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THE MINNESOTA SENATOR. APACHE KID DEAD.
Notorious Indian Met His Fate While Hiding in Mexico.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 22.—There was no material change in the condition of United States Senator Davis today. For several days his food has consisted of egg-nogs, cocoa and other easily digested foods. Naturally his almost constant delirium interferes materially with his ability to accept nourishment, and his attendants fear the result of this condition. The kidney lesion yields scarcely at all to treatment, though the depletion of the system has been partially stayed. The bulletin issued by Dr. Stone at 8:30 o'clock this evening is as follows:
"Senator Davis has been somewhat stronger and more quiet today. Temperature 98, pulse 112, respiration 24."
As compared with the bulletin issued this afternoon, his temperature is slightly lower, while both pulse and respiration are higher.

WELCOME ROBBERS

Paul Kruger Lands on French Soil.

MARSEILLES' RECEPTION

Only Unpleasant Incident Caused by Englishmen.

THREW SMALL COINS AT OOM PAUL

The ex-President of the Transvaal Declares His People Will Never Surrender.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 22.—Today proved a triumph for Mr. Kruger such as even the Boer delegates and his most ardent admirers failed to anticipate. The delirium of enthusiasm which marked every step of his progress from the time he landed until the hotel was reached was a revelation, even to the people of Marseilles themselves. It fully equaled if it did not surpass, the frantic demonstration of patriotism with which France opened her arms to Major Marchand at Toulon on his return from Fashoda. An assembly of such masses, exceeding even the most sanguine estimate, might perhaps be partly explained by the ceremonious obsequies of the Bishop of Marseilles, including an imposing religious procession from the cathedral, but nothing can minimize the spontaneous explosion of sentiment displayed toward Mr. Kruger by the entire population of the first port and one of the largest cities of France.

Yet the grandeur of this demonstration perhaps ranks in importance to the emotional and enthusiastic reception which Mr. Kruger delivered in a low voice, but one vibrating with emotion, accompanied by energetic gestures of the right hand, stirring the hearts of the within hearts. The last sentences of his declaration were uttered with a vigor and a decision which bore out his reputation as to the incarnation of iron and stubbornness. His words, the delivery of a declaration of such far-reaching importance testifies to the independence of his character, as it came as a surprise to his political advisers. He announced to the world this morning that he was not going to make any compromise with the English, and that he would never again be a man, woman and child in the Transvaal.

One Unfortunate Incident.
The unfortunate occurrence at the hotel on the main boulevard alone marred the character of the demonstration, which up to that time had been unanimously and exclusively a tribute of sympathy and admiration. "Vive Kruger," "Vive les Boers," and "Vive la liberte," were the cries that formed a hurricane of cheering and shouting on the city. Unfortunately the high respectable foolishness of half a dozen persons in throwing small coins into the crowd as Mr. Kruger passed, had the effect of exciting an anti-British outburst, which it needed all the promptitude and energy of the police to prevent becoming a serious disturbance. The local remarks on the part of the crowd in a state of slight while at one time a procession, several thousand strong, marched in the direction of the British Consulate, shouting, "Down with the English," and raising other threatening cries. The result was that a strong body of police was compelled to disperse the demonstrators, although it was not necessary to make any arrests, save a few temporary arrests. Throughout the evening, however, large bands of students and other youths marched up and down in front of Mr. Kruger's hotel, and the hotel which was the scene of the unfortunate incident, cheering in chorus for Mr. Kruger and the Transvaal and denouncing England. These demonstrations were more noisy than dangerous, and the police wisely left them to relieve their feelings by shouting instead of interfering with them, which might have created disorder.

The incident was the main topic of conversation this evening, and indignation was universally and vigorously expressed, but the adult better classes did not seem to magnify its importance. The Mayor immediately on hearing of what had occurred, issued vigorous instructions for the discovery and prosecution of the culprits.

Every one expressed astonishment at the robust and healthy appearance of Mr. Kruger, considering his advanced age. He walked firmly, leaning but lightly upon his cane, and his bearing was that of a man in the landau in which he drove with Dr. Leyds and MM. Paulist and Thoural. The landau was followed by five carriages containing Boer officials, and these were followed by six others conveying the officers of the Gelderland and the members of the Marseilles reception committee, all forming a procession headed by various societies, with banners and escorted by a large police force.

Mr. Kruger repeatedly acknowledged the acclamations of the crowds that filled the sidewalks and balconies of the houses, black with lighters, waving hats and handkerchiefs. At several points along the route bouquets were presented to him, and on the balcony of the Military Club stood a group of officers in gala uniforms, who joined in the ovation. On arriving at the hotel, Mr. Kruger's ears were greeted with the strains of the Dutch hymn, played by a local band, while the standard-bearers drew up in two ranks at the entrance and waved the standards as Mr. Kruger, bareheaded, passed between them to his apartments.

elastic people cheered him until he withdrew to his rooms, which he found filled with bouquets and garlands presented by his admirers.
The Prefect and Mayor then called to pay their respects, the latter, M. Flaissieres, making an eloquent speech in sympathy with the Boers. Mr. Kruger replied briefly, declaring how deeply he had been touched by the unexpected warmth of his reception in Marseilles, and by the sympathy of the people.
After luncheon and a little repose, Mr. Kruger descended to the hall of the hotel, where he received the delegations. He sat in a gilded chair immediately in front of the fireplace, Dr. Leyds and Messrs. Fischer and Wessels standing near him. Dr. Leyds briefly interpreted the addresses of the various speakers, but it was evident that Mr. Kruger was fatigued and found a great strain to follow the gestures of the orators speaking in a language unintelligible to him, but he listened attentively, with his hand to his ear, as Dr. Leyds gave him a gist of what had been said. Eventually, becoming fatigued, he asked that the other addresses be presented to him in writing, and then withdrew again to his

apartments, where he passed the evening quietly, receiving no one.

Dr. Leyds invited him at the banquet given in his honor, where all the Boer officials and members of the provincial committee were present, and he raised my glass in honor of her worthy president, M. Loubet.
"I am fatigued and am in mourning. Moreover, I never attend banquets. Otherwise, I should have liked to spend a few days with you, and to see the city which I shall never forget the warm welcome I have had in your beautiful city. Your reception of me has surpassed all I could have expected, even from the city which gave France her admirable national hymn, that 'Marseillaise' which is the song of all peoples whose independence is threatened and who are struggling against invaders."
"I would that your acclamation could have been heard by all those Boers in arms who are encamped in our mountains to the bottom of their hearts. I thank you in their behalf. Could I have been with you, I should have also expressed my thanks to all France, and would have raised my glass in honor of her worthy president, M. Loubet."
Dr. Leyds then said: "In the name of President Kruger, I have the honor to drink to the health of the President of the French Republic."
Mr. Kruger will leave for Paris at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning, remaining one night on route, at Dijon. A reception has been arranged.

KRUGER'S ARRIVAL.
Scene at the Landing at Marseilles and the ex-President's Speech.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 22.—Paul Kruger, ex-President of the South African Republic, landed here at 10:45 A. M. The scene at the landing place was an animated one. The docks of all the steamers in the Lyons Basin were crowded with sightseers. The crowd swelled to great proportions as the news spread through the city that the Gelderland had entered the harbor. A cold northwest wind, which set in during the night, cleared away yesterday morning, covered the harbor with a fresh but with bright sunshine. The inner harbor was all the gayer for the decorations of a number of French vessels which arrived yesterday, covered with multi-colored flags and pennants, among which Boer flags were prominently displayed.
The Gelderland was sighted several miles out at sea, and Dr. Leyds and Messrs. Fischer and Wessels, an interpreter, and Dr. Van Hammel immediately proceeded to the Dutch warship in a steam launch and boarded her. A conference between Boer leaders and the Gelderland was held on the deck, while the Gelderland was slowed down behind the Island of the Chateau d'If. She remained there until 10 A. M., when she steamed into the outer harbor, firing a salute of 13 guns, to which a strong battery replied.
A flotilla of pleasure steamboats and rowboats cruised around the Gelderland immediately after she had reached her moorings, their occupants cheering for Mr. Kruger and the Boers. The reception committee, of which Senator Paulist was the president, had been waiting in the cold, damp morning air for two hours, with the boat from the Gelderland landed Dr. van Hammel, the bearer of a message, saying Mr. Kruger could not land for two hours. The messenger explained that the commander of the Gelderland, before Mr. Kruger left Dutch territory (otherwise the Dutch warship) desired to render him the honors due to a President of the South African Republic, and the commander also wished the officers and crew of the Gelderland to take a solemn farewell of Mr. Kruger, who would leave the ship of a guard of honor drawn up on her dock. For this ceremony the sailors were to don their full dress, which would involve a delay of a couple of hours.
This message dumfounded the members of the committee, who were unable to conceal their annoyance as they recognized that such delay would dislocate all the arrangements and lead to the dispersal of the immense concourse along the route. The president of the committee thereupon explained the situation to

the general principle of direct nominations by the voter. These are the questions asked by The Oregonian:
Are you in favor of primary reform?
Are you in favor of direct primary nominations and abandonment of the present system of bosses, delegates and conventions?
Will you pledge yourself to vote for direct primary nominations, and oppose any scheme of pretended reform, really designed to perpetuate the existing system?
If you are opposed to direct primary nominations, will you please state your reasons?
If you have a definite plan in mind or bill formulated, will you please outline it for the readers of The Oregonian?
The replies are appended.

HE IS IN FAVOR OF IT.
Does Not Hesitate to Promise to Support a Good Bill.
PORTLAND, Nov. 22.—(To the Editor.)—I am in favor of primary reform. I am in favor of direct primary nominations and abandonment of the present system of bosses, delegates and conventions. I will pledge myself to vote for direct primary nominations, and oppose any scheme of pretended reform. I have no definite plan in mind or bill formulated.
GEORGE H. CATTANACH, Representative of Gilliam, Grant, Sherman, Wasco and Wheeler.

A GREAT IMPROVEMENT.
Heartily in Favor of the Primary Movement.
LORANE, Or., Nov. 22.—(To the Editor.)—I am heartily in favor of the movement having for its end the substitution of the primary method of selecting candidates in place of the present system of conventional nominations.
I believe it would be a vast improvement over the present method, and I will cordially support any practicable measure having this end in view. I have no definite plan of action in mind and have not as yet framed any bill embodying the proposed reform. IVAN McQUEEN, Representative for Lane County.

SURELY FOR BETTER THINGS.
Will Use All Legitimate Means to Secure a Fair Measure.
TILLAMOOK, Or., Nov. 22.—(To the Editor.)—First—I am in favor of primary reform.
Second—I am in favor of direct primary nominations and all the good implied thereby.
Third—at the coming session of the Legislature I shall by my vote and every other legitimate means help to secure the passage of a law which shall bring about a genuine reform in this matter.
Fourth—I have not formulated a bill.
B. L. EDDY, Representative for Yamhill and Tillamook.

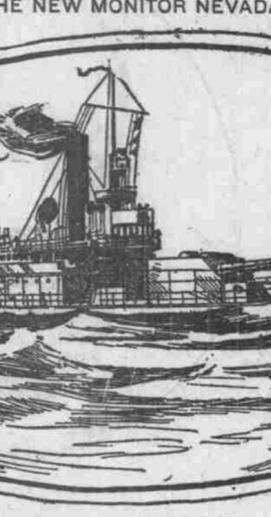
RETIRE THE BOSSSES.
Any Genuine Proposal for Reform Ought to Be Supported.
BAKER CITY, Or., Nov. 22.—(To the Editor.)—Primary, or any other, reform should commend itself to any one. If direct primary nominations will operate to place before the electors such nominees as the major portion of such electors desire to stand for the various offices, and will not operate to defeat that end, that system would result in the perpetual retirement of the boss system and to consider it in the Legislative Assembly would be a waste of valuable time. I have no bill formulated relating to primary nominations. Others have given this matter great consideration and are

TO KILL OFF BOSSISM

Legislators Earnestly for Direct Primary Reform.

THEY HAVE NO PET SCHEMES
But All Declare in Favor of the Principle That the Voter Should Rule in Party Matters.

THE NEW MONITOR NEVADA.



WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Monitor No. 8, formerly known as the Connecticut, building at Bath, Me., has been renamed the Nevada by Secretary of the Navy. The monitor is a new design, and is the largest of its kind ever built in this country. She has a beam of 50 feet, a mean draught of 12 feet 6 inches, and must make an trial a speed of 15 knots.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—(To the Editor.)—I am in favor of primary reform. I am in favor of direct primary nominations and abandonment of the present system of bosses, delegates and conventions. I will pledge myself to vote for direct primary nominations, and oppose any scheme of pretended reform. I have no definite plan in mind or bill formulated.
GEORGE H. CATTANACH, Representative of Gilliam, Grant, Sherman, Wasco and Wheeler.

LET VOTERS EXPRESS THEIR WILL.
They Should Have a Fair Chance in the Primaries.
WESTON, Or., Nov. 22.—(To the Editor.)—First, I am very emphatically in favor of direct primary nomination and will do all I can honorably to bring about a law to give the voters of the State of Oregon a fair and honest opportunity to express their will at the primaries or the polls, and am positively opposed to bosses, lulls and trickery.
GEORGE W. PROBSTEL, State Senator of Umatilla County.

TO ERADICATE BOSSISM.
In Favor of Any Measure to Defeat Scheming Politicians.
ROSEBURG, Or., Nov. 22.—(To the Editor.)—I am in favor of any measure that will curtail the influence of scheming and designing politicians and eradicate bossism from our politics.
A. C. MASTERS, Senator for Douglas County.

THE MOST DIRECT WAY.
But the Bosses Will Do Their Utmost, Anyhow.
ANTELOPE, Or., Nov. 22.—(To the Editor.)—To your question: Yes.
To your second—it certainly seems to me the most direct way of getting the choice of the people by direct primary nomination, but I am afraid you will find the bosses on hand at the primaries. I would be willing to support any measure which would be an improvement over the present method.
F. H. MCGIBBEN, Representative for Crook, Latta, Klamath and Wasco Counties.

REFORM WITHIN THE PARTY.
Any Measure Defective, But Experience a Good Teacher.
WOODBURN, Or., Nov. 22.—(To the Editor.)—I am in favor of primary reform. To the question: "Are you in favor of direct primary nominations and abandonment of the present system of bosses, delegates and conventions?" answer, yes, within the party.
I will pledge myself, on the above lines, to vote for direct primary nominations and oppose any scheme of pretended reform, really designed to perpetuate the existing system.
No, I have no thoroughly defined plan, and think any measure will be defective at first, but I hope a good start may be made at the coming session. Experience will remedy defects. J. M. FOOTE, Representative for Marion County.

PLEGGED TO MAKE A CHANGE.
Will Vote For Any Measure Designed to Achieve Results.
PORTLAND, Or., Nov. 22.—(To the Editor.)—First—Yes, I am in favor of primary reform.
Second—I am in favor of a direct primary law. I want to see a law enacted that will give the people an opportunity of selecting their officers instead of officers being foisted upon the people by the manipulation of bosses and machine politics.
Third—I pledged myself to primary reform and reform in all matters in the administration of this state, and our county, before the election, and I do not

more competent to frame such a measure. But I am sure that all the members of the Legislature will scrutinize a bill relating to that subject with great care and pleasure, if the political parties were more equally represented in the Oregon Legislature more satisfactory work might be expected in this particular respect, as well as in all other respects. In conclusion, I will say, it is my opinion that the more nearly any and all matters are brought in touch with the electors, the better it will be for the public. The further they are moved from the electors, the more flourishing it will be for the political boss and the patriot who always wants something, in other words, the great third house.
WILLIAM SMITH, Senator for Malheur, Baker and Harney.

BRIGHT FOR OREGON

40-Foot Channel For Columbia Favorably Considered.

BY RIVER AND HARBOR COMMITTEE
Chairman Burton Thinks It Will Become a Part of Bill—Other State Improvements Discussed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The decision of the river and harbor committee to meet next Monday, will probably hasten the return of Representative Tongue to Washington, as Oregon interests, especially the project for the deep-water channel at the mouth of the Columbia, will make his presence at the sessions of the committee very desirable.
The committee on commerce will also meet the last of next week, which will probably necessitate Senator McMillen's presence earlier than he anticipated.
Chairman Burton, of the river and harbor committee, said today that the probabilities were, that in preparing the bill provisions would be made for the repeal of the Yaquina project, as it now stands and the repeal of the boat-railway project as well. He said there was a possibility of some provisions for canal locks at The Dalles, to take the place of the boat railway, or at least for the preliminary work in that direction. The repeal of both these projects was inserted in the bill two years ago, but was stricken out in the Senate.
Burton says there is good reason to believe that the project for the 40-foot channel at the mouth of the Columbia will become a part of the bill, as it is highly recommended.

RELEASE OF ALSTARTER.

Philippine Insurgents Voluntarily Gave Up Their Prisoners.
MANILA, Nov. 22.—Lieutenant Frederick W. Alstetter, United States Engineer, who was captured by the insurgents early last September, north of San Isidro, has been released. He entered the American garrison at Gahan, Province of Nueva Ecija, Tuesday evening, his appearance there being a great surprise, as Aguinaldo's order for the release of American soldiers included only enlisted men. He will start for Manila tomorrow.

A detachment of 300 men from Companies E and M, Twenty-fifth Infantry, colored, under Captain O'Neil, made a clever capture of 20 insurgents with 100 rounds of ammunition, in a camp east of San Mariano, which the Americans charged at daylight. Among the rifles captured were a few Krags-Forgmans, which the insurgents had recently secured. Several of the Filipinos were wounded.
Captain Gulick, with 25 men of the Forty-second Infantry, had a sharp encounter with insurgents concealed in a bookhouse near Binorangan. The insurgents fired a volley from 30 rifles, on the approach of the Americans, wounding two, one mortally. The firing then came out on both sides. With nine men Captain Gulick swam the river, gained the hillsides, routed the enemy and incidentally killed several bolomen. The same party, with a score of comrades, drove the insurgents from Bulaanan, where they were entrenched. The detachment killed 14 and captured five in two days.
Numerous reports of minor engagements and captures in Southern Luzon have arrived here in letters brought by steamer. The Philippine Commission has passed the bill for the civil government of townships in the Province of Benguet, first proposing five minor amendments suggested by Filipinos.

Porter's Lynchers to Be Punished.
DENVER, Colo., Nov. 22.—District Attorney McAllister has ordered Sheriff Freeman, of Lincoln County, to proceed against the members of the mob who burned Preston Porter, Jr., at the stake last week. The order was issued after correspondence between Governor Thomas and Mr. McAllister. Just how the grand jury will be chosen has not yet been decided. Mr. McAllister says that he will be composed of men who will do their duty at all hazards. The Governor insists on a prosecution.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS.
Federal Government.
Monitor No. 8, which was to be named Connecticut, has been named Nevada. Page 1.
The river and harbor bill will provide for public, and not private interests. Page 2.
The ways and means committee is making progress with the new war-revenue bill. Page 3.
China.
Burgers at Peking announce the punishment of a convict. Page 2.
Congress has not reported the "impasse." Page 2.
The Green party's escape from Boxers is narrated. Page 1.
Foreign.
Kruger was given an ovation at Marseilles yesterday. Page 1.
Two new American candidates are to be appointed. Page 2.
Mr. Arthur Sullivan is dead. Page 1.
The Car has safely passed the crisis. Page 2.
Domestic.
Five hundred houses were damaged by the storm in Colorado Springs. Page 1.
The Iron Mountain train robbers are still at large. Page 5.
Senator Foster read a paper at the irrigation congress. Page 5.
Pacific Coast.
New and strong endorsement of the project of a 40-foot channel for the Columbia. Page 1.
The official vote of Oregon gives McKinley a plurality of 12,141. Page 4.
Government drylocks at Bremerton, Wash., may be moved to more accessible point. Page 4.
Bonds for a railroad between Corvallis and Eugene have said to have been placed in New York. Page 5.
Biennial report on Oregon's school system by State Superintendent. Page 4.
Commercial and Marine.
Stock markets again revived. Page 11.
Water falling in the wheat market. Page 11.
Ditch back tax arrives in port. Page 10.
Big fleet of ships now due at Portland. Page 10.
Overdue Atlantic liners safe. Page 10.
Local.
Judge George H. Williams points out how court expenses may be reduced. Page 6.
Engine Wiper Ammon Zahner buried at death at St. Johns. Page 12.
Incidents of Prichard's athletic career outlined by Right Rev. F. X. Blandish. Page 10.