here assembled in token of all the 'free and equal' men of our state, and ourselves, do hereby reaffirm the principles of liberty and free government, proclaimed in the bill of rights, not as derived to us therefrom, but as inherent. Our property may be alienated from ourselves and ours, but our liberty is a heritage to us in trust for all generations, and we may neither surrender nor encumber it. We declare again the prerogative right of 'freely communicating our thoughts and opinions' and do hereby assemble together in a peaceable manner for our common good and the good of our fellowmen of Kentucky."

"More especially do we declare our right and authority conferred on us by our mighty power, and not otherwise, of appealing to those invested with the power of government by either petition or remonstrance, and we represent to them, our brethren of Kentucky, our agents in the legislature convened, that the government of Kentucky is founded on our authority and instituted for our peace, safety, happiness and the protection of property—our own and theirs, as well as that of the stranger within our gates. We petition them, our proxies in the general assembly, to heed that there is peril hovering over all these things so dear to us and them, and that calmness and prudence and wisdom need be invoked in order that truth and justice may prevail; and we exhort our right of remonstrance against their suffering and themselves to feel the temptations of partisan pride in the crisis which is on us."

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Charles Finley, Dr. Thomas W. Berry, A. W. Kazor, Claude Chinn.

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The arrival in Frankfort of this crowd armed with rifles might have terrorized a community less inured to unusual and sensational happenings, but by nightfall the excitement caused by the appearance of the warlike visitors had subsided, and the people were prepared for another turn in the events now making history at the state capitol.

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