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COLSON ON TRIAL.

Taking Testimony in the Case Begun at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 18.-Taking of testimony in the trial of Colonel Colson, charged with killing Lieutenant Scott and L W. Demarce, was commenced this

Captain B. B. Golden, who was shot during the duel, testified regarding the shoot-ing. He said that Colson fired the first shot, but he did not know who fired the econd. Nothing new was brought out in

cross-examination.

James N. Kehoe, a prominent lawyer of Maysville, who was in the hotel office at the time of the shooting, was the next witness. He thought Scott and Colson ed about the same time. He gave a vivid description of the tragedy. The entire time of the court was taken with the testimony of eye-witnesses of

PHILIPPINE RECEIPTS.

Over a Million and a Half Collected in Three Months.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—According to statement made today by the Division of Customs and Insular Affairs of the War Department, the receipts in the Philippine Islands for the months of Jan-uary, February and March, 1900, were:

The customs receipts for March alone reached the sum of \$574,996. The total receipts for the three months were \$1,669,-379. The receipts of March exceeded those of either of the two previous months by tus one.

King Oscar in London. LONDON, April 18.—King Oscar and the Queen of Sweden and Norway have arrived in London.

THE OLD DEMOCRACY

Cleveland Warns His Party Against False Leaders.

BANQUET OF THE BROOKLYN CLUB

Ex-Governor Campbell, of Ohio, on the Errors of the Chicago Platform Brought in by Populists.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The Brooklyn Democratic Club gave a dinner tonight at the Germania Club to commemorate the 157th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson. About 150 persons were present. At the guests' table were ex-Governor James E. Campbell, of Ohlo; Joseph J. Willett, of Alabama, and other

Ex-President Cleveland sent a letter regretting his inability to be present and expressing his opinions on the present Democracy. His letter was as follows:

"Princeton, N. J., April 12.—Louis F. Buckard—Dear Sir: I regret that I am unable to accept your invitation to attend the dinner to be given by the Brooklyn Democratic Club on the 18th inst., to commemorate the birth of Thomas Jefferson. When those who profess Democratic faith meet to celebrate the birth of the man who first gave their faith a distinct formulation, their pride in the achievements and Cleveland's Letter. who first gave their faith a distinct formulation, their pride in the achievements and triumphs of the party which he founded should not entirely displace all thought of present situations, and the conditions which, in the light of experience, appear to be essential to its success. Though the faults of the party in power are many, and though its offenses against the political health and agrety of the country are cal health and safety of the country are flagrant, these things should not encour-age us to base an expectation of success and a hope for the restoration of whole-some administration upon the shortcom-ings of our adversaries. We should too well understand their ability to attach to their fortunes the powerful contingent of selfish interests to place confident reliance upon the weakness which ought to be the penalty of their misdeeds. "Beside, none of us can close our eyes

to the fact that the Democratic party is only formidable in its own strength Its power to win victories has always been found to depend upon a sturdy and consistent adherence to its time-honored principles, which have proved sufficient to meet every emergency of our National life. Whatever successes may have attended a party of concertualty with salies tended a party of opportunity with salis spread for every transient breeze of popu-lar sentiment or excitement, experience has abundantly demonstrated that Democracy is so constituted that is it only strong when courageous in the right, and strong when courageous in the right, and only victorious when its forces are marshalled under its old and well-organized standards. Our principles are so simple and they accord so well with the honest American disposition, which loves freedom and cares for the public welfare, that they are easily understood by the Democratic masses. As a result of this, there has never been a time when faise leadership of our party and a departure from simple Democratic faith have not been quickly discovered and ruthlessly rebuked by listless support, pronounced defection by listless support, pronounced defection and bitter defeat. These consequences have thus far been so inevitable that the lessons they teach cannot be disre-garded without inviting calamity.

"The healthfulness of our party may

questioned when it shrinks from such an examination of its position as will enable it to avoid disaster by keeping in a course of safety, under the guidance of true Democracy. Therefore, those who claim to be followers of Thomas Jefferson will fail to discharge a solemn duty if, in this time of doubt and temptation. in this time of doubt and temptation, they neglect such an examination, and if this discloses a tendency in party control to subordinate the principles of pure Democracy and to distrust their conquering power, then conditions should not continue without a brave and early Democratic protest. I have addressed these words to fellow-Democrats in the full consciousness that I am now far removed. consciousness that I am now far removed from any influence in party management, but I love the old Democratic party, and I have written under the sanction of that freedom of speech which Thomas Jefferson placed among the cardinal factors of our Democratic creed. Yours very truly,

"GROVER CLEVELAND." "GROVER CLEVELAND."

A letter was read from ex-Governot
Boles, of Iowa, in which he advocated
the freedom of Cuba and the giving up
of the Philippines. General Joseph Wheeler also sent a letter of regret.

Joseph J. Willett responded to the toast
"A Century of Democracy."

Ex-Governor Campbell's Speech. In responding to the toast, "The Restor ation of Jeffersonian Democracy," ex-Governor Campbell declared that the party of Jefferson could not survive half Democratic and half Populistic. He re-pudiated the socialistic theories brought into the party by the Populists. Speaking of the Chicago platform of 1896, he de-clared that it enunciated many great and enduring truths, but coupled them to at least one fatal error—the "un-Jeffersonian and (under existing mining and commer-cial conditions) the impossible proposition of 15 to 1."

The speaker said that a majority of the electors of the country were bimetalists, but that they had been forced to choose between the two forms of monometalism, and they had chosen gold, but in doing so they had been saddled with a financial bill which created the most powerful and dangerous of all trusts—a money trust. It was sufficient, he said, to know that "16 to I" was dead, and that just so long as the Democrats proclaimed their intention to resurrect it, just that long would their

own resurrection be postponed.

Mr. Campbell declared that the army of working men had plenty of work at-good wages. Continuing, he said: "It will be hard to enlist their co-operation to de-stroy oppression in Puerto Rico or stay imperialism in the Philippines unless we first abandon the menance to their own

VERMONT REPUBLICANS.

Will Send an Uninstructed Delegation to Philadelphia.

BURLINGTON, Vt. April 18.—The Re-publican State Convention, for the selec-tion of four delegates and four alternates tion of four delegates and four alternates to the National Republican Convention. was held here today, and resulted in the choice of General J. F. McCullogh, of Bennington; Lieutenant-Governor Henry C. Bates, of St. Johnsbury; Edward Wells, of Burlington, and Lamont M. Read, of Bellows Falls, as delegates. The

delegation was not instructed.

The resolutions reaffirmed allegiance to "all the great historic principles for which our party has stood from its foundation as the consistent advocate and champlon"; expressed belief in the policy of protection, with such reciprocal trade relations with friendly nations as seem wise; favored the upbuilding and protection of the American merchant market. tion of the American merchant marine; an adequate and constantly improving system of coast and harbor defenses; a firm, vigorous and dignified foreign pol-icy; the reasonable regulation and re-striction of immigration; a just and lib-

eral administration of the pension laws; the continual improvement and enlargement of the navy, an isthmian canal under. American control, and a cable across the Pacific. The financial plank pronounces "strongly and heartily in favor of the maintenance of the single gold standard." Concerning the recently acquired islands, the platform says:

"We believe that this country should manfully accept and shoulder the increased duties and responsibilities that have come to it during the present administration through the wish and free choice of the people concerned in the accession of the Hawaiian Islands, through the fortunes of war and as the fruits of the glorious achievements of the American sailors and soldiers in the island possessions that became ours by the terms sessions that became ours by the terms of our treaty with Spain. So long as any of the inhabitants of any of these isiands continue in acts of insurrection against the authority of the United States, it is the duty of the Government to establish there peace and tranquillity."
The resolutions conclude by indorsing the "wise, able and patietle administration of our great President."

THE HOUSTON CONGRESS.

s Elected, Resolutions Adopted and Addresses Read.

HOUSTON, April 18.—The second day's session of the Trans-Minstssippi Congress was largely attended, the time being taken with various, addresses on different subjects. At the morning session the committee on permanent organization re-ported the following officers: President, John G. Pitkin New Orleans;

first vice-president, Walter Gresham, Galveston; second vice-president, L. Bradford Prince, Santa Fe; third vice-president, S. O. Brooks, St. Paul; fourth vice-president, G. Q. Cannon, Sait Lake. A telegram was received from Hon. W. J. Bryan, saying that he could not ac-cept the invitation of the congress to be present, because of a previous engagement. He sent his best wishes to the congress. Resolutions on various subjects were introduced, among them being one by Mr. Patterson, of Colorado, opposing the Hanna-Payne merchant marine subside bill.

subsidy bill.

subsidy bill.

Professor Waterhouse, of St. Louis, delivered an address on "Trade With the Orient." He said in part:

"Of all the agencies for the extension of our Oriental traffic, the Nicaragua Canal is the most important. The arguments in its favor are supremely conclusive. Assured of its utility as a means of National defense and commercial expansion the American people are impatient of Congressional delays. In view of the fact that the total wealth of the tient of Congressional delays. In view of the fact that the total wealth of the United States is now more than \$57,000,000,000, the hesitancy of Congress to incur a debt of \$150,000,000 for a work that will immensely increase our national resources is simply preposterous. One of the United States Canal Commissioners lately said that this shipway would annually save in time freights, wages, fuel and insurance a sum larger than its original cost. Interests of transcendent importance urge our Southern States to insist upon an early completion of this waterway." an early completion of this waterway."

Lyman E. Cooley, of Chicago, spoke about "The Lakes and Gulf Waterway."

Hon. L. Bradford Prince of New Mexico, on the admission of territories to statehood, and Elwood Mead, of the United States Department of Arteritories.

statehood, and Elwood Mead, of the United States Department Agriculture, on the "Needs of Irrigation."

At the afternoon session, Mr. Whitemore, of Missouri, read a paper prepared by Lyman J. Cooley, of Chicago. This was followed with an address by Rev. Dr. Lucey, of Arkansas, on "Industrial Development of the South, as Affected by the Negro Race." Mr. Coleman, of New Orleans, and Mr. Whitemore, of St. Louis, introduced resolutions indorsing the bills now pending before Congress providing for the immediate construction providing for the immediate construction of the Nicaragua Canal. There was great applause when Mr. Whitemore declared last six weeks. These shipments are made that "the time has gone by for argument over this canal; it must be built, and at once." Resolutions were introduced by T. M. Patterson, of Colorado, indorsing the bill now before Congress to appro-priate \$5,000,000 for the St. Louis World's Fair: by Whitemore, of Missouri, favor-ing a Government cable from the United States to Hawaii and Maniia. W. H. Bates, of Denver, delivered his address in opposition to the ship subsidy bill. He

said in part:

"After an agitation of the shipping question beginning more than 30 years ago, our people have concluded that an ample marine for our foreign trade is a prime necessity. We suffer for it and must have it. How te get and to keep the marine which we need is the next consideration. Our Government met these questions in our early National life. said in part: these questions in our early National life. We have, therefore, a stock of experience on creating and maintaining a marine. and another stock of wrecking and de-stroying it. What I shall mostly dwell upon now is an experiment in subsidizing

under the Frye-Hanna-Payne bill.
"When certain steamship people joined forces to have the Administration disregard the words of platform and President and to substitute 'subsidy' for 'discrim-inating duties,' they got along nicely until the principle of their measure was chal-lenged and an old-fashioned fact brought This was that appropriation forward. brings taxation; limitations must be the rule of State expenditures; only so much money can be given annually, in 'aid' of navigation. They began then to hedge and to dodge by amendments for restric-tions and inhibitions. It has been shown that for the present year, 'compensation' to the entire fleet in our trade, were it American, would be over \$40,000,000. Senators opened their eyes. They would im-mediately erect a stop-gate. Only \$9,000; 000 would be paid out in any year. They would save their money and have the marine, too. They would promise nothing as to the size of the marine, which, of necessity, they would starve in

"Bad news will tell itself. We are not to have the expected, faithfully prom-ised marine, ample for the carriage of our foreign trade; the pride and boast of the American people; but the marine we are to get is a stunted, runty, pig-mean growth. What subsidy might do. we are not even to try. Expense for-bids. An undersized, meager marine is all that can be afforded. Our commerce is too great for a general subsidy polic in 'aid' of navigation. The people will not consent to the taxation required. Why should they? No matter what may be pretended, we are not obliged to get marine, or to sustain it in this way." He was followed by Professor Water-house, of St. Louis, on "A Factor of Pub-lic Prosperity." James A. Troutman, of Kansas, delivered an address entitled "A Century of Trans-Mississippi Develop-ment." After a brief discussion of the time at which the next place of meeting is to be selected (which was set for Fri day afternoon), the Congress adjourned The resolutions committee though agreed to report tomorrow favorable reso-lutions on the following matters: On de-velopment of a trained Consular service: relating to the admission of the existing territories as states; relating to pure food; favoring the establishment of the National department of mines and mining favoring the establishment of a depart-ment of commerce and industry.

Helen Gould Will Attend CHICAGO, April 19.-Miss Helen Gould has been invited to attend the Dewey day celebration, and has signified her tion of accepting the invitation.

EXPECT BIG THINGS

War Correspondents Hint of Impending Developments.

RUMORS OF WARREN'S RECALL

Rains Impede the British Movements -Stores Being Sent From Bloemfontein to the Southeast.

LONDON, April 19, 4:10 A. M.-Heavy rains impede the movements of the Brit-ish columns. The blockade of Wepener continues, although relief is near. Large quantities of stores are being moved southward from Bloemfontein, which is a reversal of the course of freight for the Gardner eight-hour bill, reached a decis-

erns in the Greystone country, which are only known to the natives, with the ob-ject of accumulating provisions and am-"Large quantities of British forage and

stores were disputched to the south yes

Dewet Holds His Own.

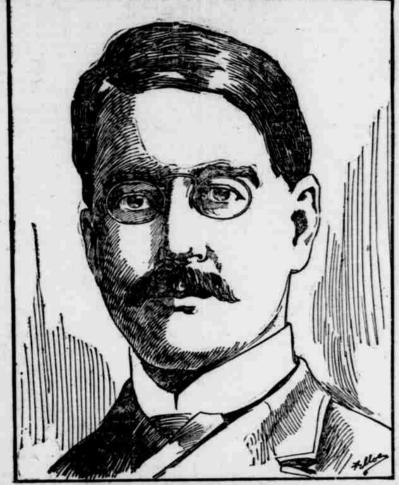
PRETORIA, April 17.—The latest official reports from the Free State are to the effect that General Dewet still surrounds General Brabant's and Colonel Da'gety's forces, though the British are strongly Intrenched. mandant Fronemann reports chased 400 troops across the river in the direction of Aliwal North, capturing sev-

eral prisoners. It is said that Bethulle Bridge has been blown up.

THE EIGHT. HOUR BILL,

Almost Ready to Be Reported to the House.

PUERTO RICO'S FIRST CIVIL GOVERNOR.



ded Theodore Roosevelt as Assistant Secretary of Charles H. Allen, who succe the Navy, is to be the first Civil Governor of Puerto Rico. Mr. Allen is a personal friend of President McKinley and of Secretary Long. He served with both in Congress, and won their esteem. Previous to his election to Congress he was con spicuous in the politics of his pative State of Massachusetts. He was a member of both houses of the Legislature, and was the Republican candidate for Governor of Massachusetts against William E. Russell in 1891. Mr. Allen, despite his activities in the Navy Department, has managed to look after his business interests in Lowell, where he is the president of a manufacturing company and deeply interested in the banking line. It was his wife, Mrs. Caroline F. Allen, who baptized the cruiser Marblehead, which was launched in 1892 at Boston.

necessary by the operations in the south-east of the Free State. There are 2000 sick in the field hospitals, most of the cases being of dysentery and enteric

With the exception of these facts, the embargo upon war intelligence is almost complete. The special correspondents send trivialities or statements which obscure, rather than explain, the situation in their efforts to prepare matter that will pass the censor. Here and there a phrase indicates an expectancy that large things icates an expectancy that large things are about to happen.

What is to be done with Sir Redvers Buller and Sir Charles Warren occupies everybody's attention. The papers continue to comment earnestly upon Lord Roberts' censure of these commanders. They ask if more errors are not likely to occur, together with fruitless wasfe of life, in the event that men who have been declared incompetent by their superior continue to command 40,000 troops. It is now generally accepted that the government had a purpose in the publication of Lord Roberts' dispatch, and that the recall of General Buller and General Warren has probably been decided upon. It is persistently stated in military circles that General Warren has been ordered to re-turn home. It is said that the peremptory order for General Warren's return was cabled to South Africa yesterday morning. The War Office declined to give any information in regard to the current reports.

According to Boer reports, there is steady flow of foreign volunteers to the Transvaal. Hitherto these adventurers have been attached to the various commandos. Now it is said they are to be formed into a special legion, with Con-tinental officers, and there is a rumor that the command will be given to a distinguished French soldier, lately retired, who is now in the Transvaal or is nearing the end of the journey thither. Presumably the officer referred to is General de Ne-grier, formerly member of the French Supreme Council of War, who was removed from the active list in July by the Marquis de Gallifet as a disciplinary measure during the excitement arising from the Dreyfus court-martial.

TORE OFF THEIR BADGES. Chicago Red Cross Corps Armed

With Mausers at Pretoria. LONDON, April 19.-According to a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Lourenco Marques, nearly half the members of the Chicago corps, when offered Mausera on their arrival at Pretoria, tore off their Red Cross badges. Adelbert S. Hay, United States Consul, notified the Trans-vaal Government that he must report the circumstances to Washington. The Lourenco Marques correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing Wednesday,

"Two hundred and fifty Boers started today from Waterval Onder, marching through the Zoutpanberg District to intercept General Carrington's force.

A Rumor of Interventon.

PARIS, April 18 .- Count Muravieff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is going to join Emperor Nicholas at Mos-cow. This is looked upon here as being possibly connected with some idea of in-

Boers Preparing for a Retreat. LONDON, April 19.—The Morning Post has the following from Bloemfontein,

next Friday, when it is expected that final action will be taken. The bill has attracted much attention in labor circles, being actively urged by the American Fed-eration of Labor, and has been energetically opposed by many large steel, armor, shipbuilding and ammunition concerns doing business with the Government, as the asure will have the effect of fixing an eight-hour day on armor and like commodities and in the building of warships. The amendments today are intended to overcome objections raised during recent extended hearings. One of them is that the act shall not apply to transportation.

on several amendments, all of which will

be reported to the full committee on labor

This is to overcome the objection that goods en route to a factory where Government work was being done might be held up because the train hands did not conform to the eight-hour rule. Another amendment provides that the act shall not apply to goods bought by the Govern-ment in open market. This is to overcome the objection that the eight-hour restric-tion could be carried back to the mines, lumber camps and all points of producing raw material which later goes into Gov-ernment articles. These and other amendments are destined to free the measure from the chief objection brought against it, and some of them were drafted by the Federation of Labor authorities. The action of the subcommittee was not unan imous today in ordering a report.

EARL RUSSELL REMARRIED Wedding Occurred at Reno, Nev., Sunday Last.

RENO, Nev., April 18.-A marriage li-cense was assued to John Francis Stanley Russell and Mollie Cooke in this city Saturday, April 14. They stayed at the Riverside Hotel Saturday night and were married Sunday by District Judge Benja-min Curler. They left Sunday night for the East, their destination being unknown. Molile Cooke's son, a young man of about 23 years of age, was with the couple. They came to Reno from Glenbrook, Nev., a small Summer resort on the shore of Lake Tahoe. Mollie Cooke, the bride, appeared to be a woman of abou 40, and did not have a prepossessing appearance. She told County Clerk Porter, when the couple procured the marriage license, that she was 'over 18." The marriage ceremony was witnessed by A. Holmes and Miss Fernan-

Not Divorced From His First Wife. LONDON, April 18.-The cabled announcement in the marriage columns of the Times this morning of the wedding of Earl Russell to Mollie Cooke, at Reno, Nev., April 15, has created a sensation here, as it appears that Earl Russell, ac-cording to the English law, is still legally married to the first Countess Russell, who is now performing at the Tivoli Music Hall. The Star thinks the announcement, which also appeared in this morning's Standard, may be a hoax, for it says by marrying another woman the head of the noble house would render himself liable to imprisonment for bigamy on his return to England. The matrimonial trouble of the Russells commenced in the course in 1891, when the Countess, who is a daughter of the well-known Lady Scott, applied for a separation from her husband, on the ground of cruelty, which was refused. Four years later, the same petition re-sulted in the defendant nobleman being dated Tuesday:

"In view of the advisability of a relitigation and cross-petitions followed. The treat through Swasiland, emissaries of litigation was ended by the Court of Apthe Boers are now endeavoring to pur-chase secret information concerning cav-still legally married.

HE WANTS THE CANAL

The President Working Earnestly in Its Behalf.

URGED BY COAST DELEGATION

erats Propose Putting Dewey on Tail of Bryan Ticket-Dolliver for Vice-President.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The Oregon Senators and Representatives were in the delegation that called on the President today in advocacy of early action on the Nicaragua Canal bill and to urge his support of each a measure. As a result of their visit, they say they find the outlook much brighter than contemplated, and that the President, far from being opposed to such legislation, is earnessly working in its behalf. The delegation presented their views and pointed out the urgent necessity for early action, showing the great benefits to be derived from such a waterway and how its immediate construction would be most opportune in construction would be most opportune in construction would be most opportune in con-nection with the expected Philippine and Hawaiian trade. They go so far as to assert that the President will heartly support a properly-drawn bill for the canal.

It is understood that no definite assurances were given by the President, but those who conversed with him say that he is on their side and is anxious to see the canal built with all possible consistent

Putting the Bill Through,

Some wonder has been expressed why the same method that was adopted in regard to Hawaii in the last Congress could not be adopted for the purpose of putting not be adopted for the purpose of putting through the Nicaragua Canal bill. The cases are materially alike up to a certain point. The people of the country wanted Hawaii annexed. There was a majority in each house in favor of such annexation. The Speaker of the House, with a half of his lieutenants, was unalterably opposed to Hawalian annexation, and refused, through his committee on rules, to grant time for the consideration of the bill, and it could not be brought up in any other manner. It will be remembered, however, that when the House was so largely in favor of it, General Grosvenor, of Ohio, took the matter in charge and organized a fight that showed conclusively that the House intended to pass the Hawaiian annexation resolution before any other business was transacted. This determination on the part of Grosvenor, backed by the majority, finally forced an arrangement by unanimous consent for the coneidera-tion of the Hawalian bill, and it was con-sidered and passed. Grosvenor's method was to take time in what is known as the "morning hour," and, after consider-ing the bill for an hour, move to go into committee of the whole and keep this go-ing in the House until the bill was considered. The best parliamentarians rec-ognize this can be done, with a large ma-

A Bryan and Dewey Ticket.

Some of the Democrats see a way out by making Dewey the tail of the Bryan ticket. They think this will scoop in his popularity, and at the same time prevent him from running as an independent can-didate. It is said that when Dewey and Bryan meet at the celebration of the battle of Manila, in Chicago, a deal will be fixed up by which Dewey will accept the Vice-Presidency, and all will be harmony

in the Democratic ranks. Dolliver for Vice-President.

There is something in the talk of Repdiliver, o ion today on the final form of the bill, and Presidency on the ticket with McKinley. A great many Republicans think that the nomination of a Middle West man would be more advantageous than the selection of a man from the East. Dolliver's 13 years in Congress has given him a position before the country, and he is a man of a great deal of ability. It is quite likely that the Administration is thinking as-

riously of recommending him. No Sen Mining Permits. In response to many requests to secure permits for mining the sands off the shore of Cape Nome, Representative Tongue has conferred with the Secretary of War in the matter and has been assured that, in view of the recent amendment adopted to the Alaskan bill, no more permits for excavating these sands will nding final action by Congress. The War Department has no right to grant mining rights, and until the Alaskan bill making definite provision for this contingency be-comes a law, it will be impossible for

rights for mining in the sands under the surface of Behring Sea. Miller Getting His Instructions. H. B. Miller, of Eugene, recently appointed Concul to Chung King, China, is in Washington conferring with the State Department and preparing for his new

any persons or corporations to secure

He expects to sail for China about The Interview With the President, WASHINGTON, April 18 .- The state delegations in Congress from the Pacific Coast called on President McKinley today in behalf of the Nicaraguan Canal pro-ject. The President assured them that he was earnestly in favor of the canal, but thought it now would be wise to wait until the Walker Commission should report. He said that it would be very embarrassing

should Congress take some definite action

and the commission afterward make a report against what had already become

the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. HAWAIIA'S GROWING TRADE Largely Increased Exports and Im-

ports Last Year.

He made no particular point about

WASHINGTON, April 18 .- Consul-General Haywood, at Honolulu, has trans-mitted to the State Department the report of the Collector-General of Customs of Hawall for 1859, which provides some interesting figures, concerning the in-creased commercial prosperity of the isl-ands. Goods to the amount of \$15.022.80 were imported from the United States, while the value of the exports to this country amounted to \$22.517,753. Trade with other countries was comparatively slight, although imports to the amount of \$1,774,675 came in from Great Britain. The remainder of the export trade was carried on with China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and Canada. Machinery was im-ported to the amount of \$2,689,278, nearly double the importation during 1898, and ports generally showed a material, and n some cases, a remarkable increase over those of the preceding year. Sugar to the amount of over \$21,000,000 was ex-ported. The rice expertation was greatly below that of 1898. The total exports of the year amounted to \$22,628,741, being an increase of about \$5,000,000 over last year's

Large Importation of Opium. SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.-The largest single importation of oplum to ar-rive in this port was that brought here on the Nippon Maru. The opium is worth \$00,000, and the duty amounts to

trade.