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...KUSALANA TEA...

Is a mountain-grown Ceylon Tea of the highest excellence. It is clean-made, economical and refreshing. Costs no more than ordinary English Breakfast or Japan Teas and will go twice as far.

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THE PORTLAND

PORTLAND, OREGON

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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 modern Turkish bath establishment in the hotel. H. C. BOWERS, Manager.

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THE PIANOLA

Is an instrument by means of which anyone can play the piano. It is so wonderful in its power that it must be seen to be appreciated. It will pay you to come and see it.

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COLD WEATHER IN CHICAGO

Caused Two Deaths—Many Persons Frostbitten.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Two deaths were caused by the cold weather in Chicago in the past 24 hours, and many persons suffered from frost bites of varying severity. Hundreds of homeless men were cared for by the police. The mercury at 4 A. M. yesterday and at 9:30 A. M. today touched 9 below zero, the lowest point this winter in Chicago. The forecast today promises some relief.

After carrying his wife and two children from his burning cottage early today, Herbert Fletcher was overcome by smoke and flames, and fell near the doorway and died before assistance could reach him. The weather was bitter cold and his wife and children were clad only in their night garments. Fletcher had rushed back into the burning building to save sufficient clothing when overcome.

Daily Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury showed:

Available cash balance.....	\$22,496,973
Gold reserve.....	218,613,654

HER BIGGEST ARMY

Over 200,000 British Soldiers to Fight the Boers.

SECRETARY WYNHAM'S FIGURES

Only Eighty Thousand Men of This Force Now at the Front—General Buller's Plans.

LONDON, Feb. 2, 4:30 A. M.—Mr. Wyndham's remarkable declaration in the house of commons that Great Britain will have in a fortnight 180,000 regulars in South Africa, 700,000 Canadian and Australian, and 25,000 South African volunteers, is received with wonderment. Of this total of 213,000 troops, with 400 guns, all are now there with the exception of 18,000 that are absent. Beyond comparison this is the largest force Great Britain has ever put into the field. At the end of the Crimean war she had scraped together 80,000. Wellington, at Waterloo, had 25,000. Mr. Wyndham's speech was the strongest defense the government has yet put forward as to what has been done and is being done.

The general tone of the morning papers is that his figures will astonish the country. Roughly speaking, only 80,000 men are at the front. Ten thousand others have been lost, and 10,000 are shut up at Ladysmith. Excluding these there are 70,000 troops who have not yet been in action, in addition to those at sea.

Why so many effective have not yet been engaged is explained by the lack of land transportation and the organization of the troops. Lord Roberts is devoting his experience and Lord Kitchener his genius for details. It seems as though the weight of these masses must destroy the equilibrium which has held the Boer forces stationary wherever they are in contact with the Boer army.

Lack of transport and organization will not explain adequately why, when generals at the front request reinforcements, they get them in rather small numbers. Knowledge is slowly penetrating to London that large garrisons must be kept in the colonies to hold down the Cape Dutch, who, as every one knows, outnumber the British residents there 3 to 2.

Cable scraps received during the last 12 hours do not further illumine the military operations. Various independent correspondents confirm the report that General Buller told his troops January 28 that he hoped to relieve Ladysmith within a week. It is believed in some trustworthy quarters that he is again recalling the Boer lines.

A further list of casualties published by the war office brings the total from the crossing of the Tugela to the abandonment of Spionkop to 196 officers and men.

Exceptional activity at the navy-yards continues, but a correspondent of the Associated Press learns that this is chiefly new construction and refitting work. Three ships will be commissioned at Devonport this month.

Some unpleasant criticism of the war office has been caused by the discovery that the rights of Lieutenants are being supplied to the outgoing Fourth brigade of cavalry.

The only announcement regarding fresh military preparation is the formation of three additional batteries.

BULLER'S ADVANCE.

Unconfirmed Report That He Has Again Crossed the Tugela.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The St. James's Gazette says it is reported on good authority that General Buller has again crossed the Tugela river at three places, and that fighting has been proceeding all day long.

The war office has no news of Buller's alleged movements, as reported by the St. James's Gazette, but its papers say it has no reason to doubt the correctness of its information, although it has not yet learned the exact positions Buller has seized.

A letter appears today from a Hanoverian officer, formerly of the Twenty-Second German Infantry, but now among the military advisers of the Boers, which says nearly 20,000 trained European soldiers, including quite 500 officers, are among the Boers. Referring to the military situation at Ladysmith, the officer says:

"Owing to the strength of our position on the circle of heights like Sedg, we can't be brushed aside except by a relief column outnumbering us 2 to 1."

Rear-Admiral Charles Beresford started for the Continent this morning on his way to Malta, to take charge of the second British Mediterranean fleet.

The Mashona Case.
CAPE TOWN, Feb. 1.—The prize court has decided to make no order of confiscation in the case of the steamship Mashona, at present, in order to give her owners an opportunity to show within three weeks that she had no intention to trade with the enemy.

(The steamship Mashona sailed from New York November 1, 1899, for Algoa Bay, with a cargo of general merchandise, including flour. She was seized December 8 by the British warship Partridge.)

Scouting Westward of Colenso.
LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Daily Telegraph publishes the following despatch from Spearman's Camp, dated January 30:

Colonel Wynne has taken command of General Woodgate's brigade. Colonel Miles has been appointed chief of General Buller's staff. The Boers are still constructing defensive works opposite Potgieter's drift. A strong cavalry reconnaissance has proceeded to the westward in the vicinity of Honker's spruit.

Object of Leyds' Visit.
BERLIN, Feb. 1.—It is strongly rumored in parliamentary circles that the chief political object of Dr. Leyds in visiting Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg, is to induce France, Germany and Russia to intervene if Great Britain should attempt to seize Delagoa Bay.

Shelling of Ladysmith.
HOPE LAAGER, Ladysmith, Tuesday, Jan. 30.—All is quiet here. The "Long Tom" occasionally fires on Ladysmith. The deaths in Ladysmith from fever and other causes must be enormous, as we can clearly see them burying corpses daily. General Buller went to the Upper Tugela yesterday.

British Recapture Prieska.
CAPE TOWN, Wednesday, Jan. 31.—A British force with artillery is reported to have occupied Prieska, and is now encamped there. Prieska is on the Orange river, 100 miles below Orange River station, and west of Kimberley.

Buller's Troops Content.
SPEARMAN'S CAMP, Jan. 30.—There is an optimistic feeling in all ranks. The troops are confident of ultimate success.

COURT MAY DECIDE

Kentucky Trouble May Yet Be Settled Without Bloodshed.

A QUIET DAY AT FRANKFORT

Attorneys for Rival Governors Trying to Reach an Agreement—Taylor's Authority Disputed.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 1.—For the first time since the shooting of Goebel, there were today signs of a peaceful settlement. The signs were few and small and they have disappeared, but the hole into which they were withdrawn has been left open, and there is a chance that they may reappear.

The original proposition looking toward an amicable adjustment came from the republican side, just before noon, when T. L. Edeken, of Frankfort, one of Governor Taylor's attorneys, appeared at the Capitol, holding by the action of Judge Lewis, Lewis McQueen, and Colonel William S. Scott, the legal advisers of the democrats. After a short talk, Mr. Edeken declared that Governor Taylor and the republican party were anxious to avoid anything that might possibly lead to serious trouble, as the political conditions might do, if nothing was done to prevent it. He was assured by the democrats that they were the parties to save any claim that the republicans could make.

Mr. Edeken then proposed first to submit the case of the rival governors to the Kentucky court of appeals, which he declared, judging by the action of Judge Hazeltine in swearing in Goebel, would probably decide against Governor Taylor. He then wanted the right to submit the matter to the United States supreme court for final settlement. The talk was informal, Mr. Edeken merely stating his position and the opposing attorneys might take the matter under advisement. The lawyers separated with an agreement to meet again at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

When they met for the second time, Mr. Edeken again submitted his proposition and received the reply that the democratic attorneys desired to have the matter adjudicated in the state courts. To this, Mr. Edeken objected, saying he wished the final settlement to be made in the supreme court at Washington. Mr. Edeken asked for details regarding the seating of Governor Goebel by the joint session last night. As it has been repeatedly announced that the republicans would claim that the seating of a governor by joint ballot is contrary to the Goebel election law of Kentucky, which provides that the republicans claim that the joint session was illegal.

Mr. Edeken insisted that it was possible that he might be able to submit another proposition at some later time. He was half-way, and the conference was at an end.

Two Slaps at Taylor.
Two direct slaps were given Governor Taylor today by public opinion, who declined to obey his orders. The first came from President Rodman, of the Farmers' bank, which is a state depository. Some vouchers on the bank were signed by Governor Taylor in favor of the democrats, and when they were presented at the bank, payment was refused. President Rodman said that he did not see how he could pay out the money on vouchers signed by Governor Taylor who he knew for certain was the actual governor of Kentucky. He asked an opinion from the attorney of the bank, he said, and he was received without any acknowledgment. He declared that he would take no chances of paying out money until he was satisfied that he was acting upon proper authority.

The second instance promised for a time to have serious consequences, and trouble may yet arise from it. Governor Taylor issued a pardon to Douglas Hayes, a convict in the Frankfort penitentiary, who is serving a five years' term for manslaughter. An anonymous letter threatening assassination is going through the mails in the name of Douglas Hayes, and the recipient of the letter, unless he men's error of his political ways he will be shot down. Occasionally somebody threatens to take the man away by force, if Warden Lillard persisted in his refusal to release Hayes. No such talk, however, came from the office of Governor Taylor or that of Adjutant-General Collier. This talk was naturally resented by the democrats, and Mr. Lillard received open offers of aid in case he should decide to engage in a battle with the soldiers over their right to enter the hall and take Hayes out.

This afternoon, when his office was visible, the warden was engaged in conversation over the telephone. He was giving the man at the other end of the wire information regarding the number of men he could provide to resist any possible attack. He hung off, as several visitors entered his office, and discontinued the conversation, declining to discuss the identity of the man at the other end of the wire. He was evidently asking him if he desired assistance.

"I can do nothing more or less than hold the man," said the warden. "The situation is known to everybody, and I cannot assume the responsibility of releasing men on the order of Mr. Taylor when the legislature has declared specifically that Mr. Goebel is the governor of the state. Had the pardon been received yesterday, I would have let the man go, and been glad to do so. I wish to keep no man in this place, but I cannot release a convict on the order of a man who, it has been declared by the lawmaking power of the state, has no right to issue such orders."

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MORE OFFICE ROOM

Simon's Bill for Enlarging Portland Postoffice.

SUPERSEDES THAT OF M'BRIDE'S

No Change Will Be Made in the Plans for the New Federal Building—Philippine Policy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Senators Simon and McBride today authorized the following statement with regard to the bill for the former appropriating \$100,000 for an addition and improvement to the old post-office building at Portland, which, when remodeled, is to be used for the postoffice and federal courts:

"Senator Simon's bill will supersede Senator McBride's bill, introduced early in the session, to appropriate money for the purpose of enlarging the new government building now being erected in Portland. This action has been taken after conference between the senators and a full consideration by them of the best method of obtaining increased room in one or the other of these government buildings, to meet the demand of the federal officials occupying and who will occupy them. The treasury department officials having much matters in charge were of the opinion that it would be better not to delay work on the new building by changing the plans, but to provide for an enlargement of that building, and after going over the matter thoroughly, both senators came to the same conclusion."

The Portland postmaster is now sending plans and estimates to the treasury department, at the request of the senators, for the proposed annex, so that the department may thoroughly consider the needs of the service when they are called upon to act in the matter.

Declaration of Philippine Policy.
There has been a revival of the talk that congress shall declare a policy in regard to the Philippines in order that the world, and the Philippines, especially, may know that it is not the intention of this government to surrender the islands, and a declaration, it is argued, would not put an end to the vapors of the Pettigrews and Masons and the more earnest utterances of the Hours and Boutwells, but it would settle for once the question of the status of the United States, and by that time the policy of the whole country would be settled.

So far, the administration has given no indication that a declaration by congress is wanted, and the argument made in favor of some action is that whenever resolutions are introduced or speeches are made, it could not be asserted that the most proposing them were talking upon non-matters, as congress had settled the question of policy.

A resolution authorizing the president to suppress the insurrection and to govern the Philippines until congress should create, or a mild resolution like that which has been introduced by Senator Spooner, is talked of. A similar resolution has been introduced by a new front of the president in the house. It is suggested that he favored by him. One objection to any congressional action is the prolonged debate that would ensue in the senate. It is not possible to have the resolution considered before the final bill is out of the way, as but two weeks remain for that measure.

The anti-expansionists would take advantage of any resolution offered and pressed by the republicans to talk interminably. This is the main reason why the friends of the administration hesitate.

Effect of the Goebel Shooting.
The general impression in Washington is that the shooting of Goebel in Kentucky will result in solidifying the democratic party. While nobody believes that the managers of the republicans or the friends of Taylor favor the shooting, the fact remains that the democrats are taking advantage of the situation to point out that Goebel's removal was advantageous to the republicans, and that the shooting was a disaster to the republicans. This is the main reason why sympathy has already been evoked. In Washington opinion is to the effect that Taylor has not shown the capacity which the great emergency has called for, and this will result in an advantage to the democrats.

Hoke Smith on Expansion.
Hoke Smith, who was in the cabinet of President Cleveland, today takes occasion to talk strongly against expansion and to assert that the South is practically a unit against it, and a mild resolution like that which has been introduced by Senator Spooner, is talked of. A similar resolution has been introduced by a new front of the president in the house. It is suggested that he favored by him. One objection to any congressional action is the prolonged debate that would ensue in the senate. It is not possible to have the resolution considered before the final bill is out of the way, as but two weeks remain for that measure.

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