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PHAETONS We are making a special display of Phaetons this week—two or three springs, cloth, leather or morocco trimming. The greatest variety ever exhibited in the city. We'll fit them with rubber tires and sell them to you at lower prices than any retail dealer can buy Phaetons from any other makers.

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Regal of the Horton Law. ALBANY, N. Y., March 28.—The bill repealing the Horton boxing law passed the Senate today, and now goes to the Governor for his signature. The bill will be signed by Governor Roosevelt without delay, and will go into effect September 1, 1900. It eliminates from section 496 of the penal code the Horton law, which is embraced in the following lines: "Provided, however, that sparring exhibitions with gloves not less than five ounces each in weight may be held by a domestic incorporated athletic association in a building leased by it for athletic purposes only, for at least one year, or in a building owned and occupied by such association."

THE ADVANCE BEGUN

Roberts Starts a Large Force From Bloemfontein. PRELIMINARY TO A GENERAL MOVE. General Joubert, Transvaal Leader, Died at Pretoria Tuesday Night.—Boers Reoccupy Ladybrand.

LONDON, March 29, 5 A. M.—Lord Roberts has sent 10,000 troops to Glen, 10 miles north of Bloemfontein, on the railway. This is a preliminary to the general advance. Immense quantities of stores have now been accumulated at Bloemfontein. Boer observation parties are hovering near Bloemfontein, but Lord Roberts has 125 miles to cover before reaching the great position which the Boers are preparing at Kroonstad. Moving 10 miles a day is probably the best he can do with field transports. Therefore, he can hardly engage the Boers in force for two weeks. The reconstruction of the railway behind him may even delay an invasion of the Transvaal until May.

Meanwhile all the important towns in the Free State within Lord Roberts' reach are being garrisoned. The towns, Philippolis, Ficksburg and Jagersfontein are thus held. Sir Alfred Milner is touring in the disturbed newly acquired territory, investigating conditions and arranging the administration. He has been busy getting materials for a report to Mr. Chamberlain concerning a plan for civil government. All the morning papers print civil government editorials concerning General Joubert. They praise his military success, uphold his chivalrous conduct, and regret that so strong and moderate a mind should be absent from the final settlement of the disputes. Although some of the younger commanders thought the old soldier wanting in dash and enterprise, his raid into the country south of the Tugela is considered the best piece of Boer leadership during the whole war. It is now known that he crossed the Tugela with only 3000 riflemen and six guns, but so bold and rapid were his movements that the British commander thought 10,000 Boers were marching on Pietermaritzburg. For a few days, although in the presence of greatly superior forces, he isolated General Hildyard's brigade at Estcourt, and at the same time threatened General Buller's camp at Mool River. The British reinforcements were pushed up, Joubert recrossed the Tugela without losing a prisoner or a gun. General White's estimate of him pronounced Tuesday, before he died, as a gentleman and an brave and honorable opponent, strikes the tone of all British comment.

The Foreign Office, according to the Daily Chronicle, is arranging with Portugal for some thousands of British troops to be landed at Beira, and sent by the Rhodesia-Bombay from Messis-Kenya to Umali. A permanent arrangement is understood to exist for the British to transfer the Rhodesia police. The possibility of foreign troops is suggested by the Daily Chronicle.

Among items cabled from Pretoria is a statement that prominent citizens of that city object to a defense of Pretoria, and desire that President Kruger should retire to Lydenburg. It is alleged that the principal buildings at Johannesburg have been undamaged by order of Kruger. General French, who has arrived at Bloemfontein from Thabanchu, says that Commandant Olivier has 6000 men and is north of Ladybrand.

GENERAL JOUBERT IS DEAD. Died at Pretoria Late Tuesday Night. PRETORIA, March 28.—General Joubert died last night at 11:30 o'clock. He had been suffering from stomach trouble. The town is plunged into mourning for the true patriot, gallant General and up-right and honorable gentleman.

(General Pietrus Jacobus Joubert, Commandant-General of the Transvaal forces, better known as Piet Joubert, or Slim Peter, was born about 38 years ago. He was descended from an old French-Huguenot family, which settled in South Africa many years ago. He was born in Cape Colony, but was taken by his parents when 7 years old to the Orange Free State, where he was taught French and Dutch. He shot straight and true, and the British are described as having been utterly fearless. Of schooling he had but little, and he never saw a newspaper until he was 18. His ambition prompted him to read the few books he could obtain, and he succeeded in obtaining a fair knowledge of history and languages. In consequence of the acquisition of Natal by the British, his family moved from Natal and settled in the Transvaal. Soon afterwards he became a burgher of the South African Republic and a daring fighter. It was claimed in his behalf that he could lead a body of men more successfully against hostile natives than any other man in the Transvaal. He came to be so feared by the natives that the knowledge that he was at the head of a punitive expedition usually resulted in their surrender. It was during these wars with the natives that Joubert became acquainted with Paul Kruger, and the two men became bosom friends. He was elected Vice-President of the Transvaal in 1878, defeated Sir George Colley at Majuba Hill in 1881, and acted as President of the Republic in 1884, during Kruger's absence in Europe.)

Botha May Succeed Joubert. LONDON, March 28.—The Pretoria correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing yesterday, says: "General Joubert died of peritonitis. The funeral will take place tomorrow (Thursday). The Government is pleading with the widow to allow a temporary interment here, with a state funeral. Joubert always expressed a desire to be buried in a mausoleum built on his farm. His successor in the chief command will probably be General Louis Botha, now commanding in Natal."

Explosion in a Paper Mill. ERIE, Pa., March 28.—Eleven dryers in a paper machine in the H. F. Watson Paper Company's mill exploded tonight, wrecking the portion of the building in which it was located, killing one man and injuring four more. Joseph Stahl was blown through a brick wall and instantly killed. The injured are Albert Harris, fatally scalded; Anton Greenbeck, leg broken; Charles Wringle, leg broken; J. Yreka, fatally bruised. All of the injured were terribly hurt by the force of the explosion, and were taken to hospitals, where they all may die. The loss to the building and machinery will probably aggregate \$25,000.

Harvey L. Goodall Dead. CHICAGO, March 28.—Harvey L. Goodall, for 30 years the publisher and proprietor of the Drovers' Journal, died tonight of heart failure.

Boers Dynamited the Bridge Before the British Arrived. LONDON, March 28.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Morning Post, telegraphing Tuesday, says: "The 'Glen' bridge, which the Boers dynamited last night, was destroyed by the Guards' detachment. The necessary repairing will delay further advance for a time. General Gatacre's forces are now arriving."

The correspondent of the Times at Lourenco Marques, telegraphing Monday, says: "Mr. Steyn has issued a circular letter dealing with the proclamation of Lord Roberts and declaring it to be obvious that 'the enemy's policy is, as it always has been in South Africa, to divide and dominate his opponent.' The circular goes on to say that before the war 'Great Britain attempted to seduce the Free State by treacherous means from its solemn convention with the Transvaal, in order to facilitate the swallowing up of the Republic.' 'Hundreds of the younger Boers, including officers, are being arrested for desertion. A large number of men over 50 years of age are being commandeered, although not legally liable for service. According to trustworthy information from Pretoria, the total stock of Mauser ammunition, 5,000,000 rounds, was issued to the Free State burghers. The Boers are possessing Lee-Netford cartridges, of which they have only 200,000, and Martini-Henri cartridges, of which they originally possessed 4,000,000. The Mauser ammunition is almost exhausted. The smokeless powder also is manufactured in proving deficient in quality, and the experiment of recharging the Mauser cartridges has proved a failure, owing to the inability of the Boers to make caps."

WILL VOTE TUESDAY

Senate Fixes Time for Disposing of Tariff Bill. DAVIS' FREE TRADE ARGUMENT He Declares for an Internal Revenue Tax on Puerto Rican Rum and Tobacco.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Senate today agreed to vote upon the Puerto Rican government and tariff bill Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. An important feature was made later in the day by the Senate's action on the bill. The bill, introduced by Senator Davis (Rep. Minn.), which advocated free trade between the United States and Puerto Rico. His speech was comparatively brief, but his reasoning was so close that he crowded into small space an immense amount of well-considered information and carefully thought-out proposals. His proposition was that the necessary money to be raised by taxation should not be raised by a duty levied upon Puerto Rican products but by an internal revenue tax levied on the rum and tobacco products of the island. This system, in his opinion, would better suit the people of the United States and those of Puerto Rico than the proposed tariff would be just, equitable and Constitutional.

The amendment offered by Carter (Rep. Mont.) to the Alaskan civil code bill, relating to mining for gold under the waters of the United States, was not taken up. Nelson (Rep. Minn.) resigned from the committee on Indian affairs, and was succeeded by Leonard (Rep. Cal.) providing for additional help for the committee on pensions. Gallinger (Rep. N. H.) said there are now 170 Senate bills before the committee on the floor, but he has not yet to come. One Senator, he said, had asked the committee to investigate 47 cases, and it was physically impossible to do this work without additional help.

The Proceedings. A successful effort was then made by Foraker (Rep. O.) to fix a time for the consideration of the tariff and government bill, next Tuesday afternoon being agreed to at the suggestion of Proctor (Rep. Vt.). Bills were passed as follows: Authorizing the adjustment of rights of settlers on the Navajo Indian reservation, in Arizona; providing for the introduction of testimony in behalf of the defendant in preliminary hearings of a criminal nature.

Consideration of the Alaskan bill was resumed, the pending question being the substitute offered by Wolcott (Rep. Colo.) for Carter's amendment. The bill was passed by a vote of 52 to 40. Jones (Dem. Ark.) made a sharp attack upon the Secretary of War for issuing permits to miners to dredge the Cape Nome sands, supposed to be rich in gold. He denounced the Secretary's action as an outrage and "plain usurpation of authority."

The amendment of Carter was then adopted without division. It is as follows: "That subject only to such general limitations as may be necessary to exempt navigation from artificial obstructions, all land and shallow water between mean and high tide on the shores, bays and inlets of Behring Sea within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be subject to exploration for gold or other precious metals by the citizens of the United States or persons who have legally declared their intention to become such, under certain reasonable rules and regulations made by the miners in organized mining districts may have heretofore made or may hereafter make, governing the temporary possession thereof for exploration and mining purposes until otherwise provided by law.

"Provided, further, that the rules and regulations established by the miners shall not be in conflict with the mining laws of the United States, and all permits heretofore granted authorizing any person or persons, corporation or company to excavate or mine under any of said waters, shall be revoked and declared null and void."

Consideration of the Puerto Rican bill was then resumed, the pending question being upon the free-silver coinage amendment proposed by Morgan (Dem. Ala.). The amendment was defeated, 51 to 35. Senator Davis' Speech. Davis, who is one of the leaders of the movement against the proposition to impose a tariff upon Puerto Rican products, was recognized for a speech.

"I am so desirous of an early vote upon this bill," said Davis, "that I have thought it better to address the Senate this afternoon much more briefly than I otherwise should have done. I will endeavor to omit some discussion of Constitutional questions and many other matters auxiliary and collateral to the main subject."

Oilhouse Explosion. Several Men Badly Hurt in an Accident at Laramie. CHEYENNE, Wyo., March 28.—An explosion occurred at an early hour this morning at the Union Pacific oilhouse at Laramie. The brick walls were blown out. The roof was thrown 30 feet in the air, turned over and fell back upon the remaining walls. The explosion was caused by the carelessness of a chaplain in leaving the faucet of a gasoline tank open.

Arbuckles Cut Sugar Prices. NEW YORK, March 28.—People in the sugar trade were surprised by the announcement made by Arbuckle Bros. this morning that they had reduced their price five points from top to bottom. The fact that they were large buyers of raw sugar yesterday at 1-32 advance over the last previous price led to the expectation that refined sugar prices would be advanced by all refiners. Other refiners refused to meet the reduction made by Arbuckle Bros., at least by open reduction.

NO SUPPORT AT NOME

Canadian Shipowners' Petition of No Avail. STRONG PRESSURE ON TREASURY American Coasting Vessels Adequate for Transportation Purposes Between United States and Alaska.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Representative Moody saw Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Spaulding today regarding the efforts being made to establish a port of entry at Nome City, Alaska. This movement has been made by the Canadian shipowners through the British Ambassador. Lord Paiforce presented to the State Department the request of these shipowners, and the State Department sent it to the Treasury. It was referred to Mr. Spaulding, who has been handling all customs matters. The Canadian shipowners represent that they are at a disadvantage in the commerce of the Pacific because they do not have a port of entry at Nome. They say that much of the goods shipped to Nome City go over the Canadian Pacific road to Victoria for trans-shipment to Nome, but owing to the fact that Nome has no port of entry, the goods are landed and is without a custom-house or Deputy Collector of Customs, goods cannot be landed.

Spaulding said to Mr. Moody that the Treasury had been asked to establish a port of entry at Nome City, Alaska. An investigation has been made and it was found that the American ships doing a coastwise business on the Pacific Coast were amply adequate for transportation purposes between the United States and Nome City, and there was no reason why this port should be established for the benefit of the Canadian shipowners.

Mr. Moody informed the Assistant Secretary that the Canadian shipowners had reached with a great deal of gratification by the Pacific Coast shipowners, who were making representations to him and other members from the coast, opposing the proposed subport at Nome City, and that Senator McBride and other Pacific Coast Senators informed the Treasury Department that they were opposed to having a subport at Nome City, which was simply in the interest of the Canadian shipowners. The accommodation of the Canadians, but it assisted in the transfer of goods from one portion of Canada to another through United States territory. Some Pacific Coast people think that the United States has no reason why this port should be established for the benefit of the Canadian shipowners.

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Manderson Out of Politics. Ek-Senator Manderson, of Nebraska, has discouraged all talk about the use of his name as a Vice-Presidential candidate. He says he is out of politics for good, although taking a lively interest in political affairs. Manderson may have come to this conclusion after learning that the Republican powers intend that the Vice-Presidential candidate shall come from New York.

Simon Ready for the Quay Case. The Oregonian is getting a wide circulation in the United States Senate just now. Copies containing the Mitchell and Corbett letters have been received by nearly all the Senators. These articles are to be reverted to when the Quay case is taken up, especially if some Senator explains his vote against Corbett on the grounds taken by Senator Carter. Senator Simon is ready to continue the debate if it is forced by any other Senators, or if Mr. Corbett is attacked.

Gets His Bills Through. Although Senator Simon has not been in the Senate very long, and has not taken a very active part in the proceedings, yet he has been able to get his bills through the business of the Senate with a great deal of care. It is observed that he always takes an opportunity to get bills through when there is a lull in the business of the Senate. He has been able to pass the bills for the increase of the cost of the Postoffice building at Portland, and also one or two Indian bills. He recently introduced a bill for the use of timber or mineral lands in the States of Oregon, Washington and Idaho. It did not take much explanation to get this bill through, although Senator Corbett who is always on the watch on the Democratic side, made Senator Simon give an explanation of its provisions before he would consent to its passing. The bill seems very just, although in the Land Office it is claimed that its provisions were covered in the original act. It will be of considerable benefit in the Southern Oregon mines, where timber is necessary and wood of the Pacific coast for any other purpose than that provided for in the bill which Senator Simon passed.

The New Warships. The records of the Navy Department show that five big battle-ships are soon to be placed in commission. Two, the Kearsarge and Kentucky, are within one per cent of being finished, having long since had their trials and proved their efficiency as seagoing vessels, the latter being practically ready for service when her complement of officers and men is assigned. These two ships were built at Newport News, where the Illinois, a destroyer ship to the Alabama, being constructed at Cramp's, is about three-fourths completed. The Alabama is 93 per cent finished, and the Wisconsin, being built at San Francisco, is 88 per cent completed. Before the end of the coming summer every one of these great engines of war will have been placed in commission, four on the Atlantic and the Wisconsin on the Pacific. Keeping company with the Iowa, the only heavily armored vessel now on that coast, the Oregon and two monitors having been sent to Manila.

San Francisco Fleet Goes to Port Arthur. ST. PETERSBURG, March 18.—The Russian squadron, which recently called at San Francisco, is to be disbanded, and is fixed for the last of this month.

Italy Wants Reciprocity. ROME, March 28.—The commercial treaties committee of the Italian Chamber of Deputies has discussed and approved in principle the reciprocity arrangement, under the third section of the Dingley act, recently signed in Washington by Baron Fava, Italian Ambassador to the United States, and Mr. Kasson, Special Plenipotentiary for the United States.

Lost on Australian Coast. MELBOURNE, March 28.—The coasting steamer Glenogue foundered Sunday morning during a gale off the Gippsland Coast. Out of a ship's company of 33, only three were saved.