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FRONT AND MORRISON STREETS  
PORTLAND, OREGON  
American and European Plan.  
American plan \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75  
European plan \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50

**Every year**  
Shows an increase in the number of  
**Novel designs**  
In jewelry, silverware, cut glass, bric-a-brac, ebony and  
leather goods. Our stock this year is particularly  
varied and beautiful.  
We have drawn on all parts of the world for it. No finer  
assortment is displayed anywhere. Call early and  
make your gift selections. Goods reserved if desired.

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

**Drudgery, or Pleasure—Which?**  
If you practiced by hand all your life you couldn't hope  
to play as well as you could the first week with a Planola.  
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 Planola; also for the Steinway, the Chaffee and the Emerson  
Pianos.

**VICE IN CHICAGO.**  
Grand Jury Instructed to Make Rigid  
Investigation.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Rigid investigation  
of various departments of the municipal  
government, especially the police depart-  
ment, was demanded of the December  
grand jury by Judge Gibbons today in his  
final instructions to that body concern-  
ing their course in regard to the preva-  
lence of vice and crime in Chicago. He-  
sides his reference to the alleged corrup-  
tion in the police department, Judge Gib-  
bons scored prizefighting, which he said  
was plainly against the law. The recent  
money-launder scandal was also referred to.  
The court traced much of the immorality  
in Chicago to child labor and the employ-  
ment of girls and women in factories  
and stores at small wages for long  
hours, and he said the public mind should  
be aroused to the establishment of referees  
and homes for those women who by the  
recent closing of the dives had been  
driven to the streets. In reference to  
municipal government, Judge Gibbons  
said in his instructions:  
"If public officials and conservators of  
the peace and purity are in league with  
lawbreakers and offenders against de-  
cency, affording them immunity from  
punishment in return for a division of  
spoils, bring those officials to the bar  
of justice. Time and expense are not  
to be considered. Defer all other work,  
for this is paramount to all other tasks  
given to you. Fiscal, as well as moral,  
economy will be promoted by their con-  
viction and punishment."  
The charges are regarded as being the  
most drastic ever given a grand jury  
in Cook County.

**Declared War on Trusts.**  
WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 14.—The Southern  
Kansas and Oklahoma Implement & Hard-  
ware Dealers' Association has invited the  
co-operation of nine other state associa-  
tions to make the fight against trusts  
which control machinery and the com-  
ponent elements of machinery. They  
claim to be more the victims of trusts  
than the consumers and cite figures to  
prove it. The movement threatens to  
be serious.

**Lord O'Hagan.**  
LONDON, Dec. 14.—Lord O'Hagan is  
dead, aged 82 years.  
**Neyer Is Now Ambassador.**  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Senate to-  
day confirmed the nomination of George  
V. L. Meyer, of Massachusetts, to be  
Ambassador to Italy.

## LIVES WERE LOST

Severe Storm Broke Over  
San Francisco.

IT CONTINUED HALF A DAY

Lightning Demolished a Gas Tank—  
Several Houses Were Overturned  
—City Was Cut Off From Tel-  
ephonic Communication.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14.—One of the  
severest storms which has ever visited  
San Francisco broke over the city at an  
early hour this morning and continued  
until noon in fitful gusts, rain and wind  
sweeping over the city with unusual  
violence, and being accompanied by thunder  
and lightning. A rather unusual occur-  
rence in this part of the country. At  
one time rain fell in such torrents that  
many thought a cloudburst was immin-  
ent.  
During the height of the storm several  
houses were overturned by the wind,  
and one of the great receiving tanks of  
the San Francisco Gas & Electric Com-  
pany was struck by lightning, the gas  
taking fire. No one was hurt in the ex-  
plosion, but the tank was demolished.  
During the storm the city was entirely  
cut off from telegraphic communication  
with the rest of the world, the telegraph  
companies losing every wire out of San  
Francisco. The damage to telegraph  
wires is being repaired rapidly, but this  
evening only partial service is being given.  
The bulk of the damage to the wires  
was caused by the blowing down of about  
100 poles on the Oakland side of the bay.  
Some damage was done in the mountains,  
but nothing definite can be stated as to  
the extent. The telephone company also  
lost many of its long-distance wires.  
So far, no marine disasters of any im-  
portance have been reported. On the bay  
several boats capsized, but no one was  
drowned, so far as known.  
Reports from points short distances  
from San Francisco tell of much damage  
by storm. Buildings were blown over or  
unroofed in many sections. The storm  
ceased almost entirely at noon.  
The few telegrams received from out-  
side points show that the storm extended  
quite generally over the central and north-  
western portion of the state. The principal  
damage was caused by the wind, which  
blew down many trees, fences and frail  
buildings.  
In this city the wind blew at a terrific  
velocity, and the rain descended in sheets.  
High fences and billboards were blown  
down, lamp-posts were twisted, signs  
were thrown to the sidewalks and plate-  
glass windows were broken. Trees were  
blown across car tracks, and the roofs  
and fronts of buildings were carried  
away. An old house on Barrett street  
was blown down, and its occupant, Mrs.  
Kate Rapaport, 79 years old, was seriously  
injured.  
Off Point Lobos the wind blew 55 miles  
an hour, kicking up a heavy sea. The  
ferry-boats had a rough time crossing  
the bay. A tall wooden cross, a notable  
landmark on Lone Mountain, fell before  
the wind.  
In Oakland, the greatest force of the  
wind did not exceed a period of over 20  
minutes, but it made, but it made, but it made,  
every minute of time. On the Oakland  
mole, 20 poles went down, and telegraph  
and telephone connection with San Fran-  
cisco were cut off until this  
evening. At Adams street the poles  
were dashed about, and some were blown  
into the water. At the Judson rolling  
mills, one of the big smokestacks was  
blown down and a part of the works  
demolished. The long wharf resembled a  
scene of a collision between two building  
material yards. Lumber, barrels and ma-  
terial were scattered everywhere. Four  
empty cool cars standing on the end of  
the old wharf caught the full force of the  
wind, and were driven off the end of the  
track into the bay.  
At Berkeley, St. Matthew's Episcopal  
Mission Church in Lorin was entirely de-  
molished. A house in process of con-  
struction near by was blown over. A  
six-room house in West Berkeley was  
wrenched out of shape. Many other struc-  
tures were badly strained and minor dam-  
age to property was widespread.  
St. Matthew's Church, on Grove street,  
near Russell, was wrecked beyond repair.  
Many trees were uprooted.  
Meager dispatches from outside points  
show the storm covered considerable ter-  
ritory. At Vallejo, several persons were  
injured by flying debris. Several thousand  
feet of lumber were blown into the bay.  
A large section of roof of the Wilson  
house was carried off by wind, the large  
chimney was wrecked, the Chinese shop  
was demolished, and the electric light  
and telephone systems were badly damaged.  
The storm lasted half an hour.  
In Fairfield, where some houses were blown  
down, farming and orchard districts,  
several outbuildings and fencing were  
demolished. Havoc was played with garden  
plants, and trees were uprooted.  
Reports received here today from Rio  
Vista, Cordelia and Elmira are to the  
effect that the cyclone inflicted much  
damage, especially in the demolishing of  
sheds. Poles on the line of the  
San Francisco & Napa Valley Electric  
Railway were blown down in the tangle,  
and the effects of the storm and are  
jeopardizing.  
In the vicinity of Napa, trees were  
felled. One partially wrecked the office  
of the Sawyer Tanning Company. The  
roofs of several barns were blown off.  
The schoolhouse at Socol was moved  
two feet.  
On J. R. Morris' ranch, Agua Caliente,  
a large gum tree was prostrated by a  
high wind, and, striking Morris' resi-  
dence, cut part of it in two. Fortunately,  
the inmates escaped injury. Chimneys,  
fencing and outbuildings were blown  
down in different parts of Sonoma Val-  
ley. At Dixon, barns, windmills and  
blacksmith shops were completely demol-  
ished.

**Storm in Nevada.**  
RENO, Nev., Dec. 14.—A severe wind  
storm prevails, accompanied by a heavy  
fall of snow in the Sierras. The wind is  
blowing 60 miles per hour. An immense  
snow storm is blowing down the east  
of Truckee, was blown down. The  
storm is the worst in years. The amount  
of damage done in Reno is not yet known.

**Rain and Hail at Sacramento.**  
SACRAMENTO, Dec. 14.—Northern and  
Central California were swept by a heavy  
storm of rain and wind last night and to-  
day. There was a very heavy fall of rain  
and hail at the place this forenoon. Tel-  
ephone and telegraph wires were prostrated  
in all directions.

## THE PRECIOUS METALS.

Production of Gold and Silver in the  
United States in 1899.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The report of  
the Director of the Mint on the produc-  
tion of gold and silver in the United States  
during the calendar year 1899 shows only  
slight variation from the approximate  
figures given out early in the present year.  
The final figures are \$71,000,000 for gold  
and \$23,885,700 for silver, at its average  
commercial value during the year.  
The gold product was the greatest in the  
history of the country, exceeding that of  
1898 by \$5,000,000, and greater by \$6,000,000  
than the estimated product of 1893, the  
record year in the working of the Cali-  
fornia placers. The principal gains in  
1899 over 1898 were in Alaska, \$2,841,700, due  
to the Cape Nome district; Colorado,  
\$2,287,500; and Utah, \$1,163,400.  
The silver product of the United States  
in 1899 was slightly greater than in 1898,  
being \$2,784,000 ounces, against \$4,439,000  
ounces. The average price for silver during  
the year on the London quotations was  
50 cents per ounce, as compared with  
59 cents in 1898. The following are the  
figures by states and territories for the  
1899 production:

| State or Territory | Gold value   | Silver, com-<br>mercial value |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|
| Alabama            | 4,300        | 50                            |
| Alaska             | 2,841,700    | 84,900                        |
| Arizona            | 2,439,500    | 2,500                         |
| California         | 15,197,400   | 149,500                       |
| Colorado           | 2,287,500    | 13,174,000                    |
| Idaho              | 1,889,000    | 2,431,000                     |
| Maine              | 2,600        | 200                           |
| Michigan           | 400          | 67,000                        |
| Missouri           | 100          | 9,657,000                     |
| Montana            | 4,700,100    | 100,000                       |
| Nevada             | 2,219,000    | 100,000                       |
| New Mexico         | 584,100      | 301,300                       |
| North Dakota       | 1,240,000    | 100                           |
| Oregon             | 1,429,500    | 8,550                         |
| South Carolina     | 100,100      | 8,200                         |
| Texas              | 15,800       | 212,000                       |
| Utah               | 2,439,500    | 4,250,300                     |
| Virginia           | 7,100        | 100                           |
| Washington         | 65,400       | 133,000                       |
| Wyoming            | 29,200       | 240                           |
| Totals             | \$71,000,000 | \$23,885,700                  |

The world's production of gold in 1899  
was the value of \$208,584,500, an in-  
crease of \$7,000,000 over the output of  
1898. The principal gains were \$6,000,000 in  
the United States; \$7,465,000 in Canada (mainly  
in Klondike); and Australia \$14,800,000.  
The most important loss was in Africa, which  
fell about \$7,000,000. The output of  
1898, as a result of the war in the Transvaal,  
the war broke out in September,  
and mining operations in the field were  
almost suspended. But for the interrup-  
tion of the Transvaal's production, the  
output for the year would doubtless have  
been \$35,000,000 greater. The Klondike out-  
put for 1899 was about \$16,000,000.  
The world's production of silver in 1899  
was \$25,385,700, an increase of \$5,385,700  
over the output of 1898. Mexico leads  
Mexico and the United States produce  
two-thirds of the silver yield of the world.  
The world's industrial consumption of  
gold is estimated at \$72,000,000, and of sil-  
ver \$14,500,000.

## TROUBLE IN NEW HEBRIDES

Islands Too Far Away to Send an  
American War Vessel There.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—About the  
only subject of popular interest discussed  
today was the application of Rev. James  
F. Hill, of Cannonburg, Pa., for Gov-  
ernmental aid in protecting native Chris-  
tians in New Hebrides Islands. The  
subject was brought before the Cabinet  
by Secretary Long, to whom the applica-  
tion had been made for a warship in be-  
half of the 1500 native Christians. The  
islands lie about 1000 miles east of Aus-  
tralia and just north of New Caledonia.  
They have been under a divided French  
and British protectorate. There was a  
general disposition on the part of the  
Cabinet officers to do everything possible  
to meet the request of the missionary  
interests, but it was found that to  
send a warship to this out-of-  
the-way part of the world would require  
a trip of about 600 miles from the near-  
est American station, and the Navy De-  
partment has no vessels now available  
for such purposes. It was also reported  
that French and British gunboats patrol  
these seas and doubtless would seek to  
prevent any such attack upon the na-  
tive Christians as is said to have been  
planned.

## J. H. HILL RESIGNS.

Gives Up the Presidency of the Great  
Northern.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—A special to the  
Tribune from St. Paul, Minn., says:  
A telegram from New York received  
last night affirms that J. H. Hill has  
resigned the presidency of the Great  
Northern Railway, to devote his time to  
his work as chairman of the board of di-  
rectors. It is also said that Mr. Hill will  
become a director of the St. Paul road,  
which would form the missing link in the  
chain with Hill and J. P. Morgan  
will control transcontinental traffic.

## Porro Means for Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14.—Sixty of the  
134 Porto Ricans who came across the  
continent en route to the sugar planta-  
tions of Hawaii sailed this afternoon for  
the islands on the steamer Rio de Ja-  
neiro. Seventy-four of them, when they  
reached the Coast, refused to go further,  
and remained in this city.

## TROOPS TO RETURN

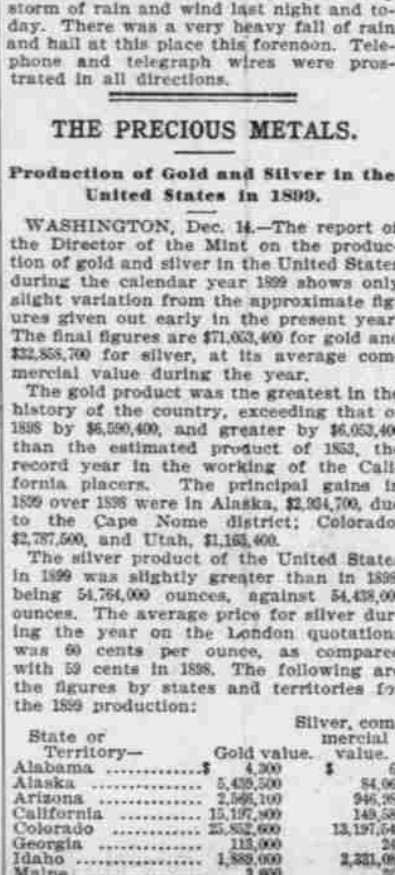
Volunteers Coming Back  
From the Philippines.

THE ORDER HAS BEEN ISSUED

Two Regiments Will Leave Manila  
Next Month—The Taft Commission  
Passes the Liquor License Law  
—Rein Deters Operations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Secretary  
of War has cabled instructions to Gen-  
eral MacArthur, at Manila, to begin the  
work of returning the volunteer troops  
from the Philippines, in order to permit  
their discharge in this country by June 30.

## BATTLE-SHIP OREGON'S NEW COMMANDER



Captain F. W. Dickens.

Captain Dickens sailed from San Francisco yesterday for the Asiatic station, to take  
command of the Oregon. He expects to bring the battle-ship to this coast for permanent  
repairs to her hull, which was seriously injured when she struck a submerged rock in Chi-  
nese waters.

next. This action has been taken in an-  
ticipation of the authorization by Con-  
gress to replace the recalled troops.  
Plans for the organization of the re-  
called new regiments have been perfected  
at the War Department, and complete  
arrangements made for their speedy re-  
cruitment and equipment. Action in this  
matter awaits only the approval of Con-  
gress. It is hoped by the Secretary of  
War and the military authorities that the  
bill for the reorganization of the Army,  
now before the Senate, will become a law  
before Congress takes a recess for the  
holidays. The officials make no secret  
of their great concern over the existing  
situation, and say that the failure of Con-  
gress to take immediate action for the pro-  
longed term of enlistment of the volun-  
teers will result in considerable  
embarrassment to the Government  
and seriously retard the execution of the  
Administration's policy for the establish-  
ment of an efficient and stable govern-  
ment in the archipelago.

The opinion is expressed at the War  
Department that there is no prospect of  
these volunteers in the Philippines being  
volunteers in the Philippines. The records  
of the department all tend to show that  
only a small percentage of the state  
troops are likely to serve beyond their  
present term of enlistment. Officers serv-  
ing with volunteer regiments in the Phil-  
ippines have been sounded on that point,  
and have reported a general disinclination  
on the part of the volunteers to prolong  
their enlisted service. It is realized that  
a similar state of affairs exists among the  
state volunteers recruited during the  
Spanish War. There were about 15,000 of  
these volunteers in the Philippines when  
the volunteer regiments were mustered  
out at the close of the Spanish War, and  
of that number only 7400 re-enlisted for  
service in the Philippines. The present  
volunteer Army, notwithstanding the lib-  
eral inducements offered by the Govern-  
ment to that end, including travel pay at  
once to the amount of \$500 to each man  
who enlisted.

The plans of the War Department for  
bringing home the volunteer troops are  
shown in the following cable:  
"War Department, Adjutant-General's  
Office, Dec. 11.—MacArthur, Manila: Send  
volunteers convalescent to the capacity of  
the next transport returning and a volun-  
teer regiment by transport following. As  
you report 80,000 now, the Secretary of  
War directs that you start home the volun-  
teer regiments until the force is re-  
duced to 50,000, the number fixed before  
beginning reinforcement by regulars. Will  
send you regular regiments to further re-  
lieve the volunteers."  
CORBIN.

"Manila, Dec. 11.—Adjutant-General,  
Washington: With reference to your tele-  
gram of 11th, the Thirty-seventh Infantry  
Regiment, United States Volunteer In-  
fantry, sails on transport Sheridan, Janu-  
ary 1, and the Eleventh Regiment,  
United States Volunteer Cavalry, on Janu-  
ary 15. The movement will continue as  
directed till completed. The Thirty-sixth  
Regiment, United States Volunteer In-  
fantry, is in the field; cannot leave at  
present. Authority is requested to retain  
regular officers in the volunteer service  
whose regular organizations are here. Also,  
volunteer officers now assigned to  
special duty who so desire, with a view to  
mustering out. An important ques-  
tion of policy is involved, as the departure  
of volunteers almost renders it impossible  
to furnish officers for special duty, the  
necessities for which are increasing.  
Transport Sherman leaves December 12,  
with about 500 volunteer convalescents,  
and the transport Warren, December 22,  
with the same number. Any remaining  
will go on transport Sheridan, January 1."  
"MACARTHUR."

## LIQUOR IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Taft Commission Passed the License  
Law.

MANILA, Dec. 14.—The Liquor License  
law has passed the Taft Commission, but

## THE COMMISSION IS RADICALLY DIVIDED ON ITS MOST DISTINCTIVE FEATURES, NAMELY: THE BANISHMENT OF SALOONS FROM THE ES- COLLIS AND SEVERAL OTHER CROWDED STREETS AND PLAZAS. COMMISSIONER WRIGHT OFFERS AN AMENDMENT LEAVING THE WAY FOR THE REMOVAL OF SALOONS IN THE DISTRICT IN QUESTION TO THE PROVOST MARSHAL. THE AMENDMENT RECEIVED THE VOTES OF ONLY COMMISSIONERS WRIGHT AND IDE. AN AMENDMENT BY JUDGE TAFT, EXCEPTING CERTAIN STREETS AND ADDING OTHERS, WAS ADOPTED. COMMISSIONER WRIGHT AND IDE VOTING IN THE NEGATIVE. ON THE PASSAGE OF THE BILL COMMISSIONER IDE VOTED "NO," AND COMMISSIONER WRIGHT VOTED WITH THE MAJORITY. IF THERE HAD BEEN A SECOND COMMISSIONER IDE WOULD HAVE OFFERED AN AMENDMENT FORBIDDING THE SALE OF LIQUOR TO SOLDIERS.

An amendment was adopted extending  
the time for the removal of saloons from  
three to six months, namely, to July 2.  
One of the sections, increasing the cost  
of licenses, goes into effect January 1,  
when the licenses expire.  
During the arguments of Commissioners  
Wright, Ide, Worcester and Taft in favor  
of closing the saloons, they cited the  
liquor laws of Tennessee and Massachusetts  
as effective precedents for confining the  
sale of liquor to prescribed localities. They  
also said the native police are in-  
effective to cope with the situation when

the Commission is radically divided on  
its most distinctive features, namely:  
The banishment of saloons from the Es-  
collis and several other crowded streets  
and plazas. Commissioner Wright offers  
an amendment leaving the way for the  
removal of saloons in the district in  
question to the Provost Marshal. The  
amendment received the votes of only  
Commissioners Wright and Ide. An  
amendment by Judge Taft, excepting cer-  
tain streets and adding others, was  
adopted. Commissioner Wright and Ide  
voting in the negative. On the passage  
of the bill Commissioner Ide voted "No,"  
and Commissioner Wright voted with the  
majority. If there had been a second  
Commissioner Ide would have offered an  
amendment forbidding the sale of liquor  
to soldiers.

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amendment forbidding the sale of liquor  
to soldiers.

## THE TREATY WAS UNPOPULAR

In Order to Get the Appropriation  
Through, Friends of the Project  
Were Willing to Make Conces-  
sions—McBride's Position.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The canal  
bill is not yet defeated and it is evident  
that a large majority of the Senate is  
still in favor of it. The treaty un-  
der which the canal is to be built is un-  
popular in many sections and in order to get the  
bill through, the friends of the canal are  
willing to make any kind of a conces-  
sion regarding the treaty. Those most  
interested in the canal cannot locate the  
various interests that are working against  
it, but they are supposed to be trans-  
continental lines and the Panama com-  
pany.

Senator McBride, although quoted as  
opposing the Davis amendment to the  
Hay-Pauncefote treaty, says he is heart-  
ily in favor of that amendment and his  
vote yesterday was recorded in its sup-  
port. The Senator maintains his position  
as previously outlined, that the adoption  
of the Davis amendment, as shown  
by the large vote of yesterday, was ab-  
solutely necessary to insure the ratifica-  
tion of the treaty, and that the ratifica-  
tion of the treaty is absolutely necessary  
to insure the passage of the canal bill.  
If the Senate can avert the adoption of  
further amendments to the treaty he  
believes the canal bill will pass at this  
session.

## MICHIGAN TAX BILL.

Passed the Lower House of the Leg-  
islature.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 14.—By a vote of  
60 to 15 the House late this afternoon  
passed a blanket ad valorem tax bill  
providing for the taxation of railroads,  
express companies and telephone and tele-  
graphic companies, on the cash value of  
their property, instead of specifically up-  
on their earnings, as the present law pro-  
vides. Except for a few minor amend-  
ments, the bill was passed as it was in-  
troduced.

## British Marksmanship.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 14.—A new  
world's record has been established by  
the gunners of H. M. S. Terrible, the  
big battleship of the Asiatic squadron.  
The percentage of actual hits made in  
target practice with the six-inch guns on  
the Terrible was 75.5. The Terrible has  
two 8.2 and 12.3-inch guns, the shoot-  
ing from the former being also a brilliant  
record. 60 per cent of hits having been  
made. Four Captains, six Lieutenants,  
sixteen and two with nine rounds.  
The "misses" would have been  
"hits" had a ship been substituted for a  
target.

## SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS.

Philippines.  
Orders have been issued for the return of vol-  
unteers to the United States. Page 1.  
The Taft Commission passed the liquor license  
law. Page 1.  
Rain prevents war operations. Page 1.

China.  
The Emperor will agree to 10 demands of the  
powers. Page 3.  
Earl Li and Prince Ching have received their  
credentials. Page 3.  
An eye-witness reports the slaughter of mis-  
sionaries by Governor Yu Hsien. Page 3.

Foreign.  
The British were defeated by the Boers near  
Pretoria. Page 3.  
Robert has gone to Clements' assistance.  
Page 3.  
The Portland sailor boarding-house question  
came up in the British House of Commons.  
Page 3.

Domestic.  
San Francisco was visited by a severe storm.  
Page 3.  
Seven persons perished in the burning of a New  
York school. Page 1.  
The Federation of Labor voted against trade  
autonomy. Page 2.  
The jury in the Manson case, unable to agree,  
was discharged. Page 3.

Pacific Coast.  
Population of Washington towns having more  
than 2000, but less than 25,000 population.  
Page 4.  
State Board of Agriculture names superinten-  
dents for next Oregon State Fair. Page 4.  
Commissioner Hermann says that the Mount  
Baker boundary has never been really sur-  
veyed. Page 4.  
Washington public land leases have increased  
from 246 to 2547 within past four years.  
Page 4.  
Astoria concerns supplies three carloads of cans  
for Government use in Manila. Page 4.

Commercial and Marine.  
Least grain ships had big carrying capacity.  
Page 5.  
Steamship Ching Wo arrives for wheat. Page 5.  
New chart of the Pacific Ocean. Page 5.  
Weekly bank clearings and trade reviews.  
Page 5.  
New York stock market booming again.  
Page 11.

Portland and Vicinity.  
Reports of the value of Lower Nahalem coal  
and Portland's relations to it. Page 10.  
Under the new Army bill, Oregon will have  
seven officers. Page 8.  
Viewers on straightening Seventh street make  
a report. Page 8.  
Thugs shoot at a milkman whom they robbed.  
Page 7.  
Old Fellows' committee select site for a home.  
Page 8.

## BILL NOT DEFEATED

There is Still Hope for Canal  
Legislation.

THE TREATY WAS UNPOPULAR

In Order to Get the Appropriation  
Through, Friends of the Project  
Were Willing to Make Conces-  
sions—McBride's Position.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The canal  
bill is not yet defeated and it is evident  
that a large majority of the Senate is  
still in favor of it. The treaty un-  
der which the canal is to be built is un-  
popular in many sections and in order to get the  
bill through, the friends of the canal are  
willing to make any kind of a conces-  
sion regarding the treaty. Those most  
interested in the canal cannot locate the  
various interests that are working against  
it, but they are supposed to be trans-  
continental lines and the Panama com-  
pany.

Senator McBride, although quoted as  
opposing the Davis amendment to the  
Hay-Pauncefote treaty, says he is heart-  
ily in favor of that amendment and his  
vote yesterday was recorded in its sup-  
port. The Senator maintains his position  
as previously outlined, that the adoption  
of the Davis amendment, as shown  
by the large vote of yesterday, was ab-  
solutely necessary to insure the ratifica-  
tion of the treaty, and that the ratifica-  
tion of the treaty is absolutely necessary  
to insure the passage of the canal bill.  
If the Senate can avert the adoption of  
further amendments to the treaty he  
believes the canal bill will pass at this  
session.

Speaking of the amendments offered to  
provide for the fortification of the canal  
and for the abrogation of the Clayton-  
Bulwer treaty, either of which adopted  
would completely alter the character of  
the pending treaty, it is his belief that  
they will render impossible the ratifica-  
tion of that treaty at the present ses-  
sion. Furthermore, the offering of such  
amendments will be made a cause of de-  
lay in the consideration of both treaty  
and canal bill, a step which he would  
strongly deplore. As for himself, Sen-  
ator McBride says he shall not support any  
amendment to the pending treaty which,  
in his judgment, would endanger the  
passage of the canal bill at this ses-  
sion.

## MICHIGAN TAX BILL.

Passed the Lower House of the Leg-  
islature.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 14.—By a vote of  
60 to 15 the House late this afternoon  
passed a blanket ad valorem tax bill  
providing for the taxation of railroads,  
express companies and telephone and tele-  
graphic companies, on the cash value of  
their property, instead of specifically up-  
on their earnings, as the present law pro-  
vides. Except for a few minor amend-  
ments, the bill was passed as it was in-  
troduced.

## British Marksmanship.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 14.—A new  
world's record has been established by  
the gunners of H. M. S. Terrible, the  
big battleship of the Asiatic squadron.  
The percentage of actual hits made in  
target practice with the six-inch guns on  
the Terrible was 75.5. The Terrible has  
two 8.2 and 12.3-inch guns, the shoot-  
ing from the former being also a brilliant  
record. 60 per cent of hits having been  
made. Four Captains, six Lieutenants,  
sixteen and two with nine rounds.  
The "misses" would have been  
"hits" had a ship been substituted for a  
target.

## SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS.