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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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Marquam Building  
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### GATHERING IN FORCE

#### Boers Concentrating Not Far From Bloemfontein.

#### MAY GIVE OPEN BATTLE TO ROBERTS

Kruger boasts of his intention to retake Bloemfontein within a week.

LONDON, March 30, 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 his 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 and its environs. It does not seem probable that the Boers will give serious battle in the fairly open country north of Gien. Still the evident strength indicates 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, estimated by the Boers to be their best mounted commando, is raiding the country near Bloemfontein, harassing the farmers who have given up their farms to the British and carrying off cattle.

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

The Boers have recaptured Campbell and are in strength near Taungas 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 Methuen and the forces who have been operating in the Barkly district have been recalled to Kimberley by Lord Roberts. No explanation has been given for this, but the mounted troops are dissatisfied at having been ordered back.

The Boers and disloyalists at Kearsdant have been dispersed and caused to retreat. General Parsons is about to enter the town unopposed.

Lord Roberts is making extensive arrangements to police and safeguard all the Free State towns in the territory occupied.

Dispatches from Maseru assert that the Boers who returned to Ladybrand from Clocolan have taken up strong positions and sent pickets far in every direction to watch Basuto land. 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 yesterday.

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 Transvaal, and that General Sir Archibald Hunter will succeed him as Commander-in-Chief of Staff. The Indian newspapers have been urging Kitchener's appointment.

### 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, led by the Rev. Mr. Schreiner, at Cape Town, today, the ministers urged the separation of the sick and well Boer prisoners, and that the sick be sent to St. Helena. Mr. Schreiner pleaded 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, and that he would support the pending bill. The bill was under discussion throughout the session, several important amendments being agreed to.

The conference report on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was agreed to.

A concurrent resolution offered by the Navy (Dem. Tex.), directing the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to keep "reasonably advised the needs of wounded soldiers and sailors of the condition 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 bill 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 amendment giving immediate and unrestricted freedom of trade to our island of Puerto Rico. But if we in the Senate who believe that Puerto Rico should have reciprocity at once are not able to so amend the bill here as to give the people of Puerto Rico immediate and unrestricted freedom of trade to our island of Puerto Rico, because we must not deny civil government to the people of Puerto Rico, a man longer, and because the bill, as modified, insures free trade with Puerto Rico as soon as the civil government of that island is provided 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.

"If 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 cannot amend it. We must vote for it as modified by the committee, or else vote against civil government altogether, and civil government must no longer be denied to the people of Puerto Rico. Delay of civil government to these people is a denial of justice. And so I shall vote for the bill as amended, if it does not establish civil government at once, and because, under the modifications by the committee, it also establishes absolute reciprocity in the near future. It ought to be passed at once, and in my public opinion it may be that the House will so amend it if we are not able to amend it here. But if we are not able to amend it here, and if the House should not so amend it, but adopt the modified civil government bill, the committee's modification does give us the absolute certainty of unrestricted trade at no distant date, while not what I would have it in its failure to give immediate and unrestricted trade to Puerto Rico, and in other particulars, nevertheless does establish civil government, which may not be delayed in any public act, and 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 progress depends."

Beveridge closed his speech saying: "Mr. President, the great movement which the American people have embarked in a movement of civilization, as well as of power; directly it affects all humanity. We go forth on a world citizenship, a statesmanship that in any public act 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 and measures. It means this, but it also means the weighing of the interests of the governed people. The American masses in whose breasts dwell the purity, power and hope of the Republic, and they are not to be deceived. They know the master people of the world. They do not know that human progress is in vast and swelling harmony, which not only the duties of his work, and it stirs; and they mean that in all that stirs and splendid composition, the noblest, highest, purest, tenderest note shall be struck by the American people as the sovereign power of the earth."

### DR. LEVYS PROTESTS.

#### Accuses Egyptian Government of a Breach of Neutrality.

BRUSSELS, March 29.—Dr. Leys, diplomatic agent of the Transvaal, has drawn attention to the Egyptian and British Governments to the fact that the British Government, in the House of Commons, admitted that six Maxim guns were borrowed from the Egyptian Army for use in the Transvaal, and has demanded explanations for this breach of neutrality, declaring that unless the guns are immediately returned the Transvaal will consider the Egyptian Government as having abandoned neutrality and is lending openly its assistance to Great Britain. No reply has been vouchsafed to this protest, which was dispatched March 12.

### ARRANGEMENTS FOR QUEEN'S TRIP.

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 act as the royal escort, and the royal trains have been completed along the entire route. Gerald Balfour, Chief of the Irish, who is just recovering from a serious illness, will leave tomorrow in order to welcome the Queen, who will probably be accompanied by Lord Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War.

### General Joubert's Funeral.

PRETORIA, March 28.—General Joubert was taken ill Sunday morning. He was taken to the hospital in the evening, and after great pain, but became unconscious some time before death. The complaint was acute inflammation of the bowels. He will be buried in state tomorrow and will then be taken by special train to the farm at Ruesfontein, near Wakkerstroom, where it will be buried quietly, as he often requested, and without military honors.

### DELAGO BAY AWARD.

#### Portugal Condemned to Pay Fifteen Million Francs to the Claimants.

LONDON, March 30.—The Berns award has been published here. The preamble says:

"After deliberation, the court decrees as follows:

"I. The court rejects all demands in favor of a final judgment. 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.

"II. On the other hand, the court decides to deliver forthwith its definite decree on the main question, and to communicate to the parties an authentic copy of its essential points, the complete decree, with a recital of the reasons, to follow after a short period. Hereupon the court, composed of three members, present, unanimously returned and filed its decree in the following terms:

"The Portuguese Government, as the defending party, is condemned to pay to the Government of the United States, and to Great Britain, the claimants, and together, in addition to the £28,000 paid on account in 1890, the sum of 15,000,000 francs in legal Swiss money, with simple interest on this sum at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, from June 1, 1899, up to date of payment of said sum.

"III. This sum, after deducting what is necessary to defray the cost of arbitration, falling on the claimants, and in addition to the balance of £28,000 paid on account in 1890, shall be employed in the payment of bondholders and other creditors, if there is need, of the Delago Bay Railway Company, according to their standing. The claimants will draw up a legal instrument 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, and the balance of the sum, in equal 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.

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

"V. The costs of the arbitration, according to a scale to be drawn up in accordance with clause V of the arbitration compromise, will be borne in equal parts by the three parties to the suit; that is to say, a third part by each of them.

"VI. The conclusions of the parties, in so far as they differ from the above award, are set aside.

"VII. An authentic copy of the present award will be delivered through the intermediary of the Swiss Federal Council to each of the three parties to the case."

### VOTED FOR TARIFF

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

#### RICO BILL DEFEATED IN SENATE.

Bacon (Dem. Ky.) offered an amendment providing for absolute free trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, saying: "I offer this amendment because Puerto Rico is an American island because its inhabitants are American citizens, 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 Puerto Rico imported into this country. The motion of Pettus was defeated, 15 to 23, as follows:

|              |              |            |
|--------------|--------------|------------|
| AYES.        |              |            |
| Bacon        | Culberson    | Pettus     |
| Barrett      | Harris       | Sullivan   |
| Berry        | Jones (Ark.) | Turley     |
| CLAY         | Kenney       | Wellington |
| Cockrell     | Morgan       |            |
| NOES.        |              |            |
| Allison      | Frye         | McComas    |
| Baker        | Grosvener    | McMillan   |
| Bard         | Harley       | McPherson  |
| Bartleson    | Hale         | Quarles    |
| Chandler     | Hanna        | Reed       |
| Clark (Wyo.) | Hansbrough   | Scott      |
| Callison     | Hawley       | Sewell     |
| DeBakey      | Keim         | Shoup      |
| Fairbanks    | Kyle         | Spooner    |
| Foraker      | Warton       | Wadsworth  |
| McClure      | McClure      | Wetmore    |

The following pairs were announced, the last named being opposed to the amendment:

Martin-Jones (Nev.), Daniel-Perous, McLaughlin-Pritchard, Hoar-McEmery, Wallafer-Mason, Turner-Aldrich, Tallmadge-Wolcott, Money-Teller, Caffery-Burrows, Pettigrew-Platt (Conn.), Simon-Dewey, Chilton-Elkins, Heitfeld-Platt (N. Y.), Butler-Beveridge.

No announcement of pairs was made of the following Senators, who were absent from the chamber when their names were called:

Allen, Davis, McCumber, Mallory, Nelson, Proctor, Stewart, Thurston, Tillman and Vest.

The next committee amendment was that which provided that the Spanish or native inhabitants of Puerto Rico and their children should be "citizens of Puerto Rico and 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 same rights and immunities as those of the United States, and that the Constitution, by the Constitution, the amendment, he said, was "a vain and empty declaration."

It became evident that the amendment would be passed over until tomorrow.

Morgan offered an amendment to the section of the bill which proposes to reduce the Puerto Rican silver coins in the exchange of coins the United States dollar into the Puerto Rican peso. The amendment proposed to pay 100 cents for the peso. Morgan held that in the proposed exchange of coins the United States dollar was worth in debiting power, or practically two pesos in Puerto Rico. He believed the proposition of the bill was entirely liberal to the Puerto Ricans.

The Senate, then, at 4:35, 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 after the date when this act shall be in force, any public goods privately 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 such duties are based upon the weight of merchandise, and that in the case of private bonded warehouse, said duties shall be levied and collected upon the weight of such merchandise at the time of its entry into the United States.

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; 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 conviction of the attorney of ex-Banker S. Dreyer, now under a penitentiary sentence for embezzlement of \$16,000 of the funds of the West Park Board, who is trying to secure his release on a writ of habeas corpus, may depend the liberty of every convict sent to Joliet from Cook County since 1886. Dreyer's attorney claims that the mittimus in their client's case, which provided he should be confined until released by the State Board of Pardons, was in error in that the parole law of 1885 provided 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 warrant his release. Dreyer's attorney also raised the technical point that Dreyer had been twice placed in jeopardy by the dismissal of the jury in a former trial before a decision had been reached. When Attorney Mayer finished his argument today, Judge Dunne asked the State's attorneys if the mittimus were printed forms. Upon receiving the reply that all prisoners were sent to Joliet upon this form of mittimus, the court rejoined: "If Mr. Mayer's contention is true there will not be many men from Cook County left in Joliet." The state will argue against the point tomorrow.

### TURKEY SHUTS OUT AMERICAN PORK.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 29.—The Porte has informed the United States Legation that in future the importation of American pork will be prohibited, giving as a reason for the prohibition that the meat is injurious to the public health. Lloyd C. Griscom, United States Charge d'Affaires, protested energetically, demanding the annulment of the measure.

### COWARDS IN SENATE

#### So 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 resent the statement in Speaker Henderson's letter in which he says "it has its share of cowards" and also that "the Senate is always a body upon which great interests concentrate their efforts, to defeat proper legislation."

Not only those Senators who are forced to take umbrage at the remarks of the speaker, but also a large number who are for the tariff proposition which Mr. Henderson favors, who think that his remarks were entirely uncalled for. In this particular, Henderson has made a very bad branding as cowards men like Davis, Proctor, Nelson, Simon, Hoar and Wellington, who have selected a class of men who are not "cowards," 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 majority of their party. The "cowards" might be those who believe in free trade, and who, under the tremendous pressure that has been brought to bear, have come into line for the bill that Henderson favors.

Speaker Reed made the mistake of sneering at the Senate at all times, and condemning individual Senators, and when the campaign was on in which he was a candidate for President, and all Senators resent any such utterances coming from a man holding the high position of Speaker.

### 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, Nelson, Simon, Hoar and Wellington—will vote against the measure containing the 15 per cent provision. Senator Simon was absent in New York today, and was paired with Dewey, so his vote counted with those in favor of free trade. An interesting feature of the situation in that regard is that Henderson, who is in favor of the tariff, was whipped into line in favor of the tariff.

### ELKINS CROWDS ELKINS OUT.

Elkins will not be a candidate for Vice President. The decision of the Administration forces to support Cornelius N. Elkins, of New York, when there seems to be no doubt that six Republicans—Davis, Proctor, Nelson, Simon, Hoar and Wellington—will vote against the measure containing the 15 per cent provision. Senator Simon was absent in New York today, and was paired with Dewey, so his vote counted with those in favor of free trade. An interesting feature of the situation in that regard is that Henderson, who is in favor of the tariff, was whipped into line in favor of the tariff.

### 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 Washington, 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 public lands committee of the House, when Representative Moody will secure its favorable report.

### HOUSES FOR INDIAN WAR VETERANS.

Representative Tongue had intended to offer an amendment to the bill admitting Indian War veterans to soldiers' homes, but when the provision for state homes was reached, it was ruled out, on a point of order, which would have rendered Mr. Tongue'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 Philippine wars to these homes.

### FREE RURAL DELIVERY FOR OREGON.

The Second Assistant Postmaster-General today assured Representative Moody that he will, in the proper boxes, deliver the mail to the carriers of the routes 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 special advantage to all the farmers and ranchmen along the numerous stage lines throughout Eastern Oregon. Mr. Moody thinks it will also be a practical benefit to citizens along mail routes in Clatsop, Columbia and the Eastern part of Multnomah County. To secure the benefit of this new service, persons along these routes must erect suitable boxes on the roadides and direct their Postmaster to deliver their mail to the carrier for their respective boxes. Star route 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 "Fascock Special" pulled out of the Chicago depot at 8:30 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 approaching that made by the special. All records for the run were beaten by nearly eight hours.

### STEAMER OLD DOMINION BURNING.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The steamer Old Dominion, owned by the Joy Steamship Company, plying between New York and Boston, caught fire about 3 o'clock (Friday) morning at her pier, in East River. It is expected that the loss will be heavy. All the passengers had left the boat, and all the crew were saved.