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Kruger Bonsts of His Intention to

Retake Bloemfontein Within

LONDON, March 20, 4 A. M.—The Boers are concentrating in force about 15 miles north of Bloemfontein, in the rear of Gien, and Lord Roberts is sending forward troops to engage them. The Seventh Infantry division and part of General French's cavalry have been sent up to join the Fourteenth Brigade, and the two cavalry regiments that are holding Gien cavalry regiments that are holding Glen and its environs. It does not seem prob-able that the Boers will give serious battle in the fairly open country north of Gien. Still their evident strength indi-Gien. Still their evident strength indi-cates more than a corps of observation.

In small affairs the Boers are daringly aggressive in all parts of the field of war.

The Johannesburg mounted police, es-teemed by the Boers to be their best mounted commando, is raiding the country near Bloemfontein, harassing the farmers who have given up their arms to the Brit-

GATHERING IN FORCE

From Bloemfontein.

a Week.

who have given up their arms to the British and carrying off cattle.

There is a Boer report from Natal that a Russian soldier of fortune, Colonel Ganotski, with 100 horsemen, is operating close to the British outposts on the western

The Boers have reoccupied Campbell and The Boers have reoccupied Campbell and are in strength near Taungs and Barkly West. They shelled the British camp at Warrenton Wednesday, but moved out of range that night. Yesterday (Thursday) two British guns enfiladed the Boer trenches, quieting their Mausers. Lord Metheun and the forces that had been operating in the Barkly district have been recalled to Kimberiey by Lord Roberts. No explanation has been given for this. No explanation has been given for this, but the mounted troops are dissatisfied at having been ordered back. The Boers and disloyalists at Kensardt

have been dispersed and caused to retreat. General Parsons is about to enter the own unopposed.

Lord Roberts is making extensive ar-

rangements to police and safeguard all the Free State towns in the territory occu-

pied.

Dispatches from Maseru assert that the Boers who returned to Ladybrand from Ciocolan have taken up strong positions and sent pickets far in every direction to watch Basutoland, in the expectation that part of General Buller's army will invade the Free State on that side.

According to Pretoria advices, Mafeking was bombarded for seven hours Tuerday. It is reported in London, in a well-informed quarter, that Lord Kitchener will be offered the post of Commander-in-Chief in India, succeeding the late Sir William Lockhart, so soon as decisive successes have been obtained in the Transvani, and that General Sir Archibald Hunter will succeed him as Lord Roberts' Chief-of-Staff. The Indian newspapers have been urging Kitchener's appointment.

Com Paul's Bonst. LONDON, March 20.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Morning Post, tele-

graphing Wednesday, says:
"President Kruger boasts of his intention to retake Bloemfontein within a week, and it appears probable that the Boers are advancing in force southward."

Reinforcements for Glen. LONDON, March 30 .- A dispatch to the

Chronicle from Bloemfontein, dated March

The Boers are active north of Gien. about 15 miles from here. It is reported that they are concentrating in considerable force. Reinforcements of all arms are being sent up from Bloemfontein, including the Seventh division and a portion

of General French's cavalry.

"The Johannesburg mounted police are still raiding cattle and harrassing the disburghers, who are returning to

Olivier Is Closely Watched.

ALIWAL NORTH, March 22.—General Brabant and his staff have returned from Rouxville, and are now actively engaged in holding the southern frontier of the Free State. Detachments are being cont to strengthen the positions which have

It is evident that Commandant Ollvier. now moving north, is being closely watched by Sir Godfrey Langdon, the Basutoland Commissioner, who is in comnunication with General French.

Methnes Back at Kimberley. KIMBERLEY, Wednesday, March 28 .-Lord Methuen has returned to Kimberley

from Barkly District. The mounted troops under him are expected tomorrow. They were at Likationd when they received the orders from Lord Roberts to return here. It is reported the Boers have reoccupied Campbell, and that they are in strong force near Warrenton, Barkly West and Taungs.

RALPH SCORES THE BOERS. Instances of Their Cowardly and Scandalous Behavior.

LONDON, March 29.-The most serious indictment of Boer methods of warfare which has yet appeared in England comes from Julian Raiph, the American war correspondent, in a letter from Kimber-cy, published in this morning's Daily Mail. It is, in part, as follows:

"It is a war steadily and stealthily planned by the Queen's Dutch subjects and the Dutch Republics for fully 20 years. For between four and six years they have been equipped for it. They began purchasing arms and planning defenses before the Jameson raid. Let no one fool you with the falsehood about that. Finally, President Kruger begged President Steyn to declare war three years before President Steyn consented. Next rid your mind of the notion that you are crushing two farmer Republics. There is not a farmer in the two countries, and only in one, the Orange Free State, was there a Republic in any way except misnamed. These people are herders of cat-tle, sheep and goats, like the Israelites of old, and the Afridis, Tirks and Balkan peoples of today. His (the Boer's) so-called farms are as nature made them. merely ranches of veidt whereon his cat-tle graze. Each one has put up a home, but its surroundings are almost invaria-bly more repellant and disorderly than y houses I ever saw, except the cabins freed slaves in the United States.

and laid their bodies in a row after one of the forays out of town. Here they armed many blacks to fight us, showing all the world how scandalously fraudulent were their exclamations of horror at the idea of our employing native Indian troops.

There has hardly been a battle in which the Boers have not abused either the white flag or the Geneva cross, or both. At Spionkop our people saw them loading Maxims in ambulances in order to get them safely away. This we saw them do at Modder River also, and Kimberley is where they shelled the funeral cortege of George T. Abram, an American. At many places they fired on our ambulances. I saw them do it at Modder River, and saw them fire on our stretcher-Boers Concentrating Not Far MAY GIVE OPEN BATTLE TO ROBERTS River, and saw them fire on our stretcher-bearers in that battle, time and again When we entered Jacobsdal it looked like a city of doctors. Every man on the streets were the Red Cross bandage on his arms. These were the men who had just been shooting at us from behind garden walls. There was nothing novel or original about their seeking the cowardity shelter of the doctor's badge. We have be-

come quite accustomed to it. We once entered a Boer laager after a victory and found II of these bogus doctors and seven or eight wounded for their patients. They have not been content with looting the houses of the loyalists in the British colonies, but in Natal, in scores of in-stances, they have smashed into kindling and torn into ribbons whatever they did not want or could not carry off. Worse yet, they have fouled the walls of the homes of defenseless women with obscene writings. They never knew the value of an oath or a promise, and have not learned it since the war began."

PLEADED FOR BOER PRISONERS.

Cape Dutch Ministers Asked That the Sick Be Not Sent to St. Helena, LONDON, March 29.—A deputation of Dutch Church ministers had an audience with Premier Schreiner, at Cape Town, today. The ministers urged the separation of the sick and well Boer prisoners, and asked that the cick be not sent to St. Helena. Mr. Schreiner replied that he had no power in such matters, but would use his friendly offices. He added that he had made strong representations to the Imperial Government against sending any of the prisoners to St. Helens, but without success. It is reported that the prison transports will sail for St. Helena at the

end of this week.
At Chelsea Barracks today the Prince of Wales inspected a battalion of sharp-shooters organized by Lord Dunraven for the Imperial Yeomanry. He complimented them on their appearance, and said: "I sincerely hope that you may shoot straight when the necessity arises."

DR. LEYDS PROTESTS

es Egyptian Government of Breach of Neutrality.

BRUSSELS, March 29 .- Dr. Layds, dipnatic agent of the Transvaal, has drawn attention to the Egyptian and Turkish Governments to the fact that the British Government, in the House of Commons, admitted that six Maxims were borrowed from the Egyptian Army for use in the Transvaal war, and has demanded explanations for this breach of neutrality, de-claring that unless the guns are immeclaring that unless the guns are immo-claring that unless the guns are immo-diately returned the Transvaal will con-sider the Egyptian Government has aban-doned neutrality and is leading openly its assistance to Great Britain. No reply has been vouchsafed to this protest, which was dispatched March 12.

LONDON, March 29.—Arrangements for the Queen's visit to Dublin are rapidly nearing completion. Two detachments of Life Guards left London this evening to

Lord Lansdowne, Secretary of State General Joubert's Funeral. PRETORIA, March 28.—General Joubert was taken ill Sunday morning. He was at his office the previous day. He suffered great pain, but became unconscious some time before death. The complaint was acute inflammation of the bowels. The body will lie in state tomorrow and will then be taken by special train to the farm at Rustfontein, near Wakker-stroom, where it will be buried quietly, as Joubert often requested, and without

DELAGOA BAY AWARD.

military bonors.

Portugal Condemned to Pay Fifteen. Million France to the Claimants.

LONDON, March 30.-The Berne award has been published here. The preamble

After deliberation, the court decrees

"I. The court rejects all demands in The court rejects all demands in favor of a final inquiry. It declines also to separate the judgment on the principal object of litigation from that dealing with the indemnity due for the territory in question.
"2. On the other hand, the court decides

to deliver forthwith its definite decree on the main question, and to communicate to the main question, and to communicate to the parties an authentic copy of its essen-tial points, the complete decree, with a recital of the reasons, to follow after a short period. Hereupon the court, con-cisting of three members, present, unani-mously has returned and filed its decree in the following terms: in the following terms:

"I. The Portuguese Government, as the defending party, is condemned to pay to the Government of the United States and to Great Britain, the claimants, alto-gether, in addition to the £28,000 paid on account in 1890, the sum of 15,314,000 francs in legal Swiss money, with simple inter-ost on this sum at the rate of 5 per cent

per annum, from June 1, 1899, up to date of payment of said sum. "II. This sum, after deducting what is necessary to defray the cost of arbitra-tion, falling on the claimants, and in addi-tion to the balance of £28,000 paid on account in 1990, shall be employed in the payment of bendholders and other credi-tors, if there is need, of the Delagoa Bay Railway Company, according to their standing. The claimants will draw up a scale of distribution for this purpose. The Portuguese Government will have to pay into the hands of the Government of the United States the sum which, according to the scale, shall accrue to McMurdo, represented by said Government in her quality of bondholding creditor of the first and second degree. It will pay the surplus to the Government of Great Britain for the benefit of all others having rights.

rights. "III. The delay of six months, fixed by the last line of clause IV of the arbitration compromise, shall run from this day

of freed slaves in the United States. Their camps and strongholds from which we have routed them are the filthiest places I have known men of any sort to live in, and I have seen Indian, Chinese and Turkish camps, and the camps of many sorts of black men.

"As to their bravery and honor, I have seen and heard sufficient to fill a page of the Daily Mall with accounts of their cowardly and dastardly behavior before I came to Kimberley. But here I find they have been guilty of different and original enormities. Here they killed our wounded to each of the three parties to the case." cording to a scale to be drawn up in ac-cordance with sclause V of the arbitra-tion compromise, will be borne in equal parts by the three parties to the suit; that

Motion to Strike It From Puerto Rico Bill Defeated in Senate.

INDICATES PASSAGE OF MEASURE

Beveridge Announced His Intention to Support the Bill, if Free Trade Cannot Be Secured.

WASHINGTON, March 28.-A direct total was taken by the Senate today on the proposition to strike from the Puerto Rico measure the provision laying 15 per cent of the Dingley law duties on Pucrto Rican products. The proposition was de-feated by a vote of 16 to 22. While the vote is regarded as presaging the passage of the pending measure, it is not regard-ed as indicating the final vote on the bill. The feature of the debate was the speech of Beveridge. While he advocated reci-procity between the United States and Puerto Rico he announced that if all efforts to secure free trade should fall, he would support the pending bill. The bill was un-der discussion throughout the session, sev-eral important amendments being agreed

and consular appropriation bill was agreed

berson (Dem. Tex.), directing the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to keep "seasonably advised the families of wounded soldiers and sailors of ndition of the men" was agreed to.

Beveridge's Speech. Consideration of the Puerto Rican tariff and government bill was then resumed Beveridge (Rep. Ind.) addressing the Senate in support of the proposition for free trade between the United States and the island of Puerto Rico. Beveridge said:
"I favor immediate reciprocity, and I shall go on record as voting for amend-

ments giving immediate and unrestricted freedom of trade to our island of Puerto But if we in the Senate who believe that Puerto Rico should have rec'-procity at once are not able to so amend the bill here, I shall, after voting for reciprocity amendments, vote for the civil gov-ernment bill as modified by the committee, because we must not deny civil govern-ment to the people of Puerto Rico a mo-ment longer, and because the bill, as modified, insures free trade with Puerto Rico as soon as the civil government of that island provides a system of taxation of its own. So that the sooner Puerto Rico gets civil government, the quicker it will get free trade under the modifications which the committee have made.
"I should be glad if the bill could be

so separated that we might vote for civil government without the revenue feature, although the committee has modified that feature so as to insure early freedom of trade. But as the bill stands, we can amend it. We must vote for it as modified amend it. We must vote for it as modified by the committee, or else vote against civil government altogether, and civil gov-ernment must no longer be denied to the people of Puerto Rico. Delay of civil gov-ernment to these people is a denial of justice. And so I shall vote for the civil government bill because it does establish civil government and establish civil government at once, and because, under the modifications by committee, it also establishes abso reciprocity in the near future. It ought to Life Guards left London this evening to act as the royal escort, and the trials of the royal trains have been completed along the entire route. Gerald Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, who is just recovering from a serious fliness, will leave tomorrow in order to welcome the Queen, who will probably be accompanied by Lord Lordon and the committee's modification does give us adopt the modified civil government bill the committee's modification does give us the absolute certainty of unrestricted

trade at no distant date. bill as a whole, while not what I would have it in its failure to give im-mediate and unrestricted trade to Puerta Rico, and in other particulars, nevertheless does establish civil government, which may not be delayed another moment, and does insure early reciprocity, and so is a step in the right direction in our progress as an administering Nation, and is a recognition of those great principles on which

rogress dependa."

Beveridge closed his speech saying: "Mr. President, the great movement on which the American people have embarked is a movement of conscience as well as of power; of civilization, as well as of com-merce. Directly it affects all humanity. We go forth on a world career: we must conduct it with a world statesmanship— a statesmanship that considers the effect of every law we pass upon the people over whom our influence is extending, and upon the world at large, as well as upon ourselves. Sir, administration of government means more than balance sheets; more than weights or measures. It means this but it also means the weighing of the hearts of means the balance sheets of the affections of the governed people. The American masses in whose breasts dwell the purity, power and hope of the Republic and of the world understand this well. They feel and deeply know that we are henceforth the master people of the world. They doubt not that human progress is in vast and swelling harmony, which not even all the discords of history can destroy; and they mean that in all that di-vine and splendid composition, the noblest, highest, purest, tenderest note shall be that struck by the American people as the

Amendments Considered. Foraker (Rep. O.) then asked that the Senate proceed with the consideration of amendments. The first amendment was one imposing a duty of 5 cents a pound upon coffee imported into Puerto Rico. Pettus (Dem. Ala.) moved to strike out the amendment, which motion involved the question whether a tax could be im-

posed on products imported into Puerto Rico which was not imposed on the same products imported into "other parts of the Unified States." Gallinger (Rep. N. H.) defended the amendment of the committee. During the Spanish regime, he said, a tariff had imposed upon coffee imported into Puerto Rico because the coffee raised there is re-

garded as the best in the world, and it was decided to prevent it from being spoiled by being blended with inferior brands. Pif you have a free hand to mutilate the Constitution," said Pettus, "then you can pass this bill; but if the Constitution means anything when it says that taxes

and duties shall be uniform, then you have Pettus' amendment was defeated, 13 to

Bacon (Dem. Ga.) offered an amendment in the form of a substitute for sections 2 and 3 of the committee bill, establishing or into the United States from Puerto Rico. Bacon explained that it was his pur-

one object in view, and that was so to legislate for the Puerto Rican people as to render them happy, contented and pros-

Lindsay (Dem. Ky.) offered an amendment providing for absolute free trade be-tween the United States and Puerto Rica tween the United States and Puerto Rica saying: "I offer this amendment because Puerto Rico is an American island, because its inhabitants are American citizena, because the people were promised the rights of American citizens by General Miles, and because the President and Secretary of War declared it was our 'plain duty' to give the Puerto Rican people free trade."

Bacon accepted the amendment, and, at his request, the amendment went over until tomorrow.

Vote on Pettus' Motion.

Pettus then moved to strike out the provision providing for a duty of 15 per cent of the Dingley law rates on products of Puerto Rico imported into this coun-

tion of Pettus	was defea
AYES.	2 1 30
Culberson Harris Jones (Ark.) Kenney Lindsay Morgan	Pettus Sullivan Turley Wellington
Frye Gallinger Gear Haie Hanna Hansbrough Hawiey Kean Kyle Lodge	McComas McMillan Perkins Quarles Ross Scott Sewell Shoup Spooner Warren Wetmore
	Culberson Harris Jones (Ark.) Kenney Lindsay Morgan NOES. Frye Gaillinger Gear Haile Hanna Hansbrough Hawiey Kean Kyle

The following pairs were announced, the last named being opposed to the amend-

ment:
Martin-Jones (Nev.), Daniel-Penrose,
McLaurin-Pritchard, Hoar-McEnery, Tal-llaferro-Mason, Turner-Aldrich, Rawlins-Wolcott, Money-Teller, Caffery-Burrows, Pettigrew-Platt (Conn.), Simon-De Chilton-Elkins, Heitfeld-Platt (N. Simon-Denew.

Butler-Beveridge. No announcement of pairs was made of the following Senators, who were absent from the chamber when their names were

Allen, Davis, McCumber, Mallory, Netctor, Stewart, Thurston, Tillman The next committee amendment was that which provided that the Spanish or native inhabitants of Puerto Rico and their chil-

dren should be "citizens of Puerto Rico and as such entitled to the protection of the United States." Morgan (Dem. Ala.) maintained that the people of Puerto Rico were citizens of the United States, and as such were entitled to the rights and immunities prescribed by the Constitution. The amendment, he

enid, was a "vain and empty declaration."

It became evident that the amendment could not be disposed of today, and it was passed over until tomorrow.

Morgan offered an amendment to the ection of the bill which proposes to renited States money, giving 60 cents of merican for the Posts. leem the Puerto Rican eliver coins American for the Puerto Rica peso. The amendment proposed to pay 190 cents for the peso. Morgan held that in the proposed exchange of coins the United States was taking advantage of the Puerto Ri-cans because the peso contained the same amount of silver as the American dollar.
The Puerto Ricans, he said, are entitled to
100 cents for their posses, because that
amount of silver in money would be worth
100 cents on the dollar.
Jones (Dem. Ark.) and Bacon took the
same position

Foraker maintained that the position of the Democratic Senators was not correct. There was no intention to deprive the Pu-erto Ricans of any value, as the American dollar now was worth in debt-paying pow-er practically two pessos in Puerto Rico. He believed the proposition of the bill was entirely liberal to the Puerto Ricans. The Senate, then, at 4:55, adjourned.

AMENDMENTS TO PUERTO RICO BILL Introduced by Senators Foraker and Pettus.

WASHINGTON, March 29.-Senator Foraker today introduced the following amendments to the Puerto Rican bill: "That on and after the date when this act shall take effect, merchandise previously imported from Puerto Rico into the United States, on which no entry has been made, and goods, wares and merchandise previously entered without payment of duty and under bond for warehousing, transportation or any other purpose, for which no permit of delivery to the importer or his agent has been issued, shall be subject to the duties imposed by this act, and to no other duty, upon the entry or withdrawal thereof; provided, that when duties are based upon the weight of merchandise deposited in any public or private bonded warehouse, said duties shall be levied and collected upon the

weight of such merchandise at the time of its entry."
Senator Pettus also introduced several amendments to the Puerto Rican bill, as follows: Providing a duty of 5 cents a pound on all coffee imported into Puerto Rico; prohibiting the proposed Puerto Rican Legislature from enacting any law in conflict with the Constitution of the United States; that the Constitution of the United States and also the laws of the United States, not locally inapplicable, shall have the same effect in Puerto Rico as in other territories of the United States; restoring the original provision of the bill for a duty of 15 per cent of the Dingley law in goods going both ways.

FLAW IN THE MITTIMUS. Decision in Dreyer's Case May Release Many Illinois Convicts.

CHICAGO, March 29 .- Upon the decision of Judge Dunne in regard to the contention of the attorney of ex-Banker E. S. Dreyer, now under a penitentiary sentence for embezziement of \$316,000 of the funds of the West Park Board, who is trying to secure his release on a writ of habens corpus, may depend the liberty of every convict sent to Joliet from Cook County since 1895. Dreyer's attorney claims that the mittimus in their client's cause, which provided he should be confined until re-leased by the State Board of Pardons, was in error in that the parole law of 1895 vided that the State Board of Pardons had no authority to release, but only to recommend such action to the Governor, and constituted an error sufficient to war-rant his release. Dreyer's attorney also raised the technical point that Dreyer had been twice placed in jeopardy by the dis-miscal of the jury in a former trial before a decision had been reached. When Attorney Mayer finished his argument to-day, Judge Dunne asked the State's atforneys if the mittimi were printed forms. Upon receiving the reply that all prisoners were sent to Joliet upon this form of mit-timus, the court rejoinded: "If Mr. May-er's contention is true there will not be many men from Cook County left in Joliet." The state will argue against the

Turkey Shuts Out American Pork CONSTANTINOPLE, March 29, - The Porte has informed the United States Le-gation that in future the importation of

COWARDS IN SENATE

Speaker Henderson Describes the Free-Traders.

FOLLOWING IN REED'S FOOTSTEPS

Elkins Not a Candidate for Vice-President, but for Re-election as United States Senator.

WASHINGTON, March 29,—Senators re-sent the statement in Speaker Henderson's letter in which he says "it has its share of cowards," and also that "the Senato is always the body upon which great in-

proper legislation." only those Senators who are referred to take umbrage at the remarks of the Speaker, but there are also a large number who are for the tariff proposition which Mr. Henderson favors, who think that his remarks were entirely un-called for. In this particular, Henderson has made a very bad break. In branding as cowards men like Davis, Proctor, Nelson, Simon, Hoar and Wellington, he has selected a class of men who are not "cow-ards," but who have shown a great deal of bravery in standing out against the party whip and voting for what they believe is right, and for what the people of the United States want, against a ma-jority of their party. The "cowards" jority of their party. The "cowards" might be those who believe in free trade, who, under the tremendous pressure that has been brought to bear, have come into line for the bill that Henderson

Speaker Reed made the mistake of speen ing at the Senate at all times, and condemning individual Senators, and when the campaign was on in which he was a candidate for President, there were only one or two Senators in the entire body that were for him; and they only in a perfunctory way. Henderson seems to be following in his footsteps, and all Senstors resent any such utterances coming from a man holding the high position of

The Vote in the Senate.

The large majority in the Senate shown today in favor of retaining the 15 per cent tariff in the Puerto Rican bill was more apparent than real. The absence of a number of Senators who favor free trade paired with Democrats, who were also in favor of free trade. Thus, the votes of Davis, Proctor, and Nelson, who are in favor of free trade, remain uncounted, as do those of the men with whom they are ordinarily paired. The vote was hardly a test, yet in view of the fact that the Democrats may not vote for the various amendments offered by Nelson and others, the majority will never be much less than that shown today, except upon the final passage of the bill, when there seems to be no doubt that six Republicans—Davis, Proctor, Ne son, Simon, Hoar and Wellington—will vote against the measure containing the 15 per cent protection. Sen-ator Simon was absent in New York today, and was paired with Depew, so his vote counted with those in favor of free trade. An interesting feature of the situ-

ation is that Beveridge has been whipped into line in favor of the tariff.

Bliss Crowds Elkins Out, Elkins will not be a candidate for Vice-President. The decision of the Administration forces to support Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York, has made it apparent that it would be useless for him to make the race. Senator Scott, of West Virginia, the closest friend Elkins has, said today that he was in favor of Elkins for the

Senate. To Investigate Fish Question. Cushman of Washington, today introduced a bill appropriating \$1500 for making

an investigation to determine on the most suitable location in Oregon or Washing-ton, for a station to investigate fishing questions affecting the Pacific Coast.

Timber on Mineral Lands. Senator Simon's bill permitting the cutting of timber on mineral lands in Oregon, Washington and Idaho has been made the special order for the next meeting of the Representative Moody will secure its fa-

Homes for Indian War Veterans. Representative Tongue had intended to offer an amendment to the Army bill to-day, admitting Indian War veterans to Soldle's' Homes, but when the provision for state homes was reached, it was ruled out, on a point of order, which would have rendered Mr. Tengue's amendment useless. He will, therefore, take up his bill with the military committee, when the Idaho case has been disposed of, and endeavor to secure special legislation admitting both the Indian War veterans and veterans of the Spanish and Philippina

wars to these homes. Free Rural Delivery for Oregon.

The Second Assistant Postmaster-General today assured Representative Moody that he will, in readvertising or reletting star routs contracts in his district, incor-porate into the contracts provisions mak-ing it the duty of the carriers on the starroutes to deliver the mall of persons along the route in boxes to be erected along the lines, where such service is desired. This will practically establish a system of free rural delivery along such routes, which will be of especial advantage to all the farmers and ranchmen along the numer-ous stage lines throughout Eastern Ore-Mr. Moody thinks it will also be a practical benefit to citizens along mail routes in Claisop, Columbia and the East-ern part of Mulinomah County. To se-cure the benefit of this new service, persons along these routes must erect suitable boxes on the roadsides and direct their Posimister to deliver their mail to the carrier for their respective boxes. Star oute carriers will be required to receive from Postmasters all mail matter so ordered, depositing it in the proper boxes, such service to be without charge to the patrons. The carriers will also be required to collect mail from the boxes along their routes.

New Los Angeles-Chicago Record. CHICAGO, March 29 .- From Los Angeles, Cal., to Chicago, a distance of 2,265 miles, in 58 hours and 30 minutes. This is the record hung up by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe tonight, when the "Peacock Special" pulled into the Chicago depot at 10:30 o'clock. Trains have been run faster for short distances, but never before has a train been brought from the western coast to this city in time ap-proaching that made by the special. All cords for the run were beaten by nearly

eight hours. Steamer Old Dominion Burning.

NEW YORK, March 30.-The steamer Old Dominion, owned by the Joy Steam-ship Company, plying between New York pose to establish in Puerto Rico the tariff system in vogue in this country.

Gallinger said the bill, as it stood was infinitely more liberal than the amendment offered by Bacon.

"The committee," said he, "had only "The committee," said he committee, "said he he comm