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Bank and Office Railing Wire and Iron Fencing for public buildings, residences, cometery lots, etc. All kinds of wire work. PORTLAND WIRE & IRON WORKS, 7th and Alder Sts.

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Its purity and high standard will be maintained, because the handlers have an enviable reputation which they mean to sus-

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Fifth and Washington Streets . .

PORTLAND, OREGON

EUROPEAN PLAN

First-Class Cheek Restaurant Connected With Botel.

St. Charles Hotel

CO. (INCORPORATED).

FRONT AND MORRISON STREETS

American and European Plan.



FRY'S SOUIRREL POISON

Kills the Squirrels Ask for FRY's, and use it now. For sale by fragglets and general merchants. Prepared only by DAN'L J. FRY, Mfg. Pharmacist, Sa-lem, Or.

FOR MICE. FRY'S S. P. is the greatest destroyer of mic on earth. Put up in boxes containing enough to kill 500 mice. Price 10 cents.

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MINCED SEA CLAMS

Is an inexpensive delicacy appreciated alike by invalids and healthy people. Most people do not know how to cook clams so that they are tender and palatable. THE PIONEER BRAND of minced sea clams are delicious, and after one trial you will always secure this popular brand. Ask your grocer for a can.

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.

STUDEBAKER

Carriages, Wagons, Harness, 320-338 E. Morrison St.

Repeal of the Horton Law. ALBANY, N. Y., March 28.—The bill repealing the Horion boxing law passed the Senate today, and now goes to the Governor for his signature. The bill will be signed by Governor Roosevelt without and will go into effect September. 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 stic incorporated athletic association in a building leared by it for athletic purses only, for at least one year, or in a building and n liding owned and occupied by such as-

German Reichston Adjourns. BERLIN, March 28.—The Reichstag to-day adopted the budget bill and adjourned the Easter holidays until April M.

Harvey L. Goodall Dead. CHICAGO, March 28.—Harvey L. Good-all, for 30 years the publisher and pro-prietor of the Drover's Journal, died to-

Explosion in a Paper Mill.

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 instant-

ly killed. The injured are: Albert Har-ris, 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 ag-

THE ADVANCE BEGUN

Roberts Starts a Large Force From Bloemfontein.

PRELIMINARY TO A GENERAL MOVE

General Joubert, Transvanl Leader Died at Pretoria Tuesday Night -Boers Reoccupy Ladybrand.

LONDON, March 29, 5 A. M .- Lord Rob erts has sent 10.000 troops to Glen, 10 miles north of Bloemfontein, on the railway. This is a preliminary to the general ad-

Immense quantities of stores have now been accumulated at Bloemfontein. Boer observation parties are hovering near Bloemfontein, but Lord Roberts has 185 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 trans-ports. 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 Trans-

wasi until May.

Meanwhile all the important towns in
the Free State within Lord Roberts' reach
are being garrisoned. Thabanchu, Philippolls. Fauresmith and Jagersfontein are

thus held.
Sir Alfred Milner is touring in the disturbed newly acquired territory, investi-gating conditions and arranging the administration. He is understood to be geting materials for a report to Mr. Chamberlain concerning a plan for civil gov-

All the morning papers print singularly All the morning papers print singularly kind 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 dispute. 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 ing the whole war. It is now known that he crossed the Tugela with only 300 rifemen and six guns, but so bold and rapid were his movements that the British commanders thought 10,000 Boers were march ing on Pictermaritzburg. For a few daya, although in the presence of greatly superior forces, he isolated General Hildyard's brigade at Estcourt, and at the same time threatened General Barton's camp at Mool River. Then, as British reinforce were pushed up, Joubert recrossed the nounced Tuesday, before he died, as a gentleman and a brave and honorable opponent, strikes the tone of all British com-

Daily Chronicie, is arranging with Portu-gal for some thousands of British troops to be landed at Beira, and sent by the Rhod-sia Railroad from Massi-Kesso to Umtail. A permanent arrangement is un-derstood to exist for the use of this routs to transfer the Rhodesia police. The pos-sibility of foreign protest is suggested by

the i y Chronicle, Among items cabled from Pretoria is a statement that prominent citizens there object to a defense of Pretoria, and desire that President Kruger should retire to Lydenburg. It is alleged that the princi-pal buildings at Johannesburg have been undermined 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 Jouber died last night at 11:10 o'clock. He had been suffering from stomach complaint, The town is plunged into mourning for the true patriot, gallant General and up-right and honorable gentleman.

(General Pietrus Jacobus Joubert, Comnandant-General of the Transvaal forces, better known as Piet Joubert, or Slim Peter, was born about 68 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 from early childhood o shoot straight and hate the British He is described as having been utterly fearless. Of schooling he had but little, and he never saw a newspaper until he was 18 years old. In spite of this 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 ac-quisition of Natal by the British, his family moved from Natal and settled in the Transvaal, Soon afterwards he be-came a burgher of the South African Reand 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 came acquainted with Paul Kruger, and the two men became bosom friends. He was elected Vice-President of the Trans-vaal in 1876, defeated Sir George Colley at Majuba Hill in 1881, and acted as President of the Republic in 1883-4, during Kruger's absence in Europe.)

Botha May Succeed Joubert. LONDON, March 28.—The Pretoria cor-respondent of the Dally Mail, telegraph-

ing yesterday, says:
"General Joubert died of peritonitis.
The funeral will take place tomorrow Thursday). The Government is pleading ith the widow to allow a temporary iterment 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,"

BRUSSELS, March 28.-A pr patch has been received here on Pre-toria, which says that President Kruger will not take chief command of the Trans-

THE ADVANCE TO GLEN. Boers Dynamited the Bridge Before

the British Arrived. LONDON, March 29.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Morning Post, tele-graphing Tuesday, says: "The First Coldstreams and the Third "The First Coldstreams and the Third Grenadlers are already at Glen. The Gordons and the cavalry brigade moved Sunday. The Fourteenth Brigade fol-lowed today. The three-span bridge at Glen was dynamited three hours before the Guards reached it. The necessary re-pairing will delay further advance for a

General Gatacre's forces are now

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 swellowing up of the Reof Tariff Bill.

"Hundreds of the younger Boers, includ-ing officers, are being arrested for de-sertion. A large number of men over of years of age are being commandeered, although not legally liable for service. 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 now issuing Lee-Metford cartridges, of which they have only 500,000, and Martini-Henri cartridges, of which they originally possessed 4,000,000. The Creusot ammunition is almost exhausted. The smokeless powder which was manufactured is proving deficient in quality, and the experiment of recharging the Mauser cartridges has proved a failure, owing to the

BOERS RETAKE LADYBRAND. Lancers Killed and Wounded in

ridges has proved a failure, owing to the

KROONSTAD, O. F. S., March 22, Frimands the Transvaal fighting line in the south, reports that he has retaken Lady-brand after the British had been there an hour. He adds that Landrost Van Gorkum and Field Cornet Smith fell into the hands of the British, of whom three were wounded and one was made a prisoner. The Boer loss, he declares, was nil. The British fied in the direction of Maseru. In a skirmish near Brandfort, four Lancers were killed and six were wounded.

Boers Attacked Warrenton

WARRENTON, Wednesday, March 28the village. Many cattle were killed. A hotel that is used as a hospital and over hotel that is used as a hospital and over which the Red Cross flag was flying, was fired upon. The attacking Boer force was large, but notwithstanding the enemy's heavy expenditure of big gun and Mauser ammunition, only one Briton was wound-

Tribute to Joubert.

LONDON, March 28.—The afternoon papers today publish long biographies of General Joubert. Generally they are in a kindly tone. The Pail Mail Gazette says:
"Plet Joubert was the one contemporary Transvaal Boer, except ex-Chief Justice Kotze, whose death could call forth a sincere tribute of respect from Englishmen of all parties. He was the antipode in the Transvani world of Leyds, and personal was honest, straight and clean-handed."

LONDON, March 28.-The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Daily Telegraph in a dispatch dated Tuesshy, March 17, 2022; "The latest news is that the Boers have \$0.000 man still under arms, of whom 10,000 are in and around the Natal border. Although tents and stores are reaching here, a block on the railway is delaying arrivals from the south considerably. asserted that 20,000 Boers are massed at

Bombardment of Mafeking. patch to the Daily Mail, dated March 28.

"An official dispatch reports a heavy bombardment of Mafeking in progress Monday, March 36, which was meeting with a spirited response.
"Michael Davitt had an interview with President Kruger today.

French Colonel Given a Command. LONDON, March 29 .- A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Lourenco Marques, dated

Wednesday, says: "The French Colonel, Villebois de Ma-roull, has been appointed to the command of the foreign legion, which is operating in the Free State. General Prinsico, recently arrested, is charged by the Boers

British Scouts in the Drakensberg. LONDON, March 29 .- A dispatch to the Wednesday, March 28, gays:

"British scouts have thoroughly recon-noitered the passes of the Drakensberg Range. The number of Boers holding them does not exceed 2000, who are working halfheartedly in constructing entrenenments.

Commandeered Banks' Gold.

PRETORIA, Monday, March 28.—The Government has commandeered a portion of the gold reserve of all the banks gold has been given as security to the amount of about \$300,000.

A Find at Bloemfontein, BLOEMFONTEIN, Wednesday, March 28.—The military authorities have discov-ered in a Free State Government chest realizable securities worth \$2,500,000,

OILHOUSE EXPLOSION, Several Men Badly Hurt in an Acci-

dent at Laramie. CHEYENNE, Wyo., March 28 .- An ex-

dosion occurred at an early hour this norming at the Union Pacific oilhouse at Laramie. The end walls were blown out. The roof was thrown 39 feet in the air, turned over and fell back upon the remaining walls. The explosion was caused by the carelessness of a car-oller in leaving the faucet of a gasoline tank open.

The most seriously injured are: J. A. McRae, Chief of the Fire Department, bad urns about the face and neck, atruck by flying rock, severely cut and thrown 29 feet; E. M. Tierney, general foreman of the Union Uacific at Laramie, thrown 18 feet by the explosion, severely burned on the face and hands; William and Charles Mast, both badly burned about the head

King; George Irwin, also badly cut by flying rock; Joe Brown, Albert Elliott and Several others were slightly injured. All the injured, with two exceptions, were members of the Volunteer Fire Department. Although many are so wounded, none are expected to die.

Arbuckles Cut Sugar Price.

NEW YORK, March 28.—People in the sugar market were surprised by the an-nouncement 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 1-32c advance over sugar yestering at 1-sec auvance over-the last previous price led to the expec-tation 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 reduc-

WILL VOTE TUESDAY

Senate Fixes Time for Disposing

DAVIS' FREE TRADE ARGUMENT

clares for an Internal Revenu Tax on Puerto Rican Rum and Tobacco.

WASHINGTON, March 28.-The Senate today agreed to vote upon the Puerto Ri-can government and tariff bill Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. An important afternoon, at 4 o'clock. An important utterance was made later in the day by Davis (Rep. Minn.), who 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-digested information and careful thought. His proposition was that the necessary money to be tion was that the necessary money to be raised by taxation should not be raised by a duty levied upon Puerto Rican prod-ucts 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, and would be just, equitable and Constitutional.

The amendment offered by Carter (Rep. Mont.) to the Alaskan civil code bill, re-lating to mining for gold under the waters of Cape Nome, was agreed to, but no fur-ther progress was made with the measure, Nelson (Rep. Minn.) resigned from the e on Indian affairs, and was succeeded by Bard (Rep. Cal.).

In presenting a resolution providing for additional help for the committee on pen-sions, Gallinger (Rep. N. H.) said there are now 1750 Senate bills before the com-The Boers opened fire with artillery and mittee and hundreds of House bills yet to rifles on the British camp today. The first come. One Senator, he said, had asked shell burst while the Fusiliers were at breakfast. A hall of bullets poured into 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 vote on the Puerto Rican tariff and gov-ernment bill, next Tuesday afternoon being agreed to at the suggestion of Proc-

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 all preliminary hearings of a criminal Consideration of the Alaskan bill was

resumed, the pending question being the substitute offered by Wolcott (Rep. Colo.) for Carter's amendment, relating to the mining of gold in the sea off the Alaskan Coast. It was defeated, 21 to 28.

Jones (Dem. Ark.) made a sharp attack was the Secretary of Work for issuing

amendment of Carter was then adopted without division. It is as fol-

That subject only to such general lim-Itations as may be necessary to exempt navigation from artificial obstructions, all land and shallow water between mean and high tide on the shores, bayes and injets 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 such reasonable rules and regulations as 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 pro-

vided 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 here-tofore granted authorizing any person of are hereby revoked and declared null and

Consideration of the Puerto Rican bill was then resumed, the pending question being upon the free-sliver coinage amendment offered by Morgan (Dem. Ala.). The amendment was defeated, 15 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 upor this bill," said Davis, "that I have thought it better to address the Senate this after-noon much more briefly than I otherwise would have done. This will cause me to omit some discussion of Constitutional questions and many other matters auxil-

fary and collateral to the main subject." After the elaborate argument by Lind-say (Dem. Ky.), Davis said he did not think it necessary for him to enter upon a Constitutional discussion of the sub-ject. While he deemed the question very important, he regarded it as entirely non-partisan, and felt that it ought to be so considered. His remarks, he said, would be directed to the House bill, which had become a part of the Senate measure. He said that it could not be denied that fro the time the measure was reported to the House until today, there had been a rising tide of protest against it, and that pro-test had culminated in righteous indignation. It had come from every part of the country, and from people in every walk of life, and it was based upon the principle that Puerto Rico, in all the circumstances, should have free trade with the United States. Upon the question presented, he said there was an intimate variety of opinion. After explaining briefly an amendment he had offered earller in the day, Davis maintained that a tariff could not be levied as between Puerto Rico and the United States, although it was perfectly competent for Congress to provide for the collection of internal

revenue taxes on the saland.
"Why do some insist that there is no other way of solving the question, presented when a way is presented that is undoubtedly constitutional?" he inquired. "Why insist upon a tariff upon the products of the island by a bill which is so ral as to expire in a year and a day? Why. indeed, insist upon the pro-visions of this measure when it be far better to let existing conditions con-

Will Satisfy All Classes.

Davis contended that the amendment he roposed would go far to appease the rm of protests and indignation which had arisen and would satisfy the people of this country and the Puerto Ricans

themselves.
"If I interpret the signs of the times in this country right," he said, "there is intense opposition to this bill among our intense opposition to this bill among our this will be allayed by the adoppeople. This will be allayed by the adop-tion of the proposition in my amendment. As to the Puerto Ricans, they will be

The whole project of levying a tariff on Puerto Rican products, he said, was self-generative of objections—objections which spring from every possible source. All sorts of arguments had been urged in support of the tariff. First it was charity, but that had been swept away by the passage of the \$2,000,000 appropriation bill. Then it was that "beyond Puerto Rico lia the Philliophias"

"As to that," said he, "I believe that sufficient unto the day is the evil and the good thereof. The Philippines will pre sent their problems in time. I would no work an injustice against the people of Puerto Rico to meet an uncertain ques-tion as to something else." The next argument advanced to sup-

port the tariff, he said, was the protec-tion the 15 per cent would afford to our products and labor. He ridiculed such a proposition, as no protectionist would con-tend that 15 per cent of the Dingley rates would afford adequate protection for any-thing. Adverting again to the Philip-pines as a factor in the Puerto Rican

problem, Davis said:
"When we come to deal with the Philippine question, we will take care of that. Puerto Rico is little more than 700 miles from our coast; the Philippines are 8000. The Island of Puerto Rico is naturally a part of the North American jurisdiction The Philippines are a part of the domain of Asia. Against the product and people of the Philippines when the time comes the rights of American labor will be pro-

tected by any party that may be in power."
Davis said it was inconsistent to extend our laws relating to the coastwise trade to the island and not extend our

Peeling in the Country.

As to the feeling in the country upon the question, he said: "I think I would be as firm as anybody under a sudden transitory public mani-festation of feeling, but when that sentiment speaks to us, week after week, in constantly swelling volume, we must take heed of it. This question is well understood by the people. Supporters of this bill cannot lay the flattering unction to their souls that the editors of the great newspapers do not understand quite as well as we do. The people understand it, too,

and understand it well.
"They understand well that upon distilled spirits and tobacco there is not an imposition of a mill of taxation by this bill. The subjects of taxation upon which we place heavy burdens go scot free on the Island of Puerto Rico. And what do they propose as an exchange for that kind of taxation? Why the imposition of a tariff? It is so easy to place a tax upon those articles that I shall be surprised if the proposition to do so does not meet the approval of Congress and the people. the approval of Congress and the people.
What are the people going to say if this

Davis said no man could tell how much the thriff would yield, and, as no man could say that the export tax was constitutional, it seemed to him that there to be pursued. In conclusion, he said: "What I say, I say with the conviction that I am right-right politically and right economically. In my judgment, the only upon the Secretary of War for issuing course for us to abandon this permits to miners to dredge the Cape Nome sands, supposed to be rich in gold.

He deneunced the Secretary's ection as an outrage and "plain usurpation of author-"

The Senate then, at 2 P. M., went into course for us to abandon this perni-cious mockery of a tariff between the United States and Puerto Rico and return executive session, and adjourned at 4:50

> PUERTO RICAN BILL AMENDMENTS. Introduced by the Two Minnesota

> WASHINGTON, March 28 .- Senator Davis and Senator Nelson introduced amendtion of his previous amendment, and provides for a duty on tobacco and rum when

Senator Nelson's amendment is a substitute for section 9, of the bill, and is as

"Section 9. That on and after the pa sage of this act all articles imported into the United States from Puerto Rico and all articles imported into Puerto Rico to the United States shall be exempt from duty; provided, however, that articles of Puerto Rican manufacture coming into the United States shall, before being withdrawn for consumption or sale, be subject to the payment of a tag equal to the in-ternal revenue tax imposed in the United States upon the like articles of domestic manufacture; such tax to be paid by internal revenue stamp or stamps to be pur chased and provided by the Commission of Internal Revenue, and to be procured from the Collector of Internal Revenue at or most convenient to the port of entry of said articles in the United States, and to be affixed under, such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe."

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Renewed Trouble Between the Pow-ers in Corea Is Imminent.

LONDON, March 29 .- A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Kobe, dated March 28, mewed trouble between Russia and

Japan in Corea is imminent. The movements of the Russian fleet indicate the The War Office officials at Tokio are holding conferences, and there has been considerable military and naval activity in Japan this month."

WAR SPIRIT IN JAPAN. Naval Maneuvers Fixed for the Last

of This Month. SEATTLE, March 28.—The Govern-nent transport Garonne, from Manila February 17, arrived today from quarantine with news of active preparations in military and naval departments of Japan for war with Russia. The Russian fleet at Nagasaki disregarded the harbor au-thorities, and anchored where it pleased. The war spirit is said by Captain Conradi, of the Garonne, to be strong in Japan on account of the Czar's secret attempt to gain influence in Corea in violation of the treaty. A grand assembling of the Japanese navy, to be followed by ma-neuvers from which foreign correspond-ents and the public are to be excluded.

is fixed for the last of this month. Russian Fleet Goes to Port Arthur. stan squadron which recently called at mulpo, Corea, has arrived at Port Ar-

Italians Want Reciprocity. ROME, March 29.—The commercia 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 Plenipo-tentiary for the United States. Lost on Australian Coast. MELBOURNE, March 28.—The coasting steamer Gleneige foundered Sunday morning during a gale off the Gippsland Coast. Out of a ship's company of 33, only three were saved.

The four monitors monitors, Connecticut, Florida and Wyoming, show considerable progress. The 45 ships of the torpedo fleet are in all stages of completion, from 1 to 83 per cent. A number of these vessels will be commissioned this year.

NO SUBPORTAT NOME

Canadian Shipowners' Petition of No Avail,

STRONG PRESSURE ON TREASURY

merican Consting Vessels Adequate for Transportation Purposes Between United States and Alaska,

WASHINGTON, March 28.-Representa tive 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 move-ment has been made by the Canadian shipowners through the British Ambas ador. Lord Pauncefote 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 charge of all customs matters. The Canadian shipowners repre-sent 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 Nome, but owing to the fact that Nome has not been made a subport of entry, and is without a custom-house or Deputy Collector of Customs, goods cannot be

landed. Spaulding said to Mr. Moody that the pressure by the Canadians through the British Ambassador had been ineffectual, and that the Treasury Department saw no reason why a port should be estab-lished at Nome City. 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 that there was no reason why this port should be established for the benefit of the Ca

nadian shipowners. Mr. Moody informed the Assistant Secre tary that his decision would be received with a great deal of gratification by the Pacific Coast shipowners, who were mak-ing representations to him and other members from the coast, opposing the pro-posed subport. Some weeks ago Senator McBride and other Pacific Coast Senators informed the Treasury Department that they were opposed to having a subport at at Nome City, which was simply in the nterest of the Canadian ships. selleved by any of the Pacific Coast members that in view of the protests that have been made, such a subport can now be established. The subport at Dyea was for 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 this granted more than they were entitled to, and that the United States does not need to make any concessions to the Canadians in the mat-

ter of a subport at Nome City.

Falling in their effort to get this port established, some Canadian shipowners are making efforts to secure American register for their ships. The Treasury Department has been asked to grant such rights, which it cannot do, and the Canadians have had bills introduced in Congress for

Manderson Out of Politics,

Ex-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 po-litical 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.

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 may 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 atttacked.

Simon Ready for the Quay Case

Gets His Bills Through

Although Senator Simon has not been in he Senate very long, and has not taken a very active part in the proceedings, yet he listens to all that goes on, and watches 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. It is by watching the points that 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, and recently 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 Cockrell, who is always on the watch on the Democratic side, made Senator Simon give an explanation of its provisions befor consent to its passing. 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 Ore gon mines, where timber is necessary and where it cannot be used for any other purose than provided for in the bill which

The New Warships.

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 ince had their trial trips 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 sister ship to the Alabama, being constructed at Cramps', is about three-fourths com-pleted. The Alabama is 23 per cent finished, and the Wisconsin, being built 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, The Maine, Missouri and Ohlo are but fairly started, the first being 22 per cent completed at Cramps', the Missouri being ist begun at Newport News, and the Ohio being 15 per cent under way at San Francisco. Contracts have been let for constructing the Denver, Des Moines, Chattanooga, Galveston, Tacoma and Cleveland, all 17-knot sheathed cruisers, but the builders await the delivery of materials before work is taken up on the The four monitors Arkansas, Connecticut,