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POULTRY NETTING AT LOW PRICES BANK AND OFFICE RAILING WIRE AND IRON FENCING PORTLAND WIRE & IRON WORKS

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THIS WEEK Road Wagons \$40 Better Ones at \$50, \$60, \$75 and \$100 Runabouts from \$60 to \$250

STUDEBAKER Carriages, Wagons, Harness, 320-336 E. Morrison St.

Turkish RUGS Persian ASSYRIAN BRASSWARE, ETC. Egyptian Furniture WILL BE SOLD AT ABSOLUTE AUCTION

SHAW'S PURE MALT The sick and delicate need a gentle tonic and stimulant. BLUMAUE & HOCH

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE SEEDS CALL ON US Portland Seed Company CORNER ALDER AND FRONT STREETS "PIONEER" BRAND MINCED SEA CLAMS

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 Bloemfontein.

"Bloemfontein, March 13, 5 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 Bloemfontein.

"The enemy has withdrawn from the neighborhood and is seeking quiet. The inhabitants of Bloemfontein gave the troops a cordial welcome."

"The above dispatch, though dated Tuesday, was not received at the War Office until 2 P. M. Wednesday. It was made public a few minutes before 9 o'clock. The delay is attributed to the field telegraph not being connected with Bloemfontein Tuesday evening."

"Lord Roberts' dispatch caused a feeling of great relief. The absence of the news, eagerly looked for, had provoked some apprehension during the earlier part of the day."

"The appearance of the newspapers with the tidings caused great excitement along Fall Mall, at the service clubs and in the West End generally."

"The evening papers in Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow published special editions, causing joyful demonstrations in those cities."

PARTICULARS OF THE OCCUPATION. French Threatened to Bombard the Town Unless It Surrendered. LONDON, March 13.—A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Bloemfontein, dated Tuesday evening, March 13, says: "Bloemfontein surrendered to us today. It was occupied at noon. President Steyn, with a majority of the fighting burghers, has fled northward."

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, 1870; 4 per cent consols of 1891, act of July 21, 1870, and January 20, 1871, and 3 per cent bonds of 1888 of the act of June 13, 1888, in which their attention is directed to section 11 of the act approved today.

"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 annum, as provided by the act approved March 14, 1900."

"To effect the exchange the outstanding bonds should be surrendered to the Secretary of the Treasury in connection with the return of the coupon or interest certificate for that purpose in the order of the surrender of them to him, and new bonds being issued at the rate of 2 per centum per annum will be issued in the same amount as the surrendered bonds, and a half-cent stamp, for the purpose of giving address to which the new bonds and checks for the interest thereon shall be sent."

"Bonds held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for a National bank may be surrendered by order addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanied with the Treasurer's receipt, representing the bonds, together with a resolution 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 should be accompanied by a resolution of the board of directors of the institution, authorizing their assignment to the Secretary 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 a certificate of the president or an affidavit setting forth that fact."

"Upon acceptance of any bonds for exchange, under the conditions of this circular, the present worth of the surrendered bonds, to yield an income of 2 1/2 per centum per annum, will be calculated as to the date of their acceptance, except as provided in the next paragraph, and the amount 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 his favor by the Treasurer of the United States."

"The new bonds will be dated April 1, 1900, therefore 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 on that date. 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, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$50,000, \$100,000, \$500,000, \$1,000,000. All bonds forwarded for exchange will be regarded as the property of the person, firm or institution in whose favor the new bonds are to be issued, and in each case the check in settlement of the 'present worth,' etc., above referred to, will be drawn in favor of such person, firm or institution; but if the agent for forwarding the bonds for exchange so request, the bonds and the check may be forwarded to the owner's address for delivery to the owner."

"Blank forms of application for the exchange hereunder and blank resolutions for use by institutions have been prepared by the department, and may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Treasury."

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, Arizona, 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 1880, and was assigned to the Second Cavalry, as a Second Lieutenant. He assisted in the organization of the First Montana Volunteers, was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, and accompanied it to the Philippines. He was severely wounded in the action at Calocan, February 18, 1899. Major-General MacArthur recommended him for brevet Colonel of Volunteers, and brevet Captain and Major, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of February 5 and 10, 1899, 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. Thomas K. Beecher, the eldest and last surviving son of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, died here today, after a long illness. He was 81 years of age. His wife, Rosalia Foote, died at her home in Elmira, N. Y., on March 12.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 14.—Mrs. Mary Foote Beecher Perkins died today at the home of her son, Charles E. Perkins, at Hartford, Conn. She was the daughter of Rev. Lyman Beecher 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. Julia Ward Howe, of this city, and of Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, of Elmira, N. Y.

THE HOLLAND'S PERFORMANCE 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 Assistant 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 along the shore, watching the progress of the boat's movements. On her first dive she remained submerged for 15 minutes, going in a straight-away course approximately 1 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 again immediately and came up some distance away. Following this, she made a succession of short dives, being submerged in all four or five times. Members of the Congressional party, after their return to the capitol, said they considered the exhibition a success, so far as this could be determined without being on board the boat.

HAGUE CONFERENCE A FAILURE None of the Powers Have Ratified the Conventions. WASHINGTON, March 14.—In diplomatic circles here an unpleasant suggestion has been thrown out to the effect that 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 shown by the fact that to this moment it is not known officially that a single one of the powers represented in the conference has ratified the three conventions prepared there. The treaties themselves require that each of the powers of the conference shall be notified whenever the other parties ratify the convention. Up to this time no such notice has reached this country. So far as the United States Government is concerned, only one purpose 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, may result in further action by the United States upon them.

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT. Administration's Defense of the Puerto Rican Bill. INDIANAPOLIS, March 14.—The Sentinel 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 authorized 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 bring it in the Senate in due season. It will be shown by the fact that the sugar and tobacco 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 'squash' in the colonies and Good America their cheap products, which would have the effect to drive countless thousands of laboring men out of house and home. Even the approximate reduction in wages of American laboring men is being figured for campaign purposes, he says."

SIGNED WITH A GOLD PEN. President Affixed His Signature to the Financial Bill. WASHINGTON, March 14.—At 12:04 o'clock this afternoon the President affixed his signature to the financial bill, thus making it a law of the land. Representing the Government in the bill in charge, arrived at the White House about five minutes before that time, and was shown into the cabinet room, where he 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 important financial bills which had been passed by 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 battleships and armored cruisers already authorized be sheathed and coppered. He will also send the dissenting report of the other members of the Board of Construction, which was approved yesterday. Admiral Hichborn declares sheathing is necessary, more especially in view of the colonial acquisitions of the United States and the greater prospect of tropical service. He says that the sheathing of the Navy's ships is a matter of great importance, and that the sheathing of the Navy's ships is a matter of great importance, and that the sheathing of the Navy's ships is a matter of great importance.

ASKED FOR CHARTERS Applications from Five Oregon and Washington Banks.

COME IN UNDER THE NEW LAW. Umatilla 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 Chehalis, 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. These charters will be issued immediately.

Umatilla Indians in Washington. William Parsons, of Pendleton, is in Washington, accompanied by Shawway, 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 the bill introduced by Senator Simon and Representative Moody, which provides for the 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 a concerned. Representative Moody has been pressing these bills before the Indian office, but has finally secured a favorable report with minor amendments from the Indian Commissioner on the bill for selling the unoccupied Umatilla lands. The Commissioner, however, in line with action taken by his predecessors, has reported adversely on the Payne says there will be little hopes of this bill passing.

Oregon Amendments to Indian Bill. The Indian appropriation bill, as reported to the Senate, contains the amendments offered by Senator McBride, namely, \$750 for water works, electric system, etc., at Klamath; \$20,000 for a brick dormitory 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 discussion in the department. Advance in Price of Armor Plate. The last two Congresses have refused to purchase armor plate, one holding out the price of \$200 per ton and the last for \$100. It is now certain that Krupp plate, which was the original standard for \$400, but the increased price of materials has made it impossible to get it at that figure. Tillman and Chandler were chiefly responsible for preventing the purchase of armor plate in the former bill. Providing for Lee and Wheeler. The proposition to make Generals Lee and Wheeler Brigadier-Generals of the regular army and retire them at that rank is again considered, and it is said will be carried in the department. 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 reported.

Astoria Customs Bill. The ways and means committee today, after hearing a statement by Representative Moody, favorably reported to the House the bill for the Astoria customs, by Senator McBride granting the privilege of immediate transportation on dutiable goods to Astoria. When this bill is 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 becomes more strongly convinced every day that imposing this tariff is the proper and only course to pursue. Using Timber on Mineral Lands. Senator Stinson today reported to the Senate Senator Simon's bill, which permits citizens of Oregon, Washington and California to fell and remove for building 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 returned 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 to the retention of the principle of protection against Puerto Rico. While Watson was renominated, he found the people talking very pointedly to him regarding his course, and he is now advising other members of Congress to come in out of the wet.

Heir of Millionaire Smith. NEW YORK, March 14.—Among the passengers 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 pioneer 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 legacies are paid. In all probability he will receive more than \$2,500,000. He was a life-long friend of the old millionaire, although much younger.