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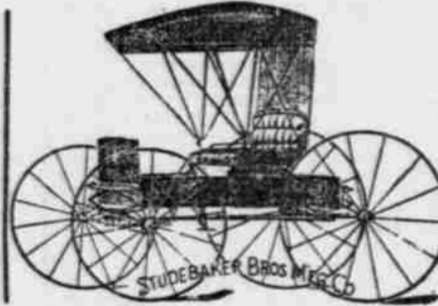
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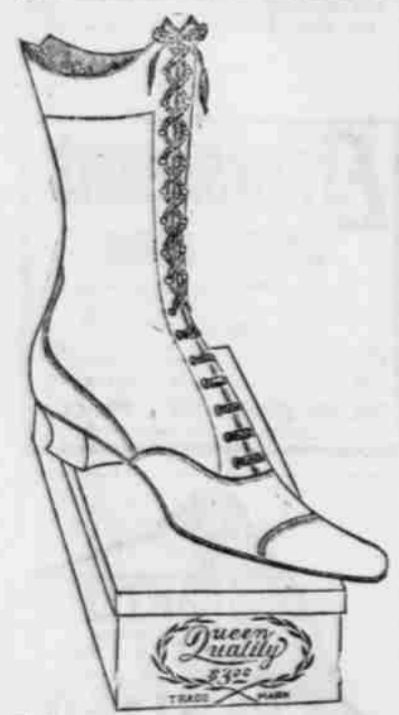
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## NEW BRIGADIER—GENERALS.

Promotions of Colonels Luther H. Hare and J. H. Smith.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The President today appointed Colonel Luther H. Hare, of the Thirty-third Volunteer Infantry (Captain Seventh Cavalry) and Colonel J. H. Smith, of the Fifteenth Infantry, to be Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers in recognition of their distinguished services in the campaign in the Philippines. Other nominations by the President were: C. H. Brockbridge, of Arkansas, to be a commissioner to negotiate with the Indians on the Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek and Seminole Nations, vice A. S. McKennon, resigned.

Thirty-first Infantry—Major L. M. Brett, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain C. P. Bowers, to be Major.

## S. H. H. CLARK DEAD.

Formerly Receiver of the Union Pacific Railway.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—S. H. H. Clark, a director of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, its vice-president and general manager; first vice-president of the Texas & Pacific and the International & Great Northern, and ex-general manager of the Union Pacific, died today at Asheville, N. C. Mr. Clark had been ailing for several years, and since the reorganization of the Union Pacific road had remained in retirement at his residence in this city. He was advised to go to Asheville early in the Spring, but his relatives and friends felt that the end was near. He passed away in the presence of his wife and son. Mr. Clark was in his 68th year.

## LOST IN THE HOUSE

### Proposed Trust Amendment Was Voted Down.

### NOT THE REQUISITE TWO-THIRDS

### Five Democrats Voted for the Resolution and Two Republicans Against It.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The House of Representatives today after a long debate extending over two days, defeated the joint resolution proposing a Constitutional amendment empowering Congress to regulate trusts. It requires a two-thirds vote under the Constitution to adopt an amendment to the Constitution. The vote stood 154, none ill. The affirmative vote, therefore, was an abortive effort of the requisite two-thirds—192. Five Democrats, Campbell (Mont.), Nugent (Mass.), Scudder (N. Y.), Sibley (Penn.), and Thayer (Mass.), and one Republican, Newlands (Nev.), voted with the Republicans for the resolution, and two Republicans, Louder (Cal.), and McCall (Mass.), with the Democrats. These were the only breaks from party lines. The Populists voted solidly against the resolution.

The debate preceding the vote had a strong political flavor throughout and was at times very heated. The features were the closing speeches of De Armond (Dem. Mo.) and Littlefield (Rep. Me.), by their respective sides, and the short speech of McCall (Rep. Mass.) in support of the resolution. McCall has distinguished himself before during this session in opposing the action of his colleagues on the Porto Rican bill. His action in favor of the resolution, and, therefore, attracted the more attention.

### The Debate Resumed.

Without preliminary business at 11 o'clock the House resumed the debate. Owing to the early hour of convening there were few members present, and the debate opened quietly and without incident. Fleming (Dem. Ga.) reiterated the charges that the Republicans had no intention of putting through both Houses either resolution or the Littlefield bill. Hamilton (Rep. Mich.) said if there was to be control of trusts it must be exercised by the Federal Government, and a Constitutional amendment, such as was proposed in the pending resolution, was essential.

Newlands (Sil. Nev.) said he agreed with the minority that the proposed Constitutional amendment was a makeshift intended to meet a political emergency, and without any serious intention of finally being incorporated in the Constitution. But he would vote for it, because he believed the Federal Government should have enlarged powers rather than it should not exercise any power at all. He appealed to Democrats to join in passing the resolution and sending it to the Republican Senate. Let the Senate, he urged, take the responsibility of defeating it.

### About Ohio Politics.

Grosvener (Rep. W.) devoted a few minutes to explaining that the failure of the Ohio Republicans to nominate Attorney General Monnett in Ohio did not indicate that they were opposed to the prosecution of trusts. Mr. Monnett had had two terms and it was the well-established rule that no man should be a candidate for that office a third time. Besides, he said, Mr. Monnett was not a candidate for reelection.

Lentz (Dem. O.) said it was exceedingly pleasant to hear Grosvener apologize for the third time for the treatment of Attorney General Monnett by the Republican party of Ohio. Mr. Monnett, he said, had prosecuted one trust in Ohio, in spite of the temptation of a bribe of \$50,000, and in spite of the fact that the Republican party of the state, Lentz had read an interview of the date of May 19, 1900, with Mr. Monnett, in which he predicted that the Republicans of the state would be punished for their treatment of the trusts.

"Mr. Monnett does not say he was turned down," observed Grosvener. "He knows. He knows that Mr. Monnett was a candidate for Governor as the champion of the people against trusts, yet not a single Republican delegate dared raise his voice in his favor. He got but 25 votes. You have a reputation as a mathematician. Here is a problem for you: If Monnett, for fighting one trust, got only 25 votes, how many votes would he have received if he had fought all the trusts? (Applause and laughter.)"

Pierce (Dem. Tenn.) read a signed interview with General Grosvener, printed some time ago, declaring that a Constitutional amendment was necessary to deal with trusts. After further remarks by Reeves (Rep. Ill.) and Clayton (Dem. N. Y.), De Armond closed the debate for his side with a speech an hour and a half in length. The proposed amendment, he said, bore upon its face irrefutable evidence that it was not intended to be placed in the campaign to delude voters. "I am willing to amend the Constitution," said De Armond, "but I am not willing to amend it so as to take from our states the power they now possess to create and control corporations."

In conclusion, De Armond appealed his Democratic colleagues not to vote for the resolution.

### McCall Against the Resolution.

A surprise was in store for the Republicans when they were informed that McCall yielded to McCall, who said he would vote for the Littlefield bill, but would vote against the resolution.

"The resolution," he said, "brings the promise to the east, but breaks it to the west." (Democratic applause.)

Proceeding, McCall declared that the amendment was more far-reaching than might be supposed at first blush. It might be used to place all individual combinations under the ban. It would strike a deadly blow at individual liberty and might be used to destroy labor organizations. No man should be necessary to try every weapon in the Constitutional arsenal had been exhausted. (Prolonged Democratic applause.)

Cummins (Dem. N. Y.) said: "Under the guise of an effort to destroy trusts, it is really a measure drawn in their interests. It is being used to tide over a Presidential election. It is now alleged that William J. Bryan advocated a Constitutional amendment to down trusts, but this no more resembled the amendment advocated by him than a deck of cards resembles the Bible."

Littlefield closed the debate for the resolution. He contrasted the records of the two parties on the trust question to show that such legislation as had been enacted against trusts had been placed upon the statute books under the auspices of the Republican party. Republican promises, he said, were never outwaded. Democratic promises were never fulfilled.

### The Vote.

The vote was taken by ayes and noes, both sides rising en masse to second the demand for a roll call. Speaker Henderson had his name called when the roll call was concluded, and voted for the resolution, which was defeated, 154 to 192, the requisite two-thirds not having voted for it.

## RUSSIA IS READY.

With 11,000 Men at Taku, She Is Waiting Her Chance.

SHANGHAI, June 1.—Twenty-three warships are now at Taku—nine Russian, three British, three German, three French, two American, two Japanese and one Italian. In addition to their crews, the Russians have on board their ships 11,000 troops from Port Arthur, with field equipment. Fourteen thousand Russian troops are held in readiness at Port Arthur.

### REPORTED BY CONGER.

### Washington Diplomats Say England Is Back of the Treaty.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Minister Conger, at Peking, reports to the State Department today that the arrival of 300 guards for the Legations of Russia, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and the United States has had the effect of improving the situation. He says that Peking is much quieter, but that the Boxers are still active in the surrounding country.

Nothing has been heard from Admiral Kempff, in command of the Newark at Taku, since his last telegram Wednesday announcing the landing of marines at Tien-Tsin.

It is hinted in diplomatic circles that this sudden increase of activity on the part of the Boxers is nothing more than part of a well-conceived plan by England or one of the great European powers to secure a permanent lodgment in Peking. It is further thought that the plan has proved abortive, owing to the alertness of the other European powers represented in Chinese waters.

### Pirates Attack a Steamer.

NEW YORK, June 1.—A dispatch to the Herald from Hong Kong says: "A large steamer has been attacked on the Yangtze River near Chungking by Chinese pirates. An American Captain, named Flag, drove them off. The attack took place at the junction of the great canal from Tien-Tsin."

This indicates that the Boxer movement around Peking is spreading south, but reflective people realize that there is no danger for the community, because the Boxers are not armed. The only danger is to property and isolated foreigners in the interior. The whole movement will collapse with the first efforts to suppress it.

### Tsang-Li-Yamen Apologized.

LONDON, June 2.—The Peking correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Friday, says: "The Government gave every facility for the arrival of the foreign guards. The streets were orderly. The Russians, as well as the French, were forbidden to land Wednesday, but the Tsang-Li-Yamen has apologized, explaining the mistake."

### Marines Arrive at Peking.

SHANGHAI, June 1.—A detachment of over 400 bluejackets from the foreign warships has arrived at Peking.

### PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

### Decrease of Two Million Dollars in the Past Month.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business May 31, the debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to \$1,112,698,811, a decrease for the month of \$1,192,274, which is accounted for by the redemption of bonds. The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest-bearing debt	\$1,025,432,900
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	1,161,830
Debt bearing no interest	295,147,910
Total	\$1,418,396,940

This amount, however, does not include \$78,854,170 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash on hand. The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows:

Reserve fund, gold coin and bullion	150,000,000
Trust funds, gold, silver and United States notes	725,554,170
General fund, gold, silver and United States notes	1,112,698,811
Total	\$1,988,252,981

### Receipts and Expenditures.

The monthly comparative statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States show that during May, 1900, the receipts aggregated \$46,168,953, and the expenditures \$47,361,227, leaving a surplus for the month of \$1,192,274. During the last 11 months of the fiscal year the receipts exceeded the expenditures by \$23,200,000. One year ago there was a deficit for the 11 months of the fiscal year of \$104,600,000.

### Coinage at the Mint.

The monthly statement of the Director of the Mint shows the total coinage at the mint of the United States during May, 1900, to have been \$11,599,992, as follows:

Gold	\$5,322,000
Silver	1,117,800
Minor	5,160,192

### Currency Statement.

The monthly statement of the Controller of the Currency shows that at the close of business May 31, 1900, the total circulation of National bank notes was \$309,485,580, an increase for the year of \$54,843,225, and an increase for the month of \$15,210,543. The circulation based on United States bonds was \$253,089,117, an increase for the year of \$27,782,125, and an increase for the month of \$7,621,955.

### Epidemic of Black Cancer.

NEWPORT, Vt., June 1.—An epidemic of black cancer prevails at West Derby, a suburb of Newport. Three deaths have occurred within the week. The victims had been ill but two days when the fatal symptoms showed. About 50 houses have been quarantined, schools closed, and everything possible is being done to prevent a further spread of the plague.

### Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The Cabinet meeting today was unimportant, and developed nothing of public interest. Appointments to be made in Porto Rico and Hawaii were talked over, and it is thought they will be sent to the Senate not later than tomorrow.

### Fatal Explosion.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 1.—A heavy explosion of chemicals at the Eastman Kodak works, just outside the city, today, wrecked a portion of that building. Foreman Tracy was instantly killed and several others injured.

## BRITISH HOLD BACK

### Roberts Has Not Yet Entered Pretoria.

### POSSIBLY A HITCH SOMEWHERE

### A Boer Force Is Thought to Be Between Johannesburg and the Capital.

LONDON, June 2, 3:35 A. M.—Lord Roberts continues silent regarding Pretoria, probably because he cannot give events from his own personal knowledge. Lord Roberts, where all the news from the Boer side is rehandled, cables that

after are current here, due to the activity of the Boer agents. While one section declares that President Kruger has returned to Pretoria for the purpose of arranging terms of surrender, another asserts that the British have been repulsed outside of Pretoria. Nothing authentic is known regarding Mr. Kruger's whereabouts, or the situation in the Transvaal.

### Warren Repulsed a Boer Force.

CAPE TOWN, May 31.—General Warren, with 300 men, occupied a strong defensive position at Faberfontein, May 29. At dawn he found that he was surrounded, and he was fiercely attacked by 1000 rebels. The horses were stampeded, but the force concentrated and the Boers were repulsed. A small party in a garden continued to fight tenaciously, but evacuated as the charge began, leaving a number of wounded. The British lost 15 killed, including Colonel Spence, and 30 wounded.

### Boers in Senekal District.

WINTERSBURG, May 31.—After considerable fighting, the Boers with two guns and several Maxim-Nordenfledts, are making a plucky stand eight miles east of Senekal.

## TRADE WILL EXPAND

### Dewey on the Annexation of the Philippines.

### COAST WILL BE HELPED MOST

### The Admiral Refutes the Idea of the Bryanites—Rural Free Delivery in Oregon.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Representative Tongue was talking with Admiral Dewey today on the effect of the battle of Manila on the Pacific Coast, and in the course of his talk the Admiral said: "The annexation of the Philippine Islands will be of great benefit to the Pacific Coast and the whole United States, but the Coast more than any other section. Why, have you noticed the enormous increase in trade? It is wonderful, and will keep growing."

There is no question about Dewey being an expansionist, and the talk of his running on an anti-expansion ticket with Bryan is consequently absurd.

### Rural Free Delivery in Oregon.

Representative Tongue has been notified that upon his recommendation free rural delivery will be established in the vicinity of Shedd, Linn County, Or., to begin June 11. The papers being filed a similar service would have been established at Newberg and Dayton. He also secured an additional letter carrier for Salem.

### Oregon's Civil War Claims.

The sundry civil bill contains a provision relating to state claims, which includes the long-delayed claims of Oregon and California for amounts expended during the Civil War. Officials of the Government directed to adjust, compromise and settle with the states which are reported to Congress. The claim of Oregon amounts to \$355,152.

### Senator Simon Coming Home.

Senator Simon will probably leave for home immediately upon the adjournment of Congress, and his alternate will serve in his place at the Philadelphia convention. The Senator desires to attend to business that has been accumulating at home.

When Representative Tongue was in Richmond with the river and harbor committee, he conversed with a number of the leading Democrats of Oregon and California for amounts expended during the Civil War. Officials of the Government directed to adjust, compromise and settle with the states which are reported to Congress. The claim of Oregon amounts to \$355,152.

### Death of the Silver Issue.

One of the leading Democratic papers of the East, a gold paper by the way, the Baltimore Sun, suggests that it is utterly impossible to elect a Democratic President if the party stands by the 16 to 1 foolishness, which seems to be determined upon, but adds that the way to rebuke the McKinley administration is to elect a Democratic House. This is very well in theory, but it is not likely to work in practice. The same voters which will vote for Bryan, a number of whom will vote for McKinley. Others stated that they would work earnestly for the election of Bryan, should he be nominated, in order to keep the party together on the color question. There was a difference of opinion manifested as to whether McKinley would carry the capital of the old Confederacy, but all agreed that the vote would be very close. Personally, the President is very popular among the Democrats of Virginia.

### Republicans outside of Multnomah County find it especially irritating to hear rabid Populist and Democratic partisans gloating over the prospect that the Republican cause may sustain defeat in Multnomah through the assistance of those who are professedly Republicans. If the outcome is one way, they will be depressed. If the outcome is the other way, they will rejoice. Why?

CHARLES B. MOORES.

## REBUKE TO REPUBLICAN TREACHERY



### OREGON-CITY, May 30.—(To the Editor.)—Will any Republican in Multnomah County, who is now supporting the Independent or Fusion ticket in that county, please explain why it is that every Populist crank and every Free-Silver Democrat in this county and elsewhere in the Willamette Valley is praying for the success of that ticket? Is it because they think the defeat of the regular Republican ticket will help to perpetuate the gold standard and encourage the sentiment at large in favor of expansion, or is it because they see in the defeat of the regular Republican ticket encouragement for the enemies of the National Administration, and corresponding advantage to the cause of Bryan and Aguirre?

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CHARLES B. MOORES.

### communication with Pretoria is now suspended.

Some messages by courier have reached Lourenco Marques, but none of later date than Wednesday. These assert that the burghers are in a state of panic and that Pretoria is being controlled by a vigilance committee. Lourenco Marques again sends the report that President Kruger has been captured.

### JAPANESE IMMIGRANTS.

### Special Inspector at Tacoma Does Not Think They Are So Bad.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Robert Watchorn, Supervising Special Immigrant Inspector at Tacoma, Wash., in a telegram to Commissioner-General Powderly, received today, states that two steamships have arrived at Victoria, B. C., within the last two days with 500 Japanese immigrants, destined for the United States, presumably to avoid possible deportation. The inspection of the arrivals by the so-called invasion of Japanese, and by public meetings, newspaper criticisms and discussions in the meetings of workingmen's unions, an anti-Japanese sentiment is being cultivated very thoroughly, and all political conventions, without regard to party, recently held on this Coast and in adjacent states, have vigorously declared in favor of restricting or prohibiting Japanese immigration. In discussing this matter in a subsequent letter, Mr. Watchorn says:

"Despite a general public outcry against this so-called invasion of Japanese, I am quite unable to identify myself with the publicly expressed sentiment that it is an unmitigated evil. The cleanliness of the average Japanese immigrant, the abundance and condition of wearing apparel, the amount of cash he possesses, the diversified industries they present, their numerous and widely separated destinations, their health and youthfulness, all tend, in my opinion, to deprive the so-called influx of much misconsidered danger to the peace and welfare of society. Nevertheless, it is quite apparent that there is some unlawful immigration being conducted as a purely commercial enterprise."

### To Restore Kirkman's Rank.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The House committee on military affairs reported in favor of authorizing the President to restore George W. Kirkman to his rank as Captain in the Army, thus overcoming the effect of a court-martial and dismissal at Manila. The demission grew out of a disturbance while Captain Kirkman was not on duty. The committee, therefore, reports that, in view of past gallant service, the officer should be restored.

### General Rundle has succeeded in driving off the Federals, thus permitting the unopposed re-occupation of Lindwood.

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### Porter and the Cuban Tariff.

After the experience the Harrison Administration had with Robert P. Porter as Director of the Census, it is rather surprising that Porter should have been selected by the present Administration for the important work in Cuba, such as the revision of the tariff. It was stated at the time Porter was appointed Superintendent of the Census, 10 years ago, that he was selected for the sole reason that he was the one man who would make a report favorable to the protected interests of the country, and that he could manage any set of statistics to that end. Being a high protective tariff man, he might have been selected to revise the tariff in Cuba because he would revise it on protected lines. Of course any revision he made had no effect on goods coming from Cuba into this country, but it was upon goods going into Cuba solely.

As the other scandals are developing, it is found that Porter's name is rung in connection with his revising the tariff, and also his further connection with the big railroad schemes. The War Department found it necessary to revise Porter's revision, because it was found that it was not drawn on lines tending to the best interests of the Cubans. The Porter appointment was one of the mistakes that should have been avoided. Rathbone was a good officer. Perhaps some of the other men were good men, but there was no necessity for selecting Porter for any part in the present Administration, for his record as Census Director was known.

### The Marietta Explosion.

MARIETTA, O., June 1.—The explosion of nitroglycerine at the Kelly well, east of the city, the all-absorbing topic, and the details are of a most horrible nature. The correct list of killed and wounded is as follows:

Killed—William Watson, Marietta; Thomas Daniels, farmer; Harrison Sparks, farmer; William Carpenter, Sr., farmer; Herman Spears, farmer.

Fatally injured—James Spears, Dawson Stoelar, Henry Stoelar.

Seriously wounded—John Stoelar, Walter Daniels.