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CHOATE ON LINCOLN

The Ambassador's Lecture in Edinburgh.

CAREER OF THE GREAT AMERICAN

Romance of the Backwoodsman's Life—The Emancipator as a Lawyer—Roseberry's Tribute.

EDINBURGH, Nov. 13.—Joseph H. Choate, States Ambassador to Great Britain, this evening delivered the inaugural lecture at the Philosophical Institution of Edinburgh, taking as his theme "The Career and Character of Abraham Lincoln." Lord Roseberry, who presided, introduced Mr. Choate as follows:

"Mr. Choate is one of that choice succession of men whom the United States has sent to this country. He has endeared himself to us in a remarkable degree by his brilliant and genial qualities. For his discourse he has selected one of the most interesting subjects in the range of possibility, the great man whom he personally knew in the flesh, Abraham Lincoln."

Mr. Choate said in part:

"When you asked me to deliver the inaugural address on this occasion, I recognized that I owed this compliment to the fact that I was the official representative of America, and in selecting a subject I ventured to think that I might interest you for an hour in a brief study in popular government, as illustrated by the life of the most democratic of Americans. I therefore offer no apology for asking your attention to Abraham Lincoln—to his unique character and the parts he bore in two important achievements of modern history—the preservation of the integrity of the American Union and the emancipation of the colored race."

"During his brief term of power he was probably the object of more abuse, vilification and ridicule than any other man in the world; but when he fell by the hand of an assassin, at the very moment of his stupendous victory, all the nations of the earth vied with one another in paying homage to his character, and the 36 years that have elapsed have established his place in history as one of the great benefactors, not of his own country alone, but of the human race."

"Fiction can furnish no match for the romance of his life, and biography will be searched in vain for a more interesting vicissitudes of fortune, so great power and glory won out of such humble beginnings and adverse circumstances."

Mr. Choate then entered upon a rather detailed story of the early life and privations of Abraham Lincoln, his struggles in the study and practice of the law. He said:

"My professional brethren will naturally ask me how could this rough backwoodsman, whose youth had been spent in the forest or on the farm and fatigued without culture, training, education or study, by the random selection of a wing of a few miscellaneous law books, become a learned and accomplished lawyer. Well, he never did. He never would have earned his salt as a writer for the Signal, nor have won a place as advocate in the Court of Sessions, where the technique of the profession has reached its highest perfection, and a century of learning and precedent are involved in the equipment of a lawyer. Dr. Holmes, when asked by an anxious young mother, when should her education as a child begin? replied: 'Madam, at least two centuries before it is born.' And so I am sure it is with the Scots lawyer."

"But not so in Illinois in 1840. Between 1830 and 1850 its population increased 20-fold, and when Lincoln began practicing law in Springfield in 1837, life in Illinois was very crude and simple, and so were the requirements of the administration of justice. Books and libraries were scarce. But the people loved justice, upheld the law and followed the courts, and soon found their favorites among the advocates. The fundamental principles of common law, as set forth by Blackstone and Chitty, were not so difficult to acquire, and brains, common sense, force of character, tenacity of purpose, ready wit and power of speech did the rest and supplied all the deficiencies of learning."

Mr. Choate spoke at length of Lincoln's political ambitions, and how he mastered every obstacle as it arose before him, and by the extraordinary training of his youth found himself particularly fitted for the work he was called upon to perform. Many notable persons were in the audience, and Mr. Choate was frequently applauded. Lord Roseberry, replying to a vote of thanks for presiding, said:

"Lincoln was one of the great figures of the 19th century. To me it has also seemed that he was the second founder of the great Republic. His strength rested on two rocks—unflinching principle and limitless common sense. One distinguishing feature that distinguished him from all the other great men of history was his immediate character. He was a palisade, the casket being carried by porters, who will attend until the interment in the family plot in Sleepy Hollow."

NO CABINET CHANGE

McKinley Asks the Members to Remain With Him.

MEETING WAS A LOVE FEAST

Several of the Ministers Hold Their Present Positions at a Great Financial Sacrifice.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—President McKinley today announced clearly and forcefully to the members of his Cabinet his decision that they should all remain with him during the four years of his coming Administration. His wishes were made known in an extended speech at the Cabinet meeting in the White House today, which was attended by all of the members present. While there were no definite pledges from any of

REAPPORTIONMENT BILL

Census Figures Will Be Ready When Congress Meets.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Director of the Census Merriam was at the White House today. He called the attention of the President to the fact that the figures on the population of the United States, the total of which had already been announced, are in such shape that they will be at the disposition of Congress when it meets, for any action it may desire to take on the reapportionment bill. The reapportionment following the count of the 12th census will become operative by law in 1903.

"Senator Davis passed a comfortable day. He is more restless tonight. Temperature 98; pulse 104."

THE DEAD COPPER KING

Marion Dury's Remains Will Be Buried in Montana.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The body of Marion Dury remained today in the reception room of the hotel intended to make his home, 75 Fifth avenue. Many visitors left their cards there with expressions of their grief, and the family received telegrams of condolence from Dury's friends in the West. A religious mass will be celebrated at St. Patrick's Cathedral tomorrow at noon, and the burial will be in Montana. The remains will be taken to the West by W. Mackay, Henry H. Rogers, William I. Bull, Hugh J. Grant, John A. Sullivan, H. V. Parsons and William Scanlon.

POPULAR BLUFF HORROR

Another Body Found in the Ruins of the Burned Hotel.

POPULAR BLUFF, Mo., Nov. 13.—A party search for the ruins of the burned Gifford House was made today, but only one unidentified body was recovered. The debris is still burning, and the intense heat has retarded the work of the searchers. It is now considered certain that five more bodies lie buried beneath the ruins, for the nauseating odor of charred flesh comes from five different spots. It is given out authoritatively by Night Clerk Swain that every one of the 45 rooms in the house were occupied Sunday night, while the register contains only 14 names. It is said that the management was not particular in having the guests register when they came in during the night. Winslow Stone and Etta Hargrove, whose injuries were pronounced fatal, are still alive. The rest of the injured are recovering slowly. Eugene Dalton, who it was thought had lost his life in the fire, has been located at Hot Springs, Ark. It is

ENGLAND TO BORROW

Must Raise Money for War Expenses.

BAD NEWS FOR TAXPAYERS

Transvaal Mineowners to Bear Part of the Cost—Objection to Mining Loan in America.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The early calling of Parliament, with the object of securing for the Government further borrowing powers to meet the expenses of the South African and Chinese situations has caused much comment in the money market. It is understood that the Government has already borrowed £3,000,000 from the Bank of England, and further operations of this kind would be imprudent and would depress the money market. It is quite impossible to forecast what amount the Chancellor of the Exchequer will find it necessary to borrow. The general expectation is that the figures will be somewhere between £25,000,000 and £30,000,000. A strong feeling is expressed against placing a portion of the loan in the United States.

It is argued that when the American want gold they have only to send gold back to England, thus depleting the gold reserves, and it is contended that there is ample British capital seeking investment to meet all the requirements of the Government. One suggestion in the market yesterday was that an issue might be made of a Transvaal loan for £20,000,000 or £25,000,000, the interest guaranteed by the British Government. It is evident that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has no easy task before him. In his speech at Bristol he said that he had desired to resign, but had been persuaded to remain in office. South African capitalists are protesting against the Transvaal being saddled with the cost of the war, while British taxpayers are equally anxious to have the mines bear the burden.

Bad News for English Taxpayers.
LONDON, Nov. 13.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking this evening in Bristol, said it would not be his privilege in the next budget to relieve taxpayers. He wished would say that he was not about to increase the burden, but the Government's expenditure had been enormous, especially in China and South Africa. He declared emphatically, however, that the wealth of the Transvaal would have to bear part of the South African expense.

"Of course," said Sir Michael, "we must not spell the future of the Transvaal by attempting to impose upon it a greater burden than it could reasonably bear. That would be cutting our own throats. Therefore, the British taxpayers must necessarily bear a large part of the cost of the war."

He also emphasized the fact that the maintenance of a strong army and navy would involve a further considerable expenditure.

STRUCK A RICH STREAK

Another Great Strike in the Cripple Creek District.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., Nov. 13.—One of the greatest strikes ever made in the famous Cripple Creek gold mining district has just been uncovered in the property of the Gold Bond Consolidated Mines Company on Gold Hill, in which Charles N. Miller, of this city, is the principal owner. The discovery of a narrow streak of the ore body runs as high as 100,000 per ton, while the vein from which this assay was taken, exclusive of the rich streak, has yielded to a width of four feet and has given an average assay of \$300 to \$500 per ton. The great strike has created the most intense excitement in mining circles.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS

- Federal Government.
President McKinley asks the members of the Cabinet to remain with him for four years. Page 1.
- Industrial Commission bears testimony on labor strikes and work stoppages. Page 2.
- Review of work of life-saving service for past fiscal year. Page 2.
- Philippines.
Indemnity claims by Philippine corporations will be submitted to Congress. Page 2.
- Director of Posts Valle reports on the Philippine postal service. Page 2.
- China.
The stability of the concert of the powers against the London treaty. Page 2.
- Japanese troops in China disappear. Page 2.
- Indiscriminate execution of Chinese officials may have a bad effect. Page 2.
- Foreign.
Ambassador Choate lectured on Lincoln at Edinburgh. Page 1.
- Brazil and Argentina may force Chile to grant Bolivia's demands. Page 2.
- Baroness von Kettler is invited to Germany. Page 2.
- British taxes will be increased. Page 2.
- The treaty of Paris was denounced at the Spanish-American Congress. Page 2.
- Domestic.
Rival conventions of the K. of L. met in Birmingham, Ala. Page 2.
- Santa Fe telegraphers were on strike for half an hour. Page 2.
- Terry McCoover defeated Kid Root at Tattersall's, Chicago. Page 2.
- A defalcation causes the failure of a New York brokerage firm. Page 2.
- Political.
A bill to disfranchise negroes was introduced in the Georgia Legislature. Page 2.
- The Kentucky election returns will be canvassed December 2. Page 2.
- John R. Rogers tells of the elements that worked for his success in Washington. Page 4.
- All Oregon has good reason to support great exposition in Portland in 1902. Page 4.
- Union labor makes a demand for state positions in Washington under new regime. Page 4.
- An Idaho dam has tragically resulted in the death of two men. Page 4.
- Commercial and Marine.
New York stock market still in panicky condition. Page 11.
- Spokane Pacific will retain control of Pacific Mail. Page 10.
- Steamship Empress of Japan sailed. Page 10.
- Local.
Prospects for Christmas trade and general business never were better. Page 12.
- Under O. R. M. "happiest western business" institute will be held this month. Page 2.
- East Side man narrowly escapes death from an inflated boat. Page 2.
- Oregon's exports this year are the lowest on record. Page 2.



THE AMBASSADOR TO THE COURT OF ST. JAMES, WHO LECTURED ON LINCOLN AT EDINBURGH, YESTERDAY.