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"PIONEER" BRAND MINCED SEA CLAMS

Minced Sea Clams; if you have five children, ask for a 1-pound can; if you have 10 children, ask for a 2-pound can. All jobbers and retailers have them, and can conscientiously recom-

THE WHITE FLAG

Bloemfontein Surrendered to Lord Roberts.

BRITISH ENTER THE TOWN

General French Threatened to Bombard the Place.

STEYN FLED TO THE NORTHWARD

People of the Free State Capital Gave the Soldiers a Warm

Welcome.

LONDON, March 14.-The following is the text of Lord Roberts' dispatch to the War Office, announcing his occupation of

Bioemfontein: "Bloemfontein, March 13, 8 P. M.—By the help of God and by the bravery of Her Majesty's soldiers, the troops under my command have taken possession of Bloem-fontein. The British flag now files over the Presidency, evacuated last evening by Mr. Steyn, late President of the Orange Free State. Mr. Fraser, member of the late executive Government; the Mayor, the Secretary of the late Governor, the Landrost and other officials met me two miles from the town and presented me with the keys of the public offices.

"The enemy has withdrawn from the neighborhood, and all seems quiet. The inhabitants of Bloemfontein gave the roops a cordial welcome." The above dispatch, though dated Tues

day, was not received at the War Office until 7:30 P. M. Wednesday. It was made public a few minutes before 9 o'clock. The delay is attributed to the field telegraphs not being connected with Bloemfontein Tuesday evening.

Lord Roberts' dispatch caused a feel-ing of great relief. The absence of the news, eagerly looked for, had provoked some apprehension during the earlier part of the day that the British had met with a check before Bloemfontein, and anxious inquiries were made at the War Office and in the lobbles of Parliament.

and in the topoles of Parliament.
On the reception of the news, the Queen, at Windsor Castle; the Prince of Wales, at Mariborough House; Lord Woiseley and others were immediately potified.
At a o'clock, the War Office was dimost deserted, the public having given up hope of further news, until tomorrow (Thurse. of further news until tomorrow (Thurs-of condition. The reconstruction of the day). The appearance of the newspapers railway from Ladysmith to Dundee is prowith the tidings caused great excitement along Pall Mail, at the service clubs and in the West End generally. Owing to the late hour, however, there were no demonstrations approaching the slightest degree those heralding the surrender of Cronje and the relief of Ladysmith.

It so happened that a torchlight procession, organized on an extensive scale for the widows' and orphans' fund, was parading South London, with bands and banners. This included a body of uniformed man are presented to the light of the latest and banners. formed men, representing the British field forces, the surrender of Cronje and other inspiring incidents. The route was hung with flags, and stands were erected at numerous points for spectators. Naturally, the appearance of the extra editions of the papers created a furore among the paraders, who greeted the news with

ers and the singing of the National At Windsor, the news was received with much joy. The Queen demanded that it be immediately published, and she inructed her equerry at the dinner table send a note to the officers of the housestructed her equ hold brigade. The battailon was called on parade at 10:15 P. M. Major St. Aubyn read higr Majesty's note and called for cheers for the Queen and Lord Roberts. The band played "God Save the Queen."

The Lord Mayor announced the news at a banquet to the masters of the city companies, which was in progress at the Man-sion House. It was received with cheer-ing, the company rising and singing "God Save the Queen. The evening papers in Liverpool, Man-chester and Glasgow published special edi-

tions, causing joyful demonstrations in

PARTICULARS OF THE OCCUPATION. French Threatened to Bombard the Town Unless It Surrendered.

LONDON, March 15.—A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Bloemfontein, dated Tuesday evening, March 13, says: "Bloemfontein surrendered at 10 today. It was occupied at noon. President Steyn, with a majority of the fighting burghers, has fled northward.

"General French was within five miles of the place at 5 o'clock Monday after-noon. He sent a summons into the town, threatening to bombard it unless it sur-rendered by 4 A. M. Tuesday. A white flag was hoisted Tuesday morning, and a deputation of the town council, with May-or Kellner, came out to meet Lord Rob-erts at Spitzkop, five miles south of the

town, making a formal surrender of the "Lord Roberts made a state entry at noon. He received a tremendous evation. After visiting the public buildings he went to the official residence of the President followed by a cheering crowd, who waved the British flag and sang the British na-

tional anthem. They were in a condition of frenzied excitement. 'Monday afternoon, previous to the surrender, there had been a little sniping and shelling, but the enemy then retired. "Lord Roberts has headquarters at the President's house, and there are many of the British wounded in the building."

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Bloemfontein, dated Tuesday evening at

o'clock, says:
"We surprised and outflanked the en emy with irresistible force over night. General French held the enemy north and south of Bloemfontein, while Lord Rob-erts dispatched a prisoner on parole threatening to bombard unless the city surrendered. The townsmen became alarmed. President Steyn and the cnief members of the Executive Council fied and proclaimed Kroonstad to be the capital. Steyn fied to Winburg. At last only 3660 fighting men remained, and in the morning many finding themselves as wears. fighting men remained, and in the morning, many finding themselves so weak-ened, broke their guns. Others fied. The remnant still shelled General French at dawn, but the opposition soon collapsed. "Eight locomorives and much rolling stock were captured. The Boer organization is collapsing, and the breach between | ers."

widening. Major-General Prettyman has been appointed Military Governor of Bloemfontein. Lord Roberts and his staff have ridden through the town and been everywhere cheered. The British national anthem is enthusiastically sung by the population, the shops are gladly opening, and there is general reloicing.

FIRST HALF OF CAMPAIGN OVER. What Roberts Has Accomplished in a Month.

LONDON, March 15, 4:30 A. M.-The first half of the campaign is over. Lord Roberts arrived at Modder River Feb-ruary 2. He entered Bloemfontein March Thus, in little over a month, he has effected the relief of Kimberley and Lady-smith, the capture of General Cronje's force and the holsting of the flag in the capital of the Free State. All this has been accomplished with comparatively

It is small wonder that he is the hero of the hour in England. All the newspapers eulogize him and congratulate the country. They talk of the Free State as ahving passed out of existence, as being now one of the shadows of history.

It is not doubted that there may be heavy fighting, but the genius of Lord Roberts is looked to for victory over all difficulties. His grim reference to the difficulties. His grim reference to the "late" President Steyn is understood to

show that there shall be no ambiguity in to the position assumed toward the re-The fact that Mr. Frazer, late chair-man of the Free State Raad and leader of the opposition to Mr. Steyn, came with the deputation to surrender the keys is regarded as extremely significant of considerable difference of opinion among the Free Staters regarding the war. It is said that President Kruger hates Mr. Frazer on account of his sympathy with the Uit-landers. The demonstrations of the Bloemfontein inhabitants are also regard-

ed as a good augury for the future of British supremacy. It is interesting, in connection with the rapid advance of Lord Roberts, to learn that the Russian military attache with the Boers who were captured by the British, sent the following telegram to the Czar: "I am perfectly amazed at the energy in action and the endurance of the British infantry. I need say no me There is still no news as jo whether Lord Roberts has captured any rolling stock. If he has not yet, then he will be obliged to walt until the repairing of the

bridges over the Orange River enables him to bring rolling stock up. The British continue pressing their advance on the Orange River. The Boers still hold Bethulie Bridge on the north side of the stream, but their trenches are dominated by the British artillery. Heavy firing is in progress, and there has been ome skirmishing. Lord Kitchener seems to be very suc-

Dutch rising.

LADYSMITH, Wednesday, March 14.— The Boers have been located in several strong positions near the junction of the strong positions near the junction of the Drakensberg and the Biggersberg Ranges. They have heavy guns in position on Pongwoni Kop, at Hlatikula, and in the Ompati Mountains, as well as at Gibson's farm, near Gundyelough Pass. General Hunter now commands the division. Both men and horses of the relief column are completely recovered and now in the pink of condition. The reconstruction of the railway from Ladvemith to Dundee is pro-

Kruger's Defiance. NEW YORK, March 14.-A dispatch

from President Kruger to the Evening Journal, dated Pretoria, March 13, 8 P. M., via Berlin, says: 'The burghers will only cease fighting with death. Our forces are returning in good order to our line of defense on ou own soil. The Natal campaign was longer in our favor than we expected. The British will never reach Pretoria. The burghers, Steyn, Joubert and myself, as well as all the others, are united. are no differences. God help us."

Boer Reply to Salisbury. LONDON, March 15 .- The Daily Mail has the following dispatch from Pretoria

dated Monday, March 12: "Lord Salisbury's reply has been received, and a Boer refutation of the Brit-ish contention is under consideration. It will deny that any annexation has been made, and it will declare that the oction of British territory was purely strate-It will express the determination of the two Republics to fight to a finish."

Methuen Garrisoned Boshof. CAPE TOWN, March 14.—The British troops under Lord Methuen have returned to Kimberley from the occupation of Boshof, in the Free State. Guns and 70,-00 rounds of ammunition were seized, and a strong garrison was left to guard the town. Six Boers were arrested there on charges of treason. Nearly all the residents were wearing mourning, as the Boshof commando lost 200 men at the bat-

Disappointment at Pretoria. PRETORIA, Monday, March 12, via ourenco Marques, Tuesday, March 13.-Lord Salisbury's reply to Presidents Kruger and Steyn causes bitter disappointment, and State Secretary Reltz says it means that the war will be fought to the

Will Destroy Johannesburg. NEW YORK, March 15.-Montagu White confirms the rumor that the Boers will utterly destroy Johannesburg if forced to do so. Pretoria could not be defended, he says, if Johannesburg were permitted to remain.

New South Wales' Tribute to Irish. SYDNEY, N. S. W., March 14.- The Government has proclaimed St. Patrick's Day a public holiday as a tribute to the bravery of Irish soldiers in South Africa.

NO EXCITEMENT IN PARIS Occupation of Bloemfontein Had Been Anticipated.

PARIS, March 15.-The occupation of Bloemfontein caused no excitement here. Most of the papers had anticipated the event, and they now think the war is to enter a stage more rude than ever. The advanced press is indignant at Great Britain's intention to annex the South African Republics. The Matin says:

"The English are now going to under-take the siege, not of a fortified town, but of an entire country, which is organized at the present time like a vast entrenched On the other hand, M. Valfrey, the well-

known political writer of the Figaro, con-siders that the issue of the war is certain, despite the difficulties ahead. Referring to the declarations of the British Government on the conditions of peace, he says:
"They far exceed Lord Salisbury's orignal engagements. As for the projects of inal engagements. As for the projects of American or European intervention, these cannot be taken seriously. Indeed, if the subject were less tragic, they would be laughable. If six days were necessary for Lord Salisbury to reply to the Kruger-Steyn message, it is to be presumed that he profited by the delay to assure himself regarding the attitude of the powers."

EXCHANGE OF BONDS

Secretary Gage Puts the New Law Into Effect.

TREASURY CIRCULAR TO HOLDERS

Regulations That Will Govern the Settlement-Signing of the Bill by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 14.-Immediately upon receiving notice that the financial bill had been approved by the President, Secretary Gage issued a circular to holders of United States 5 per cent bonds of the act of January 14, 1875; 4 per cent con-sols of 1997, act of July 15, 1870, and Jan-uary 20, 1871, and 3 per cent bonds of 1988, of the act of June 13, 1885, in which their attention is directed to section 11 of the act approved today. The Secretary continues as follows:

"Under the provisions of this law, the department will be prepared to receive on and after this date, until further notice any of the bonds issued under the acts above mentioned, and as early as practicable thereafter will issue in exchange therefor a like amount of United States registered or coupon bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 2 per centum per anium, as provided by the act approved

Murch 14, 1900. "To effect the exchange the outstanding bonds should be surrendered to the Secretary of the Treasury in connection with the terms of this circular; they will be accepted for that purpose in the order of the surrender of them to him, and new bonds being interest at the rate of 2 per centum per annum will be issued in the same order in lieu thereof. A letter of transmittal should accompany each package of bonds for exchange, setting forth the purpose for which they are forwarded and giving the address to which the new bonds and checks for the interest thereon

"Bonds held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for a National bank may be surrendered by setter addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, accompa-nied with the Treasurer's receipt, representing the bonds, together with a resolu-tion of the board of directors of the bank authorizing the Treasurer to assign the bonds.

"Registered bonds inscribed in the name of an institution forwarded for exchange must be accompanied by a resolution of the board of directors of the institution, authorizing their assignment to the Sec-retary of the Treasury for such exchange. The resolution must bear the seal of the institution, or if the institution has no seal, there must be furnished with the request an affidavit setting forth that fact. "Upon acceptance of any bonds for ex-change, under the conditions of this circhange, under the conditions of this cir-cular, the present worth of the surren-dered bonds, to yield an income of 2% per centum per annum, will be calculated as to the date of their acceptance, except as provided in the next paragraph, and the sum representing the difference between the present worth of said bonds and their par value will be paid to the owner thereof in due course by a check drawn in big in due course by a check drawn in his favor by the Treasurer of the United States. The settlement will include payment by the department of accrued interest on the old bonds to the date of their acceptance for exchange, and a charge against the owner for accrued interest on the new bonds from the date of their issue to said date of acceptance. Bonds sur-rendered upon which interest has been paid need not be accompanied by a deposit to cover such prepaid interest, as the de-partment will deduct at the time of settlement any amount which may be due on eccount of unmatured interest, which has

"The new bonds will be dated April 1, refore all outstanding bonds surrendered for exchange and accepted for that purpose prior to that date will bear interest to April 1, and interest on the new bonds will begin, and the present worth of such surrendered bonds will be calculated

as to the said April 1. "The new bonds will be issued in denominations as follows: Coupon, \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1000; registered, \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1000, \$5000,

"All bonds forwarded for exchange will be regarded as the property of the per-son, firm or institution in whose favor son, firm or institution in whose the the new bonds are to be issued, and in each case the check in settlement of the will be drawn in favor of such person, firm or institution; but if the agent for-warding the bonds shall desire and so request, the bonds and the check may be forwarded to such agent's address for de-

livery to the owner. Blank forms of application for the exchanges herein authorized and blank res olutions for use by institutions have been prepared by the department, and may be obtained on application to the Secretary

'In the exercise of the discretion given to the Secretary of the Treasury under section 11 of the act, he reserves the right to suspend the exchange of bonds above contemplated, whenever, in his opinion, the interests of the Government may be best served thereby. The Secretary of the Treasury also reserves the right to change the terms of exchange above set forth, either by requiring a bonus or premium upon the 2 per cent bonds, or by requiring the holders of bonds outstanding to sur render the same in exchange for the new conds at a rate to yield an income of more than 2% per cent per annum."

Daily Treasury Statement. WASHINGTON, March 14. - Today's statement of the condition of the treasury

Gold reserve 150,000,000 SIGNED WITH A GOLD PEN. President Affixed His Signature to the

Financial Bill. WASHINGTON, March 14.-At 12:46 o'clock this afternoon the President affixed his alguature to the financial bill, sentative Overstreet, who had the bill in charge, arrived at the White House abou five minutes before that time, and was was joined by the President, who, after inquiring if the bill had been compared with care, affixed his signature to it. At the same time he recalled to those who stood by the fact that many of the im-portant financial bills which had been Congress had been approved on the 14th of the month. He spoke of the Sherman act, the resumption act and now the bill which was before him. In signing the bill, the President used a new gold pen and holder, which Overstreet had brought with him for the purpose.

Sheathing of Warships WASHINGTON, March 14.-Secretary Long will send to Congress the report of Rear-Admiral Hichborn, Chief Constructor of the Navy, recommending that the in wa battle-ships and armored cruisers aling fready authorized be sheathed and copsays."

pered. He will also send the dissenting report of the other members of the Board of Construction. Admiral Hichborn declares sheathing is

ecessary, more especially in view of the bionial acquisitions of the United States and the greater prospect of tropical serv-ice. Replying to Rear-Admiral Sump-son's criticism, he quotes a report from Naval Constructor Gilmore, who says that several shipbuilding firms in England are sheathing armored and protected cruisers for the British Government. Mr. Glimore takes issue with the statement made by the majority of the board that only a few vessels have been sheathed in the last-10

COLONEL WALLACE DEAD.

His Illness Resulted From Wounds

Received in the Philippines. WASHINGTON, March 12.-The War Department has been informed of the death at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., yesterday of Colonel Robert B. Wallace (First Lieutenant, Second Cavalry), commanding the Thirty-Seventh Volunteer Infantry.

(Colonel Wallace was born in Illinois and was appointed to the Military Academy from Montana. He graduated in 1890, and was assigned to the Second Cavalry, as a Second Lieutenant. He assisted in the organization of the First Montana Volunteers, was appointed Lieu-tenant-Colonel of the regiment, and ac-companied it to the Philippines. He was severely wounded in the action at Calo-ocan, February 10, 1899. Major-General MacArthur recommended him for brevet Colonel of Volunteers, and brevet Captain and Major, United States Army, "for galiant and meritorious services in the but-tles of February 5 and 10, 1850, in front of Manila, and at the crossing of the Rio de Grande de la Pampanga, April 27, 1899." Subsequently he was appointed Colonel of the Thirty-seventh United States Volunteer Infantry, but on account of continued illness, resulting from wounds received in battle, he was compelled to return to the United States for medical treatment, and was at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., on sick leave when he died.)

BROTHER AND SISTER DEAD.

Rev. Thomas K. Beecher and Mrs. Mary Foote Beecher Perkins. ELMIRA, N. Y., March 14.—The Rev. surviving brother of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecheer, died here today, aged 81 years. Mr. Beecher was stricken with paralysis while on his way home from church last Sunday.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 14.-Mrs. Mary Foote Beecher Perkins died today at the home of her son, Charles E. Per-kins, aged 94 years and 9 months. She was the daughter of Rev. Lyman Beechet and his wife, Rosalia Foote. Mrs. Perkins was a sister of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and of Harriet Beecher Stowe, and a half-sister of Mrs. Isabelia Beecher-Hooker, of this city, and of Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, of Elmira, N. Y.

James G. Smith. YORK, March 14.—James G. Smith, president of the Telegraphers Union and an inventor of telegraphic de-vices, died at his home today in this city,

Congressional Party Witnessed an Exhibition by the Submarine Boat. WASHINGTON, March 14.-A large Congressional party, including members of the Senate and House committees on naval affairs, today witnessed the performance of the Holland submarine torpedo boat. The party was accompanied by As sistant Secretary of the Navy Allen, Admiral Dewey and other naval officers. The President's yacht, the Sylph, conveyed them down the Potomac to a point near Mount Vernon, where the torpedo-boat, after engaging in some preliminary maneuvers, made her dives. The party on the Sylph followed alongside and noted the progress of the boat's movements. On her first dive she remained submerged for 10 minutes, going in a straight-away course approximately a mile. Coming up after this run, she discharged a torpedo from her torpedo-tube at an imaginary enemy's war vessel and then, turning, dived immediately and came up some distance away. Following this, she made a succession of short dives, being sub-merged in all four or five times. Members of the Congressional party, after their return to the capitol, said they con-sidered the exhibition a success, so far

HAGUE CONFERENCE A FAILURE None of the Powers Have Ratified

as this could be determined without be

the Conventions. WASHINGTON, March 14.-In diplomatic circles here an unpleasant sugges-tion has been thrown out to the effect hat The Hague conference has resulted in complete failure, and that even the limited programme agreed upon is never to be perfected. The basis for this belief is the fact that up to this moment it is not known officially that a single one of the powers represented in the conference has ratified the three conventions pre-pared there. The treatles themselves require that each of the participants in the conference shall be notified whenever the other parties ratify the convention. Up to this time no such notice has reacher this country. So far as the United States Government is concerned, only one of the treaties has been ratified by the Senate, and even in that case the formalities have not been carried to completion. It is probably, however, that the appearance in Washington of the newly appointed Dutch Minister, bringing with him the official copies of the conventions. In further action by the United

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT. Administration's Defense of the

Puerto Rican Bill.

States upon them.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 14.-The Sen inel tomorrow will say:
"One of the most prominent Republicans in Indiana, who has just returned from Washington and who is known to be very close to the Administration, is authority for the statement that a defense of the Puerto Rican tariff bill is being prepared that will show the politicians that the enactment of the bill, instead of being a blunder, was the shrewdest campaign move of the age. He says this defense is in the hands of Senator Frye, who will spring it in the Senate in due season. It will be shown, he says, that the sugar and to-bacco trusts were opposing the bill with might and main, and that their demand was for free trade with all the colonies. It will be further shown, he says, that it was the intention of the trusts to " in the colonies and flood America with their cheap products, which would have the effect to drive countless thous-ands of laboring men out of house and

ASKEDFORCHARTERS

Applications From Five Oregon and Washington Banks.

COME IN UNDER THE NEW LAW

Ematilla Indians at the National Capital-No Grazing Leases Granted-Double Minimum Land Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Banks at Medford and Cottage Grove, Or., have filed applications with the Secretary of the Treasury for Federal charters, as well as banks of Chehalls, Ballard and Montesano, Wash. These banks come in under the provision of the new currency bill which allows national charters to banks with a capital of \$25,000 or more. T

Ematilia Indians in Washington. William Parsons, of Pendleton, is in Washington, accompanied by Shawaway, chief of the Cayuse band of Indians on the Umatilla Reservation. The chief of the Umatillas is expected in a few days, Parsons and the Indians came to Washington to secure some amendments to bills introduced by Senator Simon and Representative Moody, providing for the sale of certain Umatilla lands and for sale of certain Umatilla lands and for confirming the title of mixed-blood Indians to certain lands. Parsons and the chief will call at the Indian office soon, where the bills are now being considered. Senator Simon and Representative Moody say that they have no desire to press any legislation which is not for the interests of all concerned. Representative Moody has been pressing these bills are now the concerned of the concern tive Moody has been pressing these bills before the Indian office, but has finally secured a favorable report with minor amendments from the Indian Commissionor on the bill for selling the unsold Uma-tilla lands. The Commissioner, however, in line with action taken by his prede cessors, has reported adversely on the mixed-blood bill, and there is little hopes of this bill passing.

Oregon Amendments to Indian Bill. The Indian appropriation bill, as reported to the Senate, contains the amend-ments offered by Senator McBride, namely, \$7643 for water works, electric system, etc., at Klamath; \$20,000 for a brick dor-mitory at Salem and a provision that the Siletz and Alsea Indians receiving their share of treaty payment shall not pay

interest on the remaining funds, Superintendent Transferred. Owing to the conflicting interests that exist at Warm Springs and the ill feeling between the agent and superintendent, Superintendent Davis has been transferred

to another agency. No Grazing Land Leases. Commissioner Hermann says that no leases have yet been granted for grazing sheep upon any of the reservations, either in Oregon, Washington or other states. This matter is still the subject of discus-sion in the department.

Advance in Price of Armor Plate. The last two Congresses have refused to purchase armor plate, one holding out THE HOLLAND'S PERFORMANCE the price of \$300 per ton and the last for \$100. It is now certain that Krupp plate. which is agreed everywhere to be the best, cannot be purchased for less than \$545 per ton, and that is what will have to be paid for the vessels now under construction. There was a time when con-tracts could have been made for \$400, but the increased price of materials has made it impossible to get it at that figure. Till-man and Chandler were chiefly responsi-

ble for preventing the purchase of armor plate in the former bill. Providing for Lee and Wheeler. The proposition to make Generals Lee and Wheeler Brigadler-Generals of the regular army and retire them at that rank is again considered, and it is said will be executed next June on the retirement of Major-General Merritt.

Double Minimum Land Bill. The house committee on public lands today took up the double minimum land bill on motion of Representative Moody, but did not finish its consideration. Representative Brundidge, of Arkansas, vigorously opposed the bill. At Moody's request, the bill was made a special order for the Saturday meeting of the committee, when he hopes to have it favorably

after hearing a statement by Representa-tive Moody, favorably reported to the House the bill passed through the Senate by Senator McBride granting the privi-lege of immediate transportation on dutiable goods to Astoria. When this bill is

Astoria Customs Bill.

The ways and means committee today,

reported on the calendar, Chairman Payne says there will be no difficulty in securing its passage. Tongue Wants a High Tariff. Representative Tongue is rather in hope that the Senate may amend the Puerto Rican bill by putting the rate of tariff back to the original figure of 25 per cent and says that if it were so sent to the House he would gladly support it. He ecomes more strongly convinced every

day that imposing this tariff is the proper and only course to pursue. Using Timber on Mineral Lands. Senator Stewart today reported to the Senate Senator Simon's bill, which permits citizens of Oregon, Washington and California to fell and remove for build-ing, agricultural, mining and other purposes timber growing upon the mineral lands of those states. In form the bill was changed so as to attach the names of these states to the original bill, which

included all Western states except these three. As amended, the bill will pass. Congressman Watson Lectured. Representative Watson, who has just been renominated for Congress, has re-turned from Indiana. Watson was one of the men who was against the Puerto Rican tariff bill, but finally allowed himself to be whipped into line. If he has another opportunity to vote on the bill he will vote for a free-trade proposition He says that there is no way to head off the sentiment in Indiana upon this subject. The people think that it is a great outrage, and do not in any way consent even to the retention of the principle of protection aginst Puerto Rico. While Watson was renominated, he found the people talking very pointedly to him regarding his course, and he is now advis-ing other members of Congress to come in

out of the wet. Heir of Millionaire Smith.

NEW YORK, March 14 .- Among the pas sengers that arrived today from Liverpool on the White Star Liner Oceanic, was George N. Cooper, of Elgin, Scotland, heir to half the estate of \$50,000,000 left by George Smith, the planeer banker of Chicago. Mr. Cooper was accompanied by Mrs. Cooper, who also inherited a share of the estate. Mr. Cooper shares with J. H. Smith, the "Silent Man of Wall Street," the entire fortune, after a few minor legahome. Even the approximate reduction in wages of American laboring men is being figured for campaign purposes, he life-long friend of the old millionaire, although much younger.