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Chaffee May Succeed MacArthur.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says: If the wishes of high ranking officers in the Philippines are observed many important changes will occur at the end of the present dry season. Several of the general officers are urging that they be ordered home and it is expected that when the volunteers are returned they will accompany them. It is the general belief of well-informed officers that General MacArthur and General A. E. Rivers will return to the United States within a few months and Major-General Chaffee, now in command at Pekin, will be ordered to Manila as General MacArthur's successor.

Plymouth Monument Defaced.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Dec. 12.—The canopy over Plymouth Rock has been defaced by vandals. The act, to all appearances, was deliberately done. This canopy is of granite, 16½ feet and 30 feet high, and is built in the form of four piers, with arched openings, and surmounted by a granite roof. The square stones on either side of the western entrance are bruised, and the angles broken off, while marks of other hammering are plain on various parts of the base. A reward has been offered by the Plymouth Society for the detection of the vandals. To make perfect repairs on the canopy the entire structure may have to be rebuilt.

DEFENSE OF CANAL

Senate Voted to Amend Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.

EIGHTEEN VOTES AGAINST IT

Several Other Changes Were Suggested—Hanna Made a Long Speech for the Ship Subsidy Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—In accordance with a previous agreement, the Senate, in executive session, took a vote at 3 o'clock today on the amendment to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty authorizing the United States to defend its interests in the canal. The Senate did not close its doors until 2 o'clock, and there was then left only one hour's time for discussion of the provisions of the amendment. The vote was taken by ayes and noes, 65 votes being cast in favor of the amendment and 18 against it. The negative votes are as follows:

Raid,	Mason,	Stewart,
Beveridge,	McEnery,	Tillman,
Frye,	McBride,	Wellington,
Foster,	Moore,	Wheeler,
Hansbrough,	Morgan,	Gallinger,
Lindsay,	Money,	

After the amendment offered by the committee was passed, various other amendments received the attention of the Senate for a brief time, but none of them was acted upon. The committee amendment, which was adopted, is a provision to be inserted in section 2 of article 2 of the treaty, and is as follows: "It is agreed, however, that none of the immediately foregoing conditions and stipulations in sections Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of this article shall apply to measures which the United States may find it necessary to take for securing by its own forces the defense of the United States and the maintenance of public order."

The committee amendment no sooner had been adopted than various Senators took the floor to suggest further amendments. The amendment which probably attracted most attention was offered by Elkins (Rep. W. Va.), and is as follows: "Nothing in this treaty shall be construed to prevent the United States from acquiring authority to acquire, construct, operate, maintain, control and defend said canal (referring to the proposed Nicaragua Canal), or for any other purpose that the United States may deem for its best interest."

Other Amendments.
Other amendments were suggested by Tillman (Dem. S. C.), Allen (Pop. Neb.), Money (Dem. Miss.), and Thurston (Rep. Neb.). Thurston's suggestion provides that the United States may defend the canal, and Tillman's motion for the committee amendment adopted today applies to all the provisions of article 2. This would have the effect, it is believed, of nullifying the provision of section 7 of the article providing against the fortification of the canal. Other amendments were offered striking out sections 3 and 7 of article 2. Collier (Ill. Cal.) said that Elkins' amendment should be adopted, he would not press his amendment for the modification of section 7 so as to omit provision against the fortification of the canal. Lodge (Rep. Mass.), in charge of the bill, was not slow to recognize the futility of trying to secure further consideration for the treaty as amended during today's session, and the amendments were submitted, he moved an adjournment until tomorrow, which motion prevailed.

Previous to taking a vote on the amendments, Elkins presented a resolution of the Senate's time with a speech advocating radical alteration of the treaty. He announced himself as favorable to the committee amendment, but said that, to his mind, the amendment did not go far enough to meet the wishes of the American people. He believed, he said, that if the canal were to be constructed by the government, the United States would demand complete and absolute control over the canal itself, and also the right to exercise its own judgment, not only in acquiring property in connection with the canal, but if need be, in securing sovereignty over it. He contended that to pursue this course involved no violation of international rights, and in defense of this position, he cited the precedent of the canal of Suez, which was built by the French and later sold to the British. He declared that the decline had begun as far back as 1853. In response to Vest's challenge, Hanna reviewed the history of the American merchant marine from the decline in the industry was coincident with the outbreak of the Civil War.

Vest (Dem. Mo.) interrupted the Ohio Senator to challenge his statement that the Civil War caused the decline of shipping. He declared the decline had begun as far back as 1853. In response to Vest's challenge, Hanna reviewed the history of the American merchant marine from the decline in the industry was coincident with the outbreak of the Civil War.

Growth of Sea Power.

He declared in the circumstances there was not today a question so important to the maritime nations of the old world as the prevention of American competition on the high seas. The foreign commerce of the United States is four times larger today than it was in 1880, and yet the proportion of the foreign carrying trade is less than one-third what it was in 1880. This, he said, is a most humiliating decline of the great National industry.

He added:

"There is no popular question which appeals so strongly to the American people as does this one of building up the sea power of the Nation. It is a simple question of business as affecting the investment of capital, although there is a phase of it that appeals to the patriotism of the American people."

Adverting to the amount of the subsidy which would be drawn by the vessels of the American International Navigation Company, Hanna said he did not propose to evade any of the slanders or calumnies of anybody in connection with this matter. He declared that the four ships of the American line which are carriers of mail had not made a net dollar since they came under the American flag. He challenged the assertion of Clay that each of the fast vessels of the American line would draw \$200,000 annually from the proposed subsidy.

Clay directed the Ohio Senator's attention to the testimony of Mr. Clyde, a steamship owner, before the commerce commission.

"I am not using Mr. Clyde's figures," replied Hanna, "but my own."

Thereupon, Vest called attention to the fact that Mr. Chamberlain, the Commissioner of Navigation, and one of the strongest advocates of the pending measure, also had said the American line vessels would receive \$200,000 annually from the subsidy.

After asserting that his figures showed

BRITISH BARK POLTALLOCH, ON BEACH NEAR WILLAPA HARBOR.



The stranded bark Poltalloch is floating easy well inside of the breakers, and is lying in such a position that many who have expressed their belief that she can be hauled into Willapa Harbor. It is thought impossible to ever take her out by the route by which she entered. She is unharmed, and Captain Thompson, of Victoria, is at the scene of the stranding waiting word from the underwriters as to the manner of proceeding to float her.

IT MAY PASS TODAY

DEBATE ON WAR TAX BILL WILL CLOSE THIS AFTERNOON.

Bartholdt of Missouri Will Introduce an Amendment That the Tax on Beer Be Reduced to \$1.50 Per Barrel.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The debate upon the war revenue reduction bill was continued in the House today. It was dull and featureless. Those who spoke were Grosvener (Rep. O.), Barthold (Rep. Mo.), Hill (Rep. Conn.), Boutell (Rep. Ill.), McClellan (Dem. N. Y.), Newlands (Sil. Nev.), Levy (Dem. N. Y.), and Underwood (Dem. Ala.). Barthold criticized the action of the ways and means committee in not making a deeper cut in the tax on beer, and gave notice that he would offer an amendment to reduce it to \$1.50 per barrel. General debate upon the bill will close at 2 o'clock tomorrow, and Payne, the floor leader of the majority, expects the bill to pass before adjournment tomorrow. The House today adopted a resolution for a holiday recess from Friday, December 21, to Thursday, January 2, 1901.

McClellan, a member of the ways and means committee, was the first speaker today. He regretted that the present measure did not reform the whole scheme of international taxation. Our present system, he said, was the outgrowth of the Civil War. He argued that there should be a balance in the budget. There was no necessity for a surplus. With a scientific system of taxation the rate could be either lowered or raised very nearly to meet the appropriations. A correct scheme of taxation would include a progressive legacy tax and a progressive tax on certain occupations, and an indirect tax on distilled spirits, beer and tobacco, at a rate somewhat below the maximum revenue-raising point.

Grosvener recalled the statement of Cleveland that unnecessary taxation was unjust taxation. He planted himself, he said, upon that doctrine, and proceeded to argue that the pending bill was framed in it. The Republican party, he said, while in power had never shown a deficit of the treasury. When questioned about the old story that Cleveland's Secretary of the Treasury Foster was preparing to issue bonds just before the Ex-Lauder administration came into power, Grosvener said that the bonds were ordered prepared after consultation with Senator, rather than Secretary, Carlisle. Subsequently, Carlisle changed his mind and the preparations were discontinued.

Wheeler (Dem. Ky.) asked for Grosvener's authority for this statement. "Mr. Foster," replied Grosvener, "has made the statement over and over again, and Mr. Carlisle has never denied it."

"Mr. Carlisle," said Wheeler, "has repeatedly stated that he knew nothing about the proposition to issue bonds."

Newlands said that justification for the retention of any features of the war revenue act rested upon the fact that another war had followed the Spanish War. The Spanish War had been fought in vindication of the rights of man for free government, and to free a people from oppression. The present war was for the purpose of suppressing the aspiration of a people for independence. While the minority protested against this war, it realized that, as the result of the recent election, the present policy of the Administration would continue, with its train of expenses. Newlands then pro-

WILL VISIT EUROPE

Steyn Going North to Help Oom Paul.

BOTHA MAKES ANNOUNCEMENT

Schalkenberger Sworn In as Acting State President—Rumor in London of a Serious Defeat to British Arms.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Amsterdam says:

"The following proclamation by General Louis Botha has been received:

"Whereas, I have been informed that the enemy circulates all sorts of wrong and lying reports among the burghers about the government and myself, our officers and officials are charged to communicate the following information to the general public: The Executive Council, after consulting the President of the Orange Free State, has decided in the interests of our cause to give leave of absence to our State President, with orders to go immediately to Europe in order to assist our deputation there in the work they have before them. Vice-President Schalkenberger has been sworn in, according to law, and is now acting as State President. He is now assisted by the State Secretary, two members of the Executive Council, Lucas Meyer and myself, and other officials, in short our government exists in the same way as before and is now in my immediate neighborhood and in direct communication with me.

"Let the blood of our brave dead always be a strong voice among every burgher to fight for liberty. We have nothing left to lose, our everything to win. The government is most firmly decided to continue the struggle. I am convinced the burghers will applaud this decision and act accordingly until the end. Burghers are warned against the fine words used by the enemy to deceive them and to make them put down their arms, because, according to the proclamation of Roberts, they will all be transported to St. Helena or Ceylon as prisoners of war. Our cause, however patriotic, is not based on every burgher only does his duty. The Lord is sure to give a blessed end in his own time and in his own way."

Rumor of a British Defeat.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The Daily Express publishes a rumor of a serious disaster to the British arms. According to this report, the Boers attacked the camp of General Clements, in the Barberton district, capturing the camp, killing a number of British officers, and taking prisoners all the British troops, including four companies of the Northumberland Fusiliers. The story is not confirmed in any quarter, and is not generally believed.

American Arrested in Cape Colony.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail reports the arrest at Worcester, Cape Colony, of Harold Durrain, alleged to be an American, on a charge of fomenting an Afrikaner rebellion. "The arrest," says the dispatch, "has made a great sensation, and startling disclosures are promised."

THE DEATH ROLL.

Mulhall, the Statistician.
LONDON, Dec. 12.—Michael G. Mulhall, the statistician, is dead. He was born in 1836. (Michael G. Mulhall founded in 1861 the Buenos Ayres Standard, the first English daily paper printed in South America. He was elected to the committee of the British Association in 1883, and attended the Anglo-American Scientific Congress, held in Philadelphia that year. His principal works were "Dictionary of Statistics," "Progress of the World," and "Industries and Wealth of Nations.")

Adolph E. Schoeninger.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 12.—Adolph E. Schoeninger, President of the Western Wheel Company, of Chicago, died today after a lingering illness. Tuberculosis was the cause of death.

Nordenskjold's Expedition.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 12.—The Antarctic expedition, headed by Dr. Otto Nordenskjold, will leave in August.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS.

Congress.
The Senate adopted the fortifications amendment to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, 65 to 18. Page 1.
Hanna spoke in the Senate for the ship subsidy bill. Page 1.
The war-tax bill may pass the House today. Page 1.

China.
Periodical excursions relieve overcrowding of Canton. Page 3.
Prince Tuan escapes in disguise. Page 3.
The Chinese Emperor is said to be converted to Christianity. Page 3.

Foreign.
Steyn will join Kruger in Europe. Page 1.
There is a rumor in London of a serious disaster to British arms. Page 4.
The House of Commons passed the war loan bill to a second reading. Page 2.
Two hundred persons were drowned in West River, China. Page 2.

Domestic.
A receiver is asked for the Order of Chosen Friends. Page 2.
McGovern knocked out Gans in the second round. Page 2.
Radical resolutions were voted down by the Federation of Labor. Page 3.

Pacific Coast.
Salem may lose three mail carriers as result of recent census. Page 4.
Prizes for best county exhibits at next state fair decided upon. Page 4.
Game Warden Quimby, of Oregon, submits his annual report. Page 4.
Moran Brothers, of Seattle, will likely build one of the unsubmerged battleships. Page 4.

Commercial and Marine.
Wheat grinding rank in Kansas. Page 11.
Day of liquidation in New York stock market. Page 11.
Oregon grain fleet still making fast passages. Page 5.
Tug Samson disabled at sea. Page 5.
Two grain ships lose their charters. Page 5.

Portland and Vicinity.
The dredge has done more effective work than previously reported. Page 8.
Council and City & Suburban Company could not agree on terms for car shops franchises. Page 8.
L. C. Fortner died from wound inflicted by highwayman. Page 7.