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Largest and most complete assortment of all kinds of Rubber Goods.

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R. H. PEASE, President.
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FOR THE HOLIDAY TRADE.
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Best of Clear Havana Cigars. Packed Twenty-Five in a Box.
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SHAW'S PURE MALT
The Condensed Strength and Nutrient of
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HOTEL PERKINS
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EUROPEAN PLAN
First-Class Check Restaurant
Connected With Hotel.
J. F. DAVIES, Pres. T. BELCHER, Sec. and Treas.

St. Charles Hotel
CO. INCORPORATED.
FRONT AND MORRISON STREETS
PORTLAND, OREGON
American and European Plan.
American plan..... \$12.50 per day
European plan..... \$15.00 per day

Nothing Is More Annoying
to the housekeeper or office man than to have their call bell system, electric or gas lights get out of order when most in need. For first-class repairs and additional work, call up on either phone.
M. J. WALSH
Successor to 245 Washington St.
Frank Holcomb & Co.
Headquarters for high-grade gas and electric chandeliers, electrical and gas supplies.

Gifts That Last a Lifetime
DIAMONDS, PRECIOUS STONES, SILVER and GOLD. You can offer nothing more acceptable. And nowhere else can you find a stock to choose from that is so rich and carefully selected. Goods reserved if desired.
Out-of-Town Orders Receive Careful Attention.

A. & C. Feldenheimer
Diamond Importers—Manufacturing Jewelers.
Store open evenings during December. Third and Washington Streets

THE INCOMPLETE PIANO.
There is probably no one thing which any sensible man would be content to buy incomplete. Yet, how about your piano? Is that complete? Only a few people in the whole country can play the piano well by hand. You buy a Piano and every one of your family can play the piano well.

M. B. WELLS, Northwest Agent for the Aeolian Company
Aeolian Hall, 353-355 Washington Street, cor. Park, Portland, Or.
We are Sole Agents for the Aeolian for the Steinway, Chase and Emerson Pianos.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.
Special Session Called to Pass a Taxation Bill.
LANRING, Mich., Dec. 12.—For the third time in two years the State Legislature convened here today in special session, called by Governor Pinckney. Consideration of a measure taxing railroads, telephone and telegraph, express companies and other forms of corporate property on the cash value of their property, instead of specifically upon their earnings, as under the present law, is the object of the session. Representative Cheever, of Detroit, will introduce the tax bill tomorrow. It is modeled after the former Atkinson bill, and provides that the state tax committee shall constitute a board of assessors and that all franchises and intangible property shall be taxed as well as physical property.

After the reading of the Governor's message, the taxation bill was not yet in the hall, but formal presentation was deferred until tomorrow. As notified, the bill provides only for the taxation of railroads, notice being given of another bill to cover another form of corporate property. Tonight however, the railroad bill was redrafted, so as to include express, telephone and telegraph companies in its provisions. Predictions are freely made tonight by Senators that the bill will not pass the Senate, if it does pass the House.

CLAIM FOR ROYALTY.
French Armor-Plate Makers Send the Navy a Bill.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Secretary Long today heard an argument by General Joseph K. McCammon, representing the Schneider Steel Company, of Creusot, France, in behalf of their claim for indemnification for the use by the United States Government of nickel armor for warships. During Secretary Whitney's administration, when an effort was making to secure for the United States Navy the best armor then known, the Schneider Company submitted for test, in competition with the great armor-makers of England, a nickel-steel armor plate. This was conducted at Annapolis, and resulted in demonstrating the superiority of the nickel-steel compound. The United States Government immediately adopted nickel-steel as a basis for its armor plate, but placed no orders with the Schneider firm, and our domestic armor-makers since then have used that material; first by case-hardening the plates by the Harvey process, and now by the use of the Krupp process, the original nickel-steel plate, simply tempered in an oil bath, has been greatly improved, and is no longer used in its original form. Still, the nickel-steel compound remains the base of all modern armor plate, and the Schneider Company is claiming royalty from the United States Government to the amount of about \$75,000. Secretary Long has reserved his decision.

HUNDRED YEARS AGO

Centennial Celebration of the National Capital.

GALA DAY IN WASHINGTON

Military Parade Reviewed by the President—Orations in the Hall of Representatives—Reception to Governors.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—With imposing ceremonies, the National capital today celebrated the centennial anniversary of the founding of the seat of the Federal Government in Washington. The exercises combined a brilliant military parade, a review by the President from the east front of the capitol and orations in the hall of the House of Representatives, where a brilliant audience was assembled. By act of Congress, the day was made a National holiday in the District of Columbia, the Government departments were closed, business was suspended and the whole city gave itself over to celebrating the capital's natal day. President McKinley and the members of his Cabinet took a prominent part in all the exercises and with them were the chief executives of a large number of the states and territories of the Union, the Senators and Representatives in Congress, the Judiciary of the United States Supreme Court, the Ambassadors and Ministers from foreign courts, the heads of the Army and Navy, and a great outpouring of the people. Although Washington is the scene of many celebrations, it is seldom that one has occurred here of greater brilliancy in its outdoor features or of more impressive in its ceremonial exercises at the capitol and at the White House. Early in the day the President received the Governors of states and territories at the White House, and the model for a new and enlarged White House commenced today's exercises was unveiled with suitable address. At 1 o'clock the President was escorted to the capitol, where he reviewed a parade headed by Lieutenant-General Miles and including the full military strength of the capital, regular and militia. The ceremonies at the capitol began at 2:30 P. M., and included addresses by Senators Davis, of Virginia, and McCammon, of Maryland, Representatives Payne, of New York, and Richardson, of Tennessee, and a notable historic oration by Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts. A reception by the President to the Governors of states at the Corcoran Art Gallery tonight closed the festivities.

One Hundred Years Ago.
The weather was ideal for the outdoor features of the celebration, with a clear sky, bright sun and invigorating air. The Congress had declared the day a National holiday for the District of Columbia, the whole city presented a holiday aspect. Schools and shops were closed, permitting the public to move about at leisure. The street-cars on Pennsylvania avenue were stopped shortly after noon to give an unbroken right of way to the marchers. The great public spectacle of the day was the parade and escort to the President from the White House to the east front of the capitol. The President reviewed the marching thousands. At the head of the parade rode Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles, chief marshal. In full uniform, mounted on a superb charger, his staff and aides followed. The great public buildings added their share to the brilliancy of the spectacle. From the front of the Treasury radiated an enormous sunburst of red, white and blue. Further on the War, State and Navy Departments, and the Department of Justice, were resplendent in the National colors. At the other end of Pennsylvania avenue the massive front of the capitol was flanked with long streamers, and from the dome fluttered a myriad of flags, while the front of the huge Postoffice department was covered with the National colors.

Reception at the White House.
The exercises of the day began at 10:30 o'clock with a reception at the Executive Mansion, given by the President to the Governors of the states and territories, their ladies and members of their staff. The east room, the red room, the parlor, the corridors and staircases had been tastefully decorated with flowers and foliage plants in great numbers, and in the flood of electric light the whole spectacle of rare beauty. The distinguished guests began to arrive at the mansion some time before 10 o'clock, and half an hour later all of the large parlors and reception halls were filled with the brilliant military uniforms of the officers adorned much to the effect of the scene. At 12:30 o'clock the President descended the west staircase with Secretary Hay at his side. Immediately following were the other members of the Cabinet, walking two and two, the only absentee being Attorney-General Griggs. As the President and party entered the west corridor, the Marine Band orchestra, in dress uniform, struck up "Hail to the Chief." Governor Roosevelt, of New York, who had been spending an hour in the library in the library on the second floor, came down a few minutes later and joined the other Governors in the red room. As the orchestra struck up the inspiring strains of "My Country," the President's reception began, the presentations being made by Colonel Bingham, U. S. A. Following is a list of the Governors present: C. W. Atkinson, West Virginia; Colonel F. Q. Brown, representing Governor Blount, of Florida; C. A. Barnes, Oklahoma; D. W. Jones, Arkansas; J. A. Mount, Indiana; C. S. Thomas, Colorado; E. W. Tunnel, Delaware; L. M. Shaw, Iowa; Llewellyn Powers, Maine; F. W. Rollins, New Hampshire; F. W. Voorhees, New Jersey; J. H. Taylor, Virginia; M. A. Otero, New Mexico; S. Stoumenberg, Idaho; Governor Stone, Pennsylvania; E. Schofield, Wisconsin; D. L. Russell, North Carolina; Theodore Roosevelt, New York; A. S. Lee, South Dakota; N. C. Murphy, Arizona; William Greney, Rhode Island; J. W. Smith, Maryland; William Crane, Massachusetts; W. W. Heard, Louisiana; Governor Stephens, of Missouri, was represented by Governor-elect Dockery, of Vermont, who was represented by Adjutant-General W. H. Gilmore.

The following Governors also were present: Lloyd Lowndes, Maryland; A. S. Bushnell, Ohio; A. W. Ely, Texas; A. A. Markham, California. Benton McMillen, of Tennessee, who had come on to attend the celebration, received a telegram this morning announcing the death of his father in Kentucky, and, after paying his respects to the President and explaining the cause of his departure to the local committee, left on the first train for home.

The New Executive Mansion.
Following the reception, Colonel Theodore Bingham, United States Army, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, exhibited his model of the proposed enlargement of the Executive Mansion, and explained its details. Of all the records he had been able to find of extensions, that prepared under the supervision of the late Mrs. Harrison came nearest, he said, to fulfilling certain guiding principles considered as necessary to be followed. Mrs. Harrison's plans, he said, consist in a sort of building about a central square, one on the east side and one on the west side of the White House grounds, connected with the present mansion by curved wings, the quadrangle being completed by rebuilding the conservatories at the south end of the grounds. Perhaps the most striking advantage of this plan is that it quite maintains the present openness to sun and toward the south and southwest, a vital necessity, and preserves the beautiful view to the south as unobstructed as it is today. This plan leaves the present mansion unchanged, the extensions beginning on the prolongation of the main corridors. Architectural harmony has been preserved. Owing to the recession of the extensions to the rear, the present building is not dwarfed. Carefully prepared, but not final, estimates on the extensions proposed amount to \$10,000, including partial furnishing.

Hon. H. B. McFarland, president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, delivered an address on "The Development of the District During the Century 1800-1900." "Although many good citizens have regretted the National capital taxation without representation is the principle of government," he said, "it is generally admitted that for the District of Columbia the present form of government is the best possible. Free from the slightest suspicion of scandal, successive Boards of Commissioners of the highest character have administered the affairs of the district more efficiently and economically than the affairs of any other American municipality have been administered, and to such general satisfaction that there has been no lasting criticism." Governor Shaw, of Iowa, closed the speechmaking at the White House with an address on "The Development of the States During the Nineteenth Century." "Destiny or man's wisdom call it what you will," he said, "has placed both Asia and the islands of the sea under American tutelage, and has made the flag of freedom the harbinger of better things to 800,000,000 people. To be a citizen of the United States, commissioned to instruct a strange and ancient people in things new and in ways righteous and in acts honorable, and to be answerable to the world and to God for results, should inspire not pride, but humility, and should demand of the least and of all the exercise of the greatest wisdom."

Reviewing the Parade.
The weather was ideal for the outdoor features of the celebration, with a clear sky, bright sun and invigorating air. The Congress had declared the day a National holiday for the District of Columbia, the whole city presented a holiday aspect. Schools and shops were closed, permitting the public to move about at leisure. The street-cars on Pennsylvania avenue were stopped shortly after noon to give an unbroken right of way to the marchers. The great public spectacle of the day was the parade and escort to the President from the White House to the east front of the capitol. The President reviewed the marching thousands. At the head of the parade rode Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles, chief marshal. In full uniform, mounted on a superb charger, his staff and aides followed. The great public buildings added their share to the brilliancy of the spectacle. From the front of the Treasury radiated an enormous sunburst of red, white and blue. Further on the War, State and Navy Departments, and the Department of Justice, were resplendent in the National colors. At the other end of Pennsylvania avenue the massive front of the capitol was flanked with long streamers, and from the dome fluttered a myriad of flags, while the front of the huge Postoffice department was covered with the National colors.

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WANT TO ARBITRATE

Santa Fe Telegraphers Seek a Settlement.

THEY TAKE THE FIRST STEP

Matter Laid Before the Officers of the Road by the Acting Governor of Colorado—Relations Broken Off.

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 12.—Lieutenant-Governor Carr, who is acting Governor in the absence of Governor Thomas, was waited on at the capitol by a committee of telegraphers who desired to discuss at length the existing strike on the Santa Fe Railway and to ask the Governor to arbitrate.

They were filled by new men. Some of them may be, but when the class of men filling them is taken into consideration, the situation is materially changed. Most of the so-called operators are students who never saw the inside of a railroad office before, and they are utterly incompetent to fill the positions. This statement of Mr. Newman seems to be substantiated by the difficulty attending the operators of the new men here. In the Topeka depot office three men and one woman are at work. None of these have had experience. The best one in the number can send 15 words per minute, and the others much less. The officials have been in the depot all day with loads of instruction books, blanks and the like, endeavoring to make the amateur operators acquainted with their duties. Before the strike, two ordinarily competent operators could care for all the business in the depot office and have time to spare. In the general office here three men are working. None of these has had experience. Positions in the general office have been very difficult to fill, even by men who have had years of experience on the road. Mr. Newman has been on the road for two days, and has not been at any one place long enough to receive complete dispatches from all parts of the system. All he has received, however, indicate that the strike conditions are decidedly favorable for the operators. Permanent headquarters for the telegraphers have been established in a Topeka hotel, where messages can be constantly received from all parts of the system. The operators appear to be jubilant, and claim they have something up their sleeve, which will develop soon.

President Ripley, of the Santa Fe, arrived here tonight. He will attend the stockholders' meeting tomorrow. Speaking of the telegraphers' strike, Mr. Ripley says there may as well have been none, as it was absolutely without effect. That the strike was a failure, he said, was putting it mildly.

Strike Ended on Gulf Road.
GALVESTON, Tex., Dec. 12.—General Manager's Force of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad, tonight announced the telegraphers' strike is closed, as far as the company was concerned. "I have just issued an order requiring resignations for new positions," said he. "We have about filled all our places, and the road is going right ahead with business."

RELATIONS BROKEN OFF.
Santa Fe Has Nothing More to Do With the Telegraphers' Order.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 12.—The Santa Fe Railway has repudiated its relations with the Order of Railway Telegraphers. All the courtesies prevalent between the road and the operators have been revoked. "We will have nothing further to do with an organization that has proved itself incompetent; that broke its contract to give us 30 days' notice and gave us but 30 seconds," said General Manager Mudge tonight. "That is not saying that recognition will be denied the O. R. T. personnel, but that no more are needed. I am not competent to speak for the future; that is a matter for the railroad president to determine. Mr. Ripley, in an interview, says he favors the annulment of railroad organizations, and is also in favor of the brotherhoods. They are bodies with whom a great volume of mutual business can be transacted, while otherwise they would be a hindrance or authority to transact business with. I cannot say but that with the same able and careful management the O. R. T. would be on the same footing with the other organizations. By breaking their contract they have forfeited recognition. Courtesy to these fellows involved in this strike has been revoked. Mr. Dolphin's annual pass among them. As to the Colorado disturbances, we have special agents out along the line from Denver to Colorado Springs to prevent any more annoyances."

C. G. Sholes, superintendent of telegraph, says he has a stack of applications a foot high from operators who are anxious to work, and that he has notified the applicants that no more are needed. General Superintendent Resaigue concurs in the statements of the other officials that the strike is ended. The board of directors of the Santa Fe will meet in this city tomorrow for the regular annual session. Most of the members are already in the city. The striking telegraphers say they will not make any attempt to secure an entrance with the board. They say they have been ordered to stay away from the office of the company, and that they will observe the order to the best of their ability. J. M. Newman, chairman of the Santa Fe grievance committee, arrived here today to confer with the striking operators. Mr. Newman is very sanguine about the ultimate result of the strike. "I have just received a report from the Chicago division," said he, "stating that we had numerous accessions to our ranks and that the boys there are jubilant over the good condition of things. Repeated messages from trainmen on the Chicago division assure me that most of the operators are out. Conductors say they have great difficulty in running their trains, some of which are late. The company claims that all the places

WRECK IN MONTANA

Five Passengers Killed in a Great Northern Accident.

MANY ARE REPORTED INJURED

Truck Broke Down While Passing a Switch, and Five Cars Were Pitched Over an Embankment—Occurred Near Brockton.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., Dec. 12.—Great Northern passenger train No. 3, west bound, was wrecked about 4 o'clock this morning near Brockton, 25 miles east of Glasgow. Five passengers are reported killed and many injured. The cause of the wreck is said to have been a broken rail. Railroad officials here claim not to have any information of the accident. Later information states that the train was running about 45 miles an hour, making up lost time when a truck broke down while passing a switch. The engine and three cars passed over in safety, but the next four pitched over an embankment. Three sleepers remained on the rails. The dead are: Aged woman, name unknown. Her daughter. Mrs. Watson, residence unknown, thrown through window, glass severing her jugular vein. Russian child, name unknown. The bodies have been taken to Glasgow where the inquests will be held tomorrow.

NON-RECEPTION OF KRUGER

Von Bulow Explains the Matter Further in the Reichstag.

BERLIN, Dec. 12.—In the Reichstag today, the Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bulow, referring to the complaints which have arisen on account of Emperor William's failure to receive Mr. Kruger, went at length again into the reasons for the non-reception of Mr. Kruger, covering new ground in a statement which he made as to the relations between Germany and Great Britain. He said that the announcement that Mr. Kruger was coming was made 24, or at the most, 48 hours, before his leaving for Berlin. Up to that hour it had been assumed that Mr. Kruger would go from Paris to Holland. The Chancellor added: "We apprised him courteously and considerately, through the Paris Embassy and Dr. Leyds, that the Emperor regretted that he could not receive him. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Kruger was told again at Cologne, in the most considerate terms, that the Emperor was not able to see him."

The Chancellor reiterated the suggestion that the government's action was due to any wish from the English court or from the Emperor to himself, the Chancellor for the Emperor, only German national considerations were authoritative. If family relations or dynastic considerations influenced the foreign policy, it would not remain Minister another day. Continuing, the Chancellor said the Anglo-German agreement of 1898 did not contain a provision relating to the war between Great Britain and the South African Republic. The Yantse and Samson treaties had no secret clauses. When the Emperor, in 1898, sent the telegram to Mr. Kruger, there was no question of war between the states. It was a matter of a filibustering expedition. The Chancellor did not repudiate the telegram whereby the Emperor gave a correct expression of his righteous feelings regarding international law. The Emperor did not intend to determine German policy forever by that telegram. The Chancellor added: "I commit no diplomatic indiscretion in saying that the reception of Mr. Kruger by Germany left no doubt that, in the event of a conflict, South Africa would have to rely on her own strength."

Baron von Richthofen, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, referring to the expulsion of Germans from the Transvaal and Orange Free State, said: "It has appeared to me that these expulsions in many cases have been unjustifiable as to cause and manner, and contrary to the principles of international law, and an expression of this view has been made in London. On the other hand, the Germans who have been fighting side by side with the Boers have not met with a happy lot. They have been dismissed without pay and told, 'We did not invite you.'"

Prior to Von Bulow's speech, Dr. Hasse, Pan-German leader criticized the failure of the government for not receiving Mr. Kruger. Admitted that Germany could not adopt any other position than strict neutrality, he thought the government should avoid the semblance of breaking neutrality in favor of England. He referred to the services done England by German ships in South African waters, and complained further that the manner of the refusal to see Mr. Kruger had wounded German sentiment. He added that the English thought they could give Germany treatment different to that extended to other nations, claiming that English officers had treated Germans roundly in South Africa, saying of them, "They are only Germans," whereas they treated Frenchmen, and even Greeks, well. Alluding then to Emperor William's recent speech, he asked: "How does this agree with that proud expression 'Civis Romanus sum'?" (I am a Roman citizen), and he sarcastically contrasted the non-reception of Mr. Kruger with the reception extended to Cecil Rhodes in Berlin.

After the Imperial Chancellor had spoken, Herr Bebel asked him whether Emperor William's message, that he "could not receive now" meant an absolute refusal, or that he would receive Mr. Kruger later. Count von Bulow did not reply.

Referring to the reports that a division of the German Army had been recently armed with a new rifle, the Minister of War, General von Gossler, admitted that, in order to keep abreast with modern requirements, the war office was negotiating with a Scandinavian inventor for the pattern of an automatic breech-loader. The pattern, however, has not yet been supplied.

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