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Yu Hsien a Seapoint.
LONDON, Dec. 9.—Dr. Morrison in a
dispatch to the Times, dated Pekin, Sep-
tember 6, says:
"A prominent Chinese official tells me
he believes the edict regarding Gen-
eral Tung Fu Shiang is the outcome of
the Empress Dowager's alarm at the re-
port received by her from the southern
Viceroys of the intention of the Ger-
mans to send an expedition to cut off
the court's supplies. He further declares
that the court is prepared to make a
seapoint of Yu Hsien."
Boxers Disturbing Korea.
LONDON, Dec. 9.—"The Boxers are dis-
turb North and Western Korea," says
the St. Petersburg correspondent of the
Daily Mail, "and the Russian troops are
preparing to scatter them."
To Cut Off Boers' Food Supply.
LONDON, Dec. 9.—A dispatch from Jo-
hannesburg says the town has been
fenced round with barbed wire to prevent
the inhabitants getting food to the Boers.

SCHOOL FUND LOSSES

Aggregate Over \$40,000
Every Year Under

BEST POSSIBLE MANAGEMENT

Suggestion That It Be Invested in
Current Loans Needed by
Cities and Coun-
ties.

SALISBURY, Or., Dec. 9.—The Board of
School Land Commissioners of the State
of Oregon has in its care and control the
common school funds of the state aggregat-
ing in value about \$1,500,000. The exact
amount of this fund is calculated every
two years, and will not be determined for
the present biennial term until near the
close of the year. This fund, at the
close of the last biennial term, December
31, 1898, was made up as follows:

Notes representing loans from the fund	\$1,537,152 97
Land notes (deferred payments)	545,576 29
Land notes in course of col- lection	228,435 00
Land, securing loan notes, deeded to states	28,750 00
Loans foreclosed	24,900 00
Loans recovered	24,900 00
National, state, and city bonds and in by the state	49,530 00
Cash on hand	444,828 17
Total	\$2,199,302 43

This is the fund which produces the
money annually apportioned among the
common schools of the state. As will be
readily seen, the moneys outstanding are
of two classes—money due upon school
land which has been bought and only a
partial payment made thereon, and money
which has been borrowed from the school
fund upon mortgage security.

The board has two classes of duties to
perform: To sell the state lands and to
lend the trust funds given to its care.
When it sells state land, the principal sum
of the purchase price goes into the irre-
ducible common school fund, while any in-
terest that may be received upon the
payments for such land is placed in the
interest fund and forms a part of the sum
annually apportioned among the counties
of the state in proportion to the popula-
tion between 4 and 20 years of age. The
principal sum is lent on approved real
estate securities, and the interest received
on these loans is also placed in the inter-
est fund. All the expenses of managing the
funds are paid out of the interest, so
that it appears that the amount of money
annually disbursed to the public schools
of the state is the net interest upon the
irreducible school funds.

The question has been raised whether
the state would not do better to go out
of the money-lending business and invest
its school money in securities, such as
National, state, county and city bonds and
warrants. This question is raised, pre-
sumably, with the thought that although
the state received formerly 6 per cent
interest, and now 5 per cent interest, the
expenses of managing the fund, including
loans sustained by reason of bad loans
are so great as to cut the net revenue be-
low what would be realized upon the same
amount of money invested in securi-
ties which are perfectly safe, and which
require no attention in the way of col-
lection.

The first matter for investigation in
studying this question is the actual per
cent of profit that has been realized upon
the irreducible school fund in the past.
The first step in such an investigation
discloses a wretched condition of the of-
ficial reports, which might be expected
to throw light upon the subject. Here-
tofore the amount of the irreducible
school fund has been computed but once
in two years, and in some cases even that
computation is very incomplete and un-
satisfactory. In the biennial report of
the State Treasurer is set forth a list of
after a list of names of persons who
have paid small amounts of interest;
but there is no statement showing the
total receipts for any one year. The bi-
ennial reports of the Land Department
set forth, in some cases, a detailed list of
men who have given purchase notes, but
fails to give the total amount of such
notes, and so it is throughout, in other
particulars. So far as can be ascertained,
however, the irreducible common school
fund for the last 10 years has been as fol-
lows at the close of each biennial term:

1890	\$2,200,822 26
1892	2,194,212 22
1894	2,531,616 12
1896	2,663,721 54
1898	2,199,302 43
Total	\$11,690,693 11

This makes the average amount in the
fund within the last 10 years \$2,317,967 86.
The annual appropriations for the same
period of 10 years were as follows:

1890	\$44,272 25
1891	125,151 50
1892	182,096 50
1893	185,359 39
1894	307,693 32
1895	332,281 70
Total	\$1,488,804 89

The average of these appropriations is
\$149,520 49. As the appropriations are
made in August, it will be seen that the
amount in the fund is the principal, a
computation shows that the product is
5.1 per cent of the principal.

But all the notes bearing interest are
not loan notes, a considerable portion
are land notes, representing the unpaid
portion of the purchase price of school
land. Had the board been investing funds
in securities during those 10 years, it
could not have realized the money rep-
resented by these land notes in that man-
ner. The common school funds, which
might be made available for such invest-
ment, are the moneys reported as rep-
resented by loan notes and the cash in the
treasury. The following table shows the
face value of loan notes and the amount
of cash on hand at the close of each bi-
ennial period:

1890—Notes	\$1,715,283 26
Cash	485,538 99
1892—Notes	1,926,567 22
Cash	265,045 00
1894—Notes	2,246,066 92
Cash	287,549 20
1896—Notes	2,477,533 46
Cash	186,187 67
1898—Notes	2,199,302 43
Cash	444,828 17
Total	\$10,899,482 96

*This includes land bid in by the state
at foreclosure sale, and costing \$13,750 00.
This includes land, securing loan notes,
to the amount of \$33,550,000, bonded to the
state because the state could not collect
the debt; judgments obtained against bor-

STRIKERS STILL OUT

Santa Fe Telegraphers Firm
in Their Demands.

WILL ACCEPT NO COMPROMISE

Officials of Railway State Backbone
of Movement is Broken—Train-
men Threaten to Leave
Positions.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 9.—At 8 o'clock
tonight practically all the telegraphers
on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe
proper are still out. A few men returned
to work this morning, under the im-
pression that the strike had been called
off, and were later on induced to join
the strikers. Later in the day they were
all out to a man west of Emporia. Not a
man will return to work unless their
grievances are settled in the fullest pos-
sible manner.

At 3:30 this morning an official at the
Santa Fe depot sent a caller after a
depot operator to go to work. When the
operator arrived the official represented
that the strike had been ended, and that
he had better return to work, as every-
body else had done so. The operator did
so, and soon the news of his action went
to the other strikers. They thus gained
the impression that the grievance was
settled, and many of them returned to
work, but stopped as soon as the real
facts were ascertained.

Men from different places all along the
line wired into the train dispatcher's of-
fice here, asking the condition, and
whether the strike would continue. They
were informed that the strike was prac-
tically settled, and the only thing for
them to do was to return to work. This
in smaller places will be reached in an-
other manner before noon tomorrow. The
strikers are confident that by the time
mentioned they will have the strike at its
full height, and that traffic of all kinds
on the Santa Fe will be tied up.

The fact developed today that numer-
ous operators along the line had not yet
convinced themselves that the order for
the strike was genuine. When telegraph-
ers inquired of Topeka of the bringing
of satisfactory answers, operators by two
and three from various parts of the state
began to arrive in Topeka to get at the
real truth of the situation. Once here,
they appeared to be convinced, and im-
mediately returned to their homes, deter-
mined to remain on strike until the com-
pany would make peace.

BACKBONE IS BROKEN.

View Santa Fe Railway Officials
Take of Strike.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 9.—The officials
of the Santa Fe road take a decidedly
rosier view of the telegraphers' strike
situation. They all say the backbone of
the strike is practically broken already,
and that the affairs of the road will be
in their normal condition inside of two
weeks. The officials felt justified in view
of the alleged improvement in conditions
to rescind the order closing the shops.

U. Mudge, general manager of the
road, sent out a general order this after-
noon to all operators who had not yet
gone out offering to promote them if
they would continue in their resistance
to the strike. He told them that they
had been faithful to the interests of the
company thus far and that they could
fill out their application blanks for better
positions at once. The general manager
added that as the men not taking part in
the strike should have better positions if
they were capable of filling them, and
that their old places would be filled from
outside sources. Mr. Mudge expressed
great satisfaction at this evening at the
order he had sent out, and said it was only
fair that the company should thus recog-
nize those men who had been faithful to
their interests.

The policy and practice of the present
Board of School Land Commissioners,
consisting of Governor Geer, Secretary of
State Dunbar and State Treasurer Moore,
is above reproach. The board is gov-
erned by the laws passed by the Legisla-
ture.

(Continued on Second Page.)

WOULD NOT HONOR IT

Requisition For Indiana Man
Turned Down.

ACT OF COLORADO'S GOVERNOR

Alleges Technical Grounds, but Pri-
mary Cause is Refusal of Indi-
ana's Executive to Deliver Up
W. S. Taylor, of Kentucky.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 8.—Governor
Montgomery received word that Gov-
ernor Thomas, of Colorado, had refused
to honor a requisition from Indiana for
the return of Clifton Oxman, of Princeton,
Ind., accused of defrauding in a real
estate deal, J. Mayr Greene, of Chicago.
A special from Denver says the Indiana
Sheriff had Attorney-General Campbell,
of Colorado, inspect the papers, and they
were declared legal. Afterward, it is
stated, Governor Thomas had a consulta-
tion with Mr. Campbell, and then an-
nounced that the papers were not made
out in technical form, and this, taken
in connection with the attitude of Gov-
ernor Mont, of Indiana, in refusing to
honor Governor Beckham's requisition for
the return to Kentucky of W. S. Taylor,
who is now living in Indiana, and who
was wanted in Kentucky, he said would
cause him to refuse the requisition. Gov-
ernor Thomas, it is stated, at the same
time said that several other Governors
had, he believed, decided to take simi-
lar steps regarding Governor Mont. This
matter has created considerable comment.
Governor Mont, when told tonight of
Governor Thomas' action, said he was
surprised at it. "There may be some-
thing political in this matter," he said,
"but I am surprised that Governor Thom-
as resorts to any so-called precedent in
his action on the requisition. He cites my
action in the Kentucky cases as a pre-
cedent, which he says he is inclined to
follow. I considered no precedent when I
refused the Kentucky requisition. I did
so because I did not believe the men
could get a fair trial in their own state.
Governors do not as a rule resort to
precedents in settling on such questions.
Each stands on its own merits."

GOVERNOR THOMAS, OF COLORADO,



WHO REFUSED TO HONOR REQUISITION OF GOVERNOR MONT, OF
INDIANA, AND CITED THE LATTER'S ACTION IN FAMOUS KENTUCKY
CASE OF W. S. TAYLOR AS PRECEDENT.

TO PROHIBIT POLYGAMY.

Congress Will Again Be Urged to
Move in the Matter.

ILLINOIS TOOK HIGH HONORS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Students from the
University of Illinois won a majority of
the high honors in the judging competi-
tion held Friday at the livestock ex-
position here. Results were made known
and prizes awarded today.

There were 45 students competing, rep-
resenting seven schools in the United
States and one in Ontario. The Boer
troopship and the agricultural
school with the highest aggregate stand-
ing of best three men, was captured by
Illinois. The teams of Wisconsin, Indi-
ana and Michigan were ranked after the
winners in that order.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS.

Congress.
Senate will devote present week to Hay-
Pauncefote treaty and ship subsidy bill.
Page 2.
Establishment of ship subsidy bill as regular
order will displace Nicaragua Canal mea-
sure. Page 2.
Bills for reduction of war revenue tax and
legislative appropriations will likely pass
House this week. Page 2.

Foreign.
Japan is much disturbed by Tokyo municipal
scandal. Page 2.
Delegates Wilcox, of Hawaii, strongly oppose
importation of negro labor into islands.
Page 2.
Netherlands disavows responsibility for sym-
pathetic letter of Minister to Kruger.
Page 2.
Johannesburg will be fenced around with bar-
bed wire to cut off Boers' food supply. Page 2.

China.
Russia says all credit for securing existing
entente belongs to United States. Page 2.
United States Consul Goodnow, at Shanghai,
will return home on leave of absence.
Page 1.

Domestic.
Governor Thomas, of Colorado, refused to honor
requisition of Governor Mont, of Indiana,
and cited Taylor case as precedent. Page 1.
Annual report of Postmaster-General Smith.
Page 2.
Practically all the Santa Fe Railway telegraph-
ers are still out. Trainmen threaten to
join them. Page 1.
Santa Fe Railway officials strike the backbone
of the telegraphers' strike is practically
broken. Page 1.
The sixth annual international six-day bicycle
race opened at Chicago today. Page 2.
Eight persons were drowned by sinking of iron
ore barge on Lake Erie. Page 3.
Pacific Coast.
Losses on Oregon school fund average \$40,000
a year. Page 1.
Salem is of opinion that its census returns
were wrongly counted at Washington.
Page 3.
Tacoma has visions of an immense Indian
school. Page 3.
The Portland-bound German bark Edmund is
aboard at Santa Rosalia. Page 3.

Portland and Vicinity.
Lawyers agree that Supreme Court should have
assistance. Page 8.
Moonshiners arrive after a very rough pas-
sage. Page 12.
Multum arrangements for Christmas football
match with University of Oregon. Page 12.