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BEAR IN MIND THAT "THE GODS HELP THOSE WHO HELP THEMSELVES." SELF HELP SHOULD TEACH YOU TO USE
SAPOLIO

TURNED BOER RIGHT
Roberts Cleared the Trenches in Front of Him.

CASUALTIES WERE ONLY FIFTY
British Force Was Overwhelmingly Superior—The Queen Proposes to Visit Ireland.

LONDON, March 8, 5 A. M.—Lord Roberts wired yesterday morning from Oostfontein and in the evening from Poplar Grove 14 miles eastward. By an application of the elementary principles of strategy, the Boer positions, 15 miles long, across his path have been emptied, and their holders have been obliged to retire in confusion. Nothing was done by Lord Roberts to disturb the symmetry, the deadly ingenuity, of the Boer trenches in front of him. He marched out infantry estimated, from the commands named, at 20,000 men, and sent 10,000 horsemen and horse artillery in a bold sweep across the Boer left, whereupon the Boer center and right became unmanageable. Fifty British fell when the cavalry came in contact with the Boers.

The correspondents differ as to the enemy's strength. The Daily Mail's correspondent thinks the Boers number something more than 4000. The Daily News man estimates them at 10,000. As these figures come from observers at headquarters, it is clear that Lord Roberts' force was overwhelmingly superior. He can scarcely have fewer than 45,000 immediately available, as the Guards brigade reached him from Lord Methuen Tuesday. Lord Methuen now commands only volunteers and the local force at Kimberley, some of whom have gone toward Mafeking. The Boers do not yet appear to appreciate the mobility of Lord Roberts' corps, which was able to strike so swiftly in this affair that the enemy had to abandon a gun, much forage and a large quantity of camp equipment. The Standard cautions Englishmen against "rising to a height of serene contentment, which the actual position does not justify," and thus measures the situation. "A large number of the Boers are still in the field. They have a wide range of country over which they can operate. Although their numbers are being reduced, it would be too much to say that they will not stand again. Indeed, what we want them to do is to stand again, for it is only in a real, stand-up fight, that we can inflict those wounds which eventually lead the defeated to sue for peace. Lord Roberts has gained a success, but it must not be regarded as a signal victory until we know what was necessarily inflicted and what prisoners have been taken."

The Dutch risings in the Northwestern districts of Cape Colony are the only cloud visible in the sky of British prospects. The military authorities have decided that General Cronje and the other Boer prisoners should be sent immediately to the island of St. Helena, there to remain until the end of the war. Lord Roberts has chosen Lord Bathurst, Colonel of a militia regiment at the front, to command the expedition to St. Helena, which was last month placed in cable communication with Cape Town and London. It is also asserted that the cabinet has resolved neither to propose nor to entertain a proposal at the present juncture for an exchange of prisoners.

BOER POSITION TURNED.
Roberts in Pursuit of the Retreating Boers.

OSFONTEIN, March 7.—Lord Roberts' force attacked early this morning. General French turned the southern part of the position of the Boers, who fled, leaving a gun and a large quantity of forage and camp equipment in his hands. The Boers on the north bank are also evacuating the position. Lord Roberts' Dispatch. LONDON, March 7, midnight.—The War Office has just posted the following advice from Lord Roberts: "Poplar Grove, March 7, evening.—We had a very successful day, and have completely routed the enemy, who are in full retreat. The position which they occupy is extremely strong, and cunningly arranged, with a second line of entrenchments, which have caused us heavy losses had a direct attack been made. The turning movement was necessarily difficult, owing to the nature of the ground, and the cavalry and artillery horse are much done up. The fighting was practically confined to the cavalry division, which, as usual, did exceedingly well, and General French reports that the horse artillery batteries did great execution among the enemy. "Our casualties are about 50. I regret to say that Lieutenant Kerwick was killed and Lieutenant Bailey was severely wounded, both of the Twelfth Lancers. Lieutenant de Crespigny of the Second Life Guards, was severely wounded. The remaining casualties will be telegraphed tomorrow. "Generalis E. Dewet and De Larey commanded the Boer forces."

GALA DAY IN LONDON.
Queen Will Visit the Metropolis Tomorrow.

LONDON, March 7.—At no other time since the diamond jubilee has the Queen been so conspicuous an object in the public mind as she is tonight. This promises to be even more strikingly the case tomorrow. Her Majesty's visit to London for a drive in semi-state from Paddington station to Buckingham palace would be sufficient in itself to create great public manifestations of loyalty, but the announcement this evening that, for the first time since the jubilee, she will tomorrow drive from Buckingham palace along the embankment to St. Paul's Cathedral and back through Holborn and Piccadilly to St. James' churchyard, coinciding with the new success of Lord Roberts, is bound to make tomorrow a gala day in the annals of London. Beyond all this is the announcement of the Queen's intention to visit Ireland, for the first time, it is said, since the death of the Prince Consort. This is regarded as one of the most remarkable acts of the Queen's life. No minister of the crown has ever dared to suggest such a remarkable undertaking. "The trip," said a well-informed official this evening, "is the spontaneous suggestion of the Queen alone, and the enthusiasm it is bound to create, when known in London tomorrow, can scarcely be estimated. It is a wonderful proof of Her Majesty's intense devotion to her people, and her sacrifice in making the trip at such a season of the year is rendered evidence of the keenness of her mind in selecting the proper act at the proper time."

The Queen Will Visit Ireland.
LONDON, March 7.—It has been decided that Queen Victoria will visit Ireland next

month, staying at the viceregal lodge in Dublin, which has been placed at her disposal by the Viceroy, Earl Cadogan. The Queen has ordered that in future on St. Patrick's day all ranks of her Irish regiments shall wear as a distinction a sash to be worn in their head-dress, to commemorate the gallantry of her Irish soldiers in the recent battles in South Africa.

PRESIDENT STEYN'S PREDICTION.
Capture of Pretoria Will Be at a Cost That Will Surprise Europe.

LONDON, March 8.—A. G. Hales, the correspondent of the Daily News, who was captured by the Boers February 9 and released a few days ago, at Bloemfontein, telegraphing from Sterkstroom, Tuesday, says: "While I was a prisoner at Bloemfontein I had an interesting interview with President Steyn. He said the burghers were determined to fight to the end, and that the struggle in the Free State would be child's play compared with what would follow in the Transvaal. President Steyn predicted that the capitulation of Pretoria would be greeted by events which would astonish Europe. He appointed a Deputy President to remain at Bloemfontein during his absence at Pretoria in the interests of the Free State."

A correspondent of the Morning Post at Oostfontein, telegraphing Tuesday, March 8, says: "The agitation by the peace party in England and the hope that the Conservative Government may be defeated, are neutralizing the effect of the British victories because they encourage the Boers to appoint a Deputy President. A dispatch to the Times from Oostfontein, dated March 6, says: "A command of 300 Boers has offered to surrender, but on impossible terms. General Cronje's losses were greater than he admitted. Sixty bodies of Boers have been found in one grave." Winston Churchill telegraphs the substance of this information to the Standard. Sir George White, who commanded the Ladysmith garrison. General White said he might have held out until April 2, but the Boers have involved the death of most of the native population by starvation and of the sick from want of nourishment. Then he would have destroyed the stores and ammunition, and all who tried to crawl five miles would have saluted first to make a show of resistance and to avoid formal capitulation. He declared that he had always begged General Buller not to hurry the relief operations, adding, earnestly: "It is not right to charge me with the great loss of life they involved." Mr. Churchill says General White spoke bitterly of home criticisms and of attempts at the War Office to supersede him, attempts which General Buller prevented from succeeding. In conclusion he exclaimed: "I regret Nicholas's Nek. Perhaps it was rash, but it was the only chance of striking a heavy blow. But I regret nothing else. I would do it all over again."

The Times published the following dispatch from Pretence Marquis, dated Monday, March 5: "President Kruger's precipitate journey to Natal was due to General Joubert's urgent request that the operations of Lord Roberts had so alarmed the Free Staters that they had become uncontrollable. There is every indication of chaos and confusion in the provinces of Natal. The Boer losses in Natal from Tuesday to Friday last week were 22 killed and 200 wounded. The Free State Raad has been summoned to meet at the Cape of Good Hope. A dispatch to the Times from Modder River, dated yesterday, says: "The Boers occupy an extensive position between themselves and both Bloemfontein and Windburg. They include the bulk of the Natal force, and are under General Joubert himself. Only sufficient men have been left behind to hold Van der Merwe and Laing's Nek. Extensive desertions are reported during the week. An engagement is imminent, which probably will be decisive as to the whole war."

STUDENTS NOT FOR PEACE.
Broke Up a "Stop-the-War" Meeting at Edinburgh.

EDINBURGH, March 7.—A "stop-the-war" meeting, admission to which was regulated by ticket, was held in this city this evening. Long before the hour fixed, the hall was packed with people. The speaker, James Keir-Hardie, chairman of the Independent Labor party and editor of the Labor Leader, endeavored to speak, but to no purpose. Finally he announced that the principal speaker, Mr. Cronwright-Schreiner, was outside. The meeting was thereupon abandoned by the speakers and the hall was left to the police. The police used their batons and a free fight ensued. Numerous arrests were made. A gentleman whose identity has not been established was severely handled outside the hall by the crowd, under the impression that he was Mr. Cronwright-Schreiner. He fainted, fell and was trampled upon. Ultimately he was rescued and taken to the police station. The students finished the anti-peace demonstration by parading through the principal streets.

PEACE MOVEMENT AT THE CAPE.
Deputation of Dutch Will Probably Visit England.

CAPE TOWN, March 7.—A great movement is in progress among the Cape Dutch to obtain a settlement of the South African question consistent with the maintenance of the independence of the Republic. It is doubtless argued that the Dutch, having remained loyal, are entitled to a hearing at the settlement. The argument would have more force if the Dutch had not risen in every district where there was a reasonable chance of success, and it is certain the whole British community and the active loyal Dutch are opposed to any settlement short of annexation. A proposal has been made by a deputation of the Dutch party to visit England shortly in the interest of peace. The remainder of the Canadian artillery has gone to the front. Squadrons A and B of Kitchener's Horse, that were repatriated in question, are being sent to the front. They were cut off with Squadron E, February 12, but they escaped, although they lost their way afterward on the veldt. Squadron E are prisoners at Pretoria.

Healy's Amendment to Loan Bill.
LONDON, March 7.—In the House of Commons today, on the passage of the first reading of the loan bill of £3,000,000, Timothy Healy gave notice that he would move an amendment at the second reading of the bill extending the measure so that all self-governing colonies "who were so keen in the contribution of men would also bear the burden of the loan."

BACK TO CONGRESS
General Wheeler Expects to Be Permitted to Take His Seat.

HE WILL ASK TO BE SWORN IN
Resigned from the Army Before Congress Met—Conditions in Guam and Luzon.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—General Joseph Wheeler and party, who have been in quarantine since their arrival from the Philippines on the transport Warren last Monday, were permitted to land tonight. When seen by an Associated Press representative, General Wheeler said that his health was excellent, and that his trip to the Philippines had, if anything, benefited him physically. He said: "I had a very interesting visit to Guam. It is a beautiful island. I rode over a great deal of it, traversing its length and crossing it three times. I visited all the towns, and was much pleased with the people. Their hospitality and apparent desire to express good feeling toward the Americans was very gratifying. Speaking of his resignation from the army, General Wheeler said he resigned November 20, but was not ordered home until the middle of January. He did not care to discuss his reasons for leaving the army. After a brief stay in this city, General Wheeler will go to Washington to take his seat in Congress. "I have a letter saying that an effort will be made to keep me from taking my seat in Congress, but I do not see why such an effort should succeed. The objection is that I was not on hand to be sworn in, and it is stated that I was holding another position that militates against my right to be elected. I shall go to Washington, having resigned from the army, and, with a proper certificate of election, expect to be sworn in. It will be noted that my resignation from the army was handed in before Congress met."

As to the situation in the Philippines and Guam, he said: "All is very satisfactory in both places. The war is over, except for the work of the guerrilla bands that ambush our troops and do a little damage. Just before I left, I heard of a case in which one American soldier was killed and several wounded. This collection of things will not last long, I think."

THE NAVY'S ASSISTANCE.
Co-Operated With Rates in Southern Luzon.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Navy Department has received the following cablegram from Admiral Watson, telling of the part taken by the Navy in the expedition to the Southern provinces of Luzon, which terminated in the capture of Nueva Caceres: "On the 21st, March 7.—Maritime, Green command, conveyed and landed British expedition in San Miguel Bay, February 20, 1898, and every act of the McKinley administration. A protest is made against "the usurpation of power by the chairman of the state executive committee." After the adoption of the platform, the convention adjourned sine die. Thirty minutes after the Ferguson convention adjourned the McKinley convention was called to order. The resolutions adopted by the McKinley platform and endorsed President McKinley and the present administration. The delegates-at-large to the National convention were: E. H. R. Green, R. B. Hawley, William C. McDonald, and M. M. Rogers. The convention then adjourned sine die.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.
Democrats Pass the Railroad Anti-Extortion Bill.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 7.—In the Senate today Senator Triplett offered a substitute for his resolution to provide for a committee to investigate the removal of monuments of war from the grounds of the State. The substitute proposes to appropriate \$100,000 for the immediate equipment of State Guards under Democratic Governor Beckham and Adjutant-General Cassin for the purpose of recovering military property of the state now in "unlawful possession of Republican Governor Taylor."

GEORGIA REPUBLICANS.
Bradley and Taylor, of Kentucky, for Vice-Presidential Candidates.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 7.—The Republican State Convention, which met here today, chose as delegates-at-large to the Philadelphia convention: Walter H. Johnson, United States Senator, and H. C. Bradley, Collector of Internal Revenue, and H. L. Johnson, a lawyer, all of Atlanta, and Judson W. Lyons, the present Registrar of the Treasury. The delegates are negroes, with the exception of Walter H. Johnson. The platform adopted indorses the Administration of President McKinley, and renews allegiance to the doctrines of the St. Louis platform. Governors Bradley and Taylor, of Kentucky, are presented for Vice-Presidential candidates, and the North and South are appealed to to "sustain and encourage Republicanism in the South by selection of these two Republicans for the Vice-Presidency." Before adjourning sine die, the convention empowered the State Central Committee to nominate a complete state ticket.

The Social Democrats.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 7.—At today's session of the Social Democratic convention, the committee reports were discussed. As the nominations were made the last order of business, it is believed they will not be reached until tomorrow. The report of the Secretary-Treasurer of the party showed 225 branches, with a membership of 4538. There are branches in 32 states. Fred Strickland, of Chicago, was elected permanent secretary. The platform adopted declares for the public ownership of what are termed public utilities, mines, oil and gas wells. National insurance of workmen against accidents, lack of employment and want in old age; equal civil and political rights for men and women, and the initiative and referendum and the right to recall representatives by the voters, and other well-known socialistic principles.

TALK OF HARRISON
Puts Him Forward as Possible Opponent of McKinley.

COMMENT ON SIMON'S SPEECH
Position of Oregon Senators on the Puerto Rican Bill—Land and Mining Laws for Alaska.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The publication of the alleged views of ex-President Harrison upon the Boer war is taken with a grain of allowance, especially owing to the source from which it comes, and the fact that the ex-President is not directly quoted. These alleged views caused more or less discussion about the Capital today, and a number of politicians took it to mean that the ex-President is willing to be considered in a receptive position, should events between now and the National Convention show that it is well to select another candidate than McKinley. The frank expression of the ex-President on the Puerto Rican tariff bill affords a reason to place him in opposition to the present Administration upon the next vital topic before the people, the relations between this country and Great Britain.

Object to Responsibility.
The comments of Republican members of the House, whose chances for re-election have been seriously jeopardized by voting for the Puerto Rican tariff, upon the speech of Senator Simon, are apparently the most severe character. It is claimed that at least 30 Republicans would have voted against the bill, had they not received assurances of a positive character that the President Simon's name is apparently hoped they would support it. Now these men say that the President comes out and announces his adherence to the view he took in his message in favor of free trade, leaving everything upon the House, and making the members of the House wholly responsible for passing the tariff measure. The comments of the men who are being flooded with letters criticizing their action are most severe.

Simon Becomes Famous.
Senator Simon felt the first wave of fame yesterday, when he was called upon to find he was quite a famous man in the East, and especially in the anti-Quay papers of Pennsylvania. His picture appears in nearly all of them, and nearly all of them print his speech, practically in full, italicizing sections and also commenting favorably upon the manner in which he handled himself in the debate with Carter. The Washington Post says: "Senator Simon's name is apparently out of proportion to his size, for he has the reputation of being one of the best lawyers of the Senate, as well as being an extremely shrewd political manager."

Oregon Senators and Puerto Rico.
Senator Simon is giving a great deal of attention to the Puerto Rican bill, but has not yet made up his mind on the subject. He very much dislikes to vote for the bill, and yet he hesitates to vote against his party, which seems committed to the tariff proposition. As a lawyer he thinks the matter ought to be taken to the Supreme Court, as speedily as possible, and settled. He does not share in the apprehension of some of the people that there is danger from invasion of cheap Malay labor into the Philippines are declared a party of the United States.

Disatisfied With Conference Report.
There is some grumbling among a few Republicans about the conference report on the currency bill, but it will be adopted when it reaches a vote. The chief objection seems to be with the refunding measure, which some Republican members of the House declare is entirely unnecessary at this time, and that a plain gold standard bill is all that is needed.

Land and Mining Laws for Alaska.
The House committee on public lands, at an extended session today, concluded to take active steps with a view to providing adequate land laws for Alaska. The committee concluded to report a number of separate bills to Congress, including one among them being a bill extending the coal laws of the United States to Alaska. At present no one attempts to work the rich coal fields, as he cannot be protected in developing the mines. Another bill extends the timber and stone laws; a third increases the size of homesteads from 80 to 160 acres, while another extends public surveys to the territory.

Alaskans Gain Their Point.
J. G. Price, who has been representing the interests of Alaska in Washington all winter, and been incessantly working before the committees of both Houses, leaves tonight for the West. Mr. Price says he can do nothing more to further Alaskan legislation, as the committees have about concluded their work. He says the Alaskan bills that have been prepared are highly satisfactory to him, and he thinks they will meet with the universal approval of the Alaskan people, as practically all the points contended for have been embraced, except that they want a delegate in Congress, which they will possibly not have. He thinks that the Alaska bill will go through at the present session without much difficulty. The civil code prepared by Representative Warner's committee he regards as superior to the code of civil procedure in the same bill, but in other respects he thinks the same measure is as near perfect as could be had, and more than was expected. Mr. Price speaks very highly of the consideration with which he and his associates have been treated, and is especially grateful to Representative Moody and Senator McBride, for the valuable assistance they have given him, as well as the other Senators and Representatives for Northwest and Coast States.

Treaty Ratifications Exchanged.
WASHINGTON, March 7.—The ratifications of the Samoan arbitration treaty were exchanged at the State Department by Secretary Hay for the United States, Lord Pauncefoot for Great Britain and Dr. von Holleben, for Germany. The treaty submits the claims to the arbitration of King Oscar of Sweden.

WASHINGTON NAVY YARD COMMANDANT
WASHINGTON, March 7.—Captain S. W. Perry, late in command of the Iowa, has been assigned to succeed Admiral McCormick as commandant of the Washington Navy-Yard.