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THOUGHTLESS FOLKS HAVE THE HARDEST WORK. BUT QUICK-WITTED PEOPLE USE SAPOLIO

WAR FAR FROM OVER

England Has Awakened to Fact in South Africa.

KITCHENER WANTS MORE MEN

Boer Forces Are Plentifully Supplied With Ammunition, but Terribly in Want of Food and Clothing.

LONDON, Dec. 17, 4 A. M.—Lord Salisbury and his colleagues must today feel greatly relieved that Parliament was postponed Saturday. A grim irony now attaches to Lord Roberts' description of the war as "over." Yesterday the War Office, for the first time in many months, remained open throughout Sunday, in response to the demand of public anxiety to learn the latest news.

Lord Kitchener is reported to have sent a fresh and urgent request to the government to send out every available mounted man. With General Dewet again escaped through the British cordons in the neighborhood of Thabachou, the serious affairs at Vryheid and Zaastrom and the Mazalies Berg disaster confronting the British people, they will begin to ask, as they do, why Lord Roberts is allowed to come home.

The Colonial Office announces its decision to enlist 5000 men, instead of 3000, previously asked, to be recruited in Great Britain for General Buller's command, which shows that the situation in South Africa is less active than has been anticipated. Dispatches from Lourenco Marques assert that all the Boer forces are plentifully supplied with ammunition, butterfly in want of food and clothing.

BUDGET FROM KITCHENER

British and Boers Both Win Victories—Prisoners Released.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The following dispatch has been received by the War Office from Lord Kitchener: "Pretoria, Dec. 15.—Fifteen officers and 115 men at Magalies Berg have been released. The Boers surrounded and captured 130 of our men in a dottle in the Zaastrom district. "Colonel Bondfield, moving on Vryheid, defeated the Boers with heavy loss, driving them from Scheepers Nek and capturing a quantity of arms. The Scheepers Nek movement occurred December 12. The Boers attacked Vryheid December 10, lost 100 killed and wounded before they retired. The fighting lasted all day, the enemy withdrawing at 7 P. M. The British loss was six killed and 19 wounded and 30 missing. Our casualties included two officers, who died of their wounds."

THE MAGALIES BERG DEFEAT.

Account of Battle in Which Boers Bested British.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Magalies Berg affair is described as follows in a dispatch to the Standard from Pretoria: "The scene of the engagement was a horse-shoe shaped hill. The Northumberlanders occupied the center. General Clements' camp was pitched 300 yards lower down, at the eastern point of the horse-shoe, and Colonel Leggie's camp was about 400 yards distant. General de Laere's men, against whom General Clements had fought repeated actions, were suddenly unknown to General Clements, reinforced by 2000 from Warm Baths, under Commandant Hooyers. At daybreak Colonel Leggie's picket discerned what seemed to be a fresh force of British troops 300 yards distant. The strangers were challenged. They replied with a volley, revealing 600 Boers in black. The firing became heavy, and the noise aroused Colonel Leggie's troops who arrived just in time to save the outposts from capture. A furious engagement ensued. Artillery was brought up and compelled the Boers to retire. Colonel Leggie followed up the withdrawal, but was shot dead by a bullet through his head. General Clements and his staff soon arrived. The staff suffered severely, but General Clements appeared to have the hillside life. "While mounted men were driving the enemy back along a slope covered thickly with dead Boers, a deafening rifle fire suddenly broke out on the plateau above. The signaller, heliographed that the Northumberlanders were being attacked. General Clements, convinced that they would easily hold their own, dispatched the remainder of his forces on the flanks and rear of his two camps. "At 4:30 o'clock A. M. a heliograph from the western peak announced that the Boers were about to overwhelm the Fusiliers. General Clements was unable to send adequate help, but dispatched yeomanry to climb the hillside and create a diversion. Before the yeomanry could come into action the Boers had overlapped the Northumberlanders, and were in possession of the entire horse-shoe. Firing down on the signaller, he was killed and his magnificent defense as long as their ammunition lasted. According to Boer accounts many even when resistance was hopeless, died fighting. General Clements, now left with 700 men, made superhuman efforts against the bullets from the Boers pouring from the peaks, and managed to save his guns and camp equipment. He retired in splendid order, and at 4 P. M. started to march to Heitfontein, fighting a rear-guard action all the way, and arriving the next day at 4 A. M."

Lord Methuen, according to another dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated yesterday, attacked and captured a Boer laager near Lichtenberg, December 14, securing large supplies of cattle and sheep, and a considerable quantity of ammunition. A further dispatch from Lord Kitchener,

PICKED UP AT SEA.

Two Men and Wives Lashed to Mast—Women Died From Exposure.

MANITOWOC, Wis., Dec. 15.—The steamer Manhattan arrived here today with W. H. Shields and William McAuley, lighthouse keepers on Squaw Island, and the bodies of Mrs. Shields and her niece, Mrs. Mary Davis. They were picked up Saturday afternoon in the Lake, where they were found lashed to an overturned yawl. They had been thus exposed since Friday, when they were captured by a squaw and two Indians and taken to the mainland. Lucien Mortier, of Montague, Mich., another occupant of the boat, was drowned before he could be lashed to the overturned craft. The two rescued were badly frost-bitten, and it is thought that they will have to suffer amputation of their lower limbs. They were taken to the hospital here, where the following story of the terrible experience was told by Mr. Shields: "Upon receiving orders to close the lighthouse for the season, we prepared to leave the island, together with our helpers, Mortier, Mrs. Shields and Mrs. Davis. We left the island on Friday for the mainland, seven miles distant, bound for Harbor Springs. When out only a short time a heavy wind struck our boat, capsizing it and sending us to the bottom. We all succeeded after much hard work in reaching the boat. McAuley and myself finally succeeded in lashing both the men to the boat, and then ourselves. Mortier, Mrs. Shields and Mrs. Davis were lashed, and soon after fell off the boat and was lost. My wife and her niece, McAuley and myself were tossed about and suffered terribly from the cold and seas, which washed over us. About seven hours after the accident happened my wife succumbed, being unable longer to endure the exposure to winds and seas. Mrs. Davis soon afterwards also died. At one time we were within a short distance of the mainland, and would soon have been washed on the beach, when the wind changed and we were gradually drifting out into the lake. Fortunately, however, were taken by the wind into the north passage, which is often taken by boats coming up the lake. In this manner we passed Friday night, suffering terribly from cold and hunger until Saturday at 1 P. M., when we succeeded in attracting the attention of the lookout of the steamer Manhattan. The terrible experience and suffering which we endured can only be imagined by those who have had similar experiences." Both men are about 40 years of age.

FIGHTING IN LUZON.

Soldiers Have Engaged the Natives in Several Battles.

MANILA, Dec. 15.—Advices from Ilo Ilo report that the American troops have been northward and westward for several days and that detachments of the Sixth, Eighteenth and Twenty-sixth Regiments have been active near their stations. The insurgent losses during the last 10 days there have been five killed, seven wounded and 40 taken prisoners. The Americans have lost two killed and one wounded. Large numbers of the natives, however, are swearing allegiance to the United States. In several recent attacks on the expedition in Southern Luzon the insurgents have lost eight killed, seven wounded and 20 captured. The Americans have lost one killed and two wounded.

Work of Philippine Commission.

MANILA, Dec. 15.—Most of the time of the Philippine Commission is now devoted to the tariff bill. Judge Taft said today that generally speaking the new rates would be about 50 per cent of the existing rates. "It will be essential, but a tariff for revenue," he remarked, "but some of the industries that are already established will be given protection. The commission is considering the question of the constitutionality of taxing United States products. The precedents have been established in the case of Porto Rico and by the military government of the Philippines. The rate on kerosene will be reduced from 12 cents a gallon to 4 cents. Some American goods will be admitted free and almost all will come in at reduced figures."

SHOT BY OWN SOLDIERS.

Corporal at Samar Island Mistaken for Boloman.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—The following was received by the Globe from James S. Sweeney, hospital steward with the Twenty-ninth Infantry, at Catabogan, Samar Island: "Corporal Herbert Chase, of Marlborough, Mass., was shot and killed by James Henderson, private Company C, Twenty-ninth Infantry, at Catabogan, in October, 1900. Chase was a native of the town of Catabogan, being constantly harassed by the insurgents under General Lukobon on the surrounding hills. This led to strict orders to kill all natives, and after dark, November 27, a rebel officer came into town under a flag of truce and delivered over Sergeant Rice and Corporal Allen, of the Forty-third Infantry, who were captured last March. Chase was reported that the force of Filipinos besieging the town numbered 2300, and that they were boasting of coming into the town to kill all the Americans. "About 10 o'clock on the night the Filipinos opened a heavy fire on the town. It was Corporal Chase's duty to reinforce the Gallin gun squad, and the Filipinos were reported to have fired a shot at Chase. When the firing had subsided the Corporal stepped into the bushes, telling the sentinels it is said, not to shoot. The order was forgotten by the excited outpost, and as Chase started to return he was shot down without being challenged. He was evidently mistaken for a boloman. Henderson was put into the guardhouse, and will be tried on the charge of manslaughter. Chase was buried with military honors October 25."

FINANCES OF MEXICO.

Minister Issues Report—Money Stringency Explained.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 15.—Minister Adamant's report of the financial condition of the country is a notable document. He estimates for the ensuing year revenue amounting to \$61,970,000, and expenditures of \$62,000,000. He says that the country is in a state of stringency, and explains why he does not anticipate a large surplus for the coming year. He takes up the present financial situation, which is characterized by monetary stringency and remarks: "It is impossible to disregard certain economic phenomena and certain symptoms of the present business session, which reveals a condition of uneasiness, caused by the partial paralysis of transactions, and which to continue for a long time would probably occasion a crisis in the commerce and industry of a large portion of the Republic." "The financial Minister estimates that in addition to \$50,000,000 in cash deposited in banks that the holdings of the general public in cash does not amount to more than \$20,000,000; that the total circulation of silver money may be estimated in the neighborhood of \$30,000,000. The Minister continues: "It is not, therefore, surprising that when suddenly the country's supply of metallic cash was curtailed from 10 to 12 per cent by the exportation of silver dollars, business has experienced some degree of paralysis. There has been an unusual demand for Mexican dollars, and this demand has sensibly diminished the supply of metallic cash here." "The report shows that the formation of new stock companies for manufacturing and other purposes was a revelation to many business men of prodigious efficiency of which instruments of credit are susceptible, and that a certain amount of speculation began, resulting in over-production in manufacturing, from which, in some lines, a natural reaction is experienced." "The report says the facility with which credit was secured at banks on the strength of fortunes already amassed, or by hypothecating the shares of long and favorably known companies, led many firms and capitalists to enter upon new enterprises without waiting as long a time as would have been desirable, so as to allow previous enterprises to mature their shares and bonds, which have become well destituted among the people. It is not, therefore, strange that as soon as the scarcity of cash began to be felt that transactions should some-

LYNCHED BY A MOB

Vengeances Dealt Two Negroes in Indiana.

ROCKPORT, Ind., Dec. 15.—Two negroes, Jim Henderson and Bud Rowlands, who waylaid, murdered and robbed Hollie Simons, a white barber, early this morning were lynched tonight in the jail yard by a mob of 1500. The negroes were arrested soon after the murder occurred, and although Rowlands' clothing had blood stains on it they claimed they were innocent. In the meantime Sheriff Clemens, of Union County, Kentucky, arrived with a trained bloodhound. When the dog was placed on the trail he followed it to the house where Rowlands lived, six blocks from the scene of the murder and went baying to the bed the negro had occupied. This was enough for the excited citizens. Within a few minutes a mob of a thousand howling, bloodythirsty men with sledge hammers, ropes and guns were on the way to the jail.

Authorities Were Overcome

Had Murdered and Robbed White Victim in Very Brutal Manner—Enraged Crowd Broke Into Jail and Hanged Them.

Sheriff Anderson and his two deputies made a stand and attempted to protect the prisoners. The officers were seized by the mob and the sheriff was disarmed. The Sheriff, although locked in a room and placed under guard, stoutly refused to give up the keys or tell where the prisoners were hiding. "The mob made a determined but unsuccessful attempt to break in the jail-door. Finally they secured a telegraph pole and using it as a battering ram, caved in the side wall of the jail. The Sheriff, after being rescued, was broken in with sledgehammers and he was dragged from the jail to the east side of the courtyard, where a noose was placed about his neck. He was given time to make a statement in which he implicated Jim Henderson and another negro, Rowlands. Henderson begged for mercy, but the mob swiftly swung a sledge hammer at his head and killed his body with bullets. "Leaving the dangling body of Rowlands, the mob rushed back to the jail and burst open the cell occupied by Henderson. Before the bars yielded to the blows of the sledge someone in the crowd fired upon the terrified negro as he crouched in the far corner. It took but a few moments to get at Henderson and the negro, more dead than alive, was dragged at the rope's end to the Court-house yard and swung to the tree before the body of Rowlands. Firing a parting volley at the swinging bodies the mob, eager for another victim, hurried away to catch the other negro implicated by Rowlands. He was found at home where he was employed as a porter. The negro escaped to the top of the building and Manager De Bruier succeeded in convincing the mob that he was not a raving maniac, and that he was partly satisfied with its work of vengeance. Simons was murdered in the most brutal manner, one square from the main street of the city, as he was going to his home from his barber shop at 2 o'clock this morning. He carried the receipts of the day's work, a fact with which the negroes were aware. The mob struck him from behind, striking him over the head with heavy club into which a large nail had been driven. Although terribly beaten, he managed to stagger to his feet. His cries attracted two boys, who rushed to his aid, and they were driven away, and accomplished their original design, securing a bag containing something over \$40 from their victim and made their escape. Then the mob turned on the man who had been struck, and he died. His skull was crushed in and his head and face beaten to a pulp. The spike on the club had punctured the brain in four places and penetrated his brain. Walter Evans, one of the young men who attempted to rescue Simons, and who afterwards witnessed the lynching, has become a raving maniac, and he said the dead man's wife is prostrated, and it is believed she will die from the shock.

BERLIN MONEY PANIC STAYED

Threatened Crisis Avoided by Organization of Syndicate.

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—In financial circles last week attention was devoted chiefly to the affairs of the mortgage banks. The weekly financial reviews freely admitted that the market was rapidly drifting toward panic, until a syndicate of Berlin banks was organized for the protection of the holders of obligations of the Prussia Hypothek Aktien Bank. The danger was intensified early in the week by the announcement that Pomerian Hypothek Bank and the Mecklenburg-Stralitz Bank would discontinue repurchasing their obligations. There was a great rush to sell all other mortgage bank obligations, and so great was the apprehension that the public mind was so affected that United States mortgage banks, asserting that their own condition was perfectly sound, did not have an immediate effect. Nevertheless this statement and the organization of a syndicate quieted the alarm, and at the end of the week the selling of obligations had markedly diminished, and the general tone of the market improved.

GERMAN SOLDIERS FROM CHINA

Everywhere Men Were Greeted With Great Enthusiasm.

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—A portion of the German contingent that recently arrived from China was publicly received here today in accordance with the express desire of Emperor William, great enthusiasm being displayed by the crowds that lined the route from the railway station. The troops bore the shot-riddled German flags which were taken in action at the storming of the Taku forts, together with several captured Chinese flags and banners. The procession went to the arsenal, where the Chinese colors were deposited. Everywhere the men were greeted with tumultuous cheering. In front of the arsenal were Emperor William and the Empress, Prince Henry, of Prussia, Prince Rupprecht, of Bavaria, Count von Bülow, Imperial Chancellor, members of the general staff and other persons of high rank. After saluting the troops the Kaiser inspected them, speaking to those who had been wounded or who received decorations, and then addressing all formally.

Emperor William's Remarks.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Express asserts that Emperor William, when complimenting his troops, said: "After today the army and navy are one. The world shall know (here the Emperor shook his marshal's baton vigorously) that my blue boys and my blue boys nobody shall remove them."

PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION

Committee Announced Which Will Conduct Ceremonies.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The committee which will have charge of the forthcoming Presidential inauguration ceremonies was officially announced today. John J. Edson is chairman; T. E. Roosevelt, vice-chairman; Colonel George F. Russell, second vice-chairman; Southern Park, treasurer and Harrison Dingman, secretary. The committee is made up of 50 prominent citizens of Washington, and includes Justice Harlan, Chief Justice S. P. Peck, Colonel Myron M. Parker, George H. Harris, Major Bassell, Colonel James G. Barrett, General H. V. Boyton, Hon. John W. Foster, General Miles and Thomas F. Walsh.

Fighting in Colombia.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 15.—Advices from Colon, Colombia, today regarding the fighting between the government troops and the insurgents at Tumaco, say that the withdrawing insurgent force was not dispersed. On the contrary, fears are entertained that this body of rebels will effect a junction with the force operating around Buena Ventura. Both sides lay heavily in the battle of Tumaco. When the government forces destroyed the rebel steamer Galtian they also destroyed a large supply of ammunition.

Smallpox in Utah.

DENVER, Dec. 15.—A special to the News from Price, Utah, says: "The smallpox situation throughout Eastern Utah is becoming most alarming in view of the fact that the greater number of cases are among the foreign-born miners in the coal camps, and there is a general epidemic of the plague the coal output will be materially decreased. There are nearly 100 cases at Schofield, while Winter Quarters, Clear Creek are fighting the disease. Sunny camp reports half a dozen cases today."

Go-Halford President a Bankrupt.

GOHLEN, Ind., Dec. 15.—C. C. Black has filed a petition in bankruptcy. His schedule shows \$75,000 liabilities, and \$20 assets. Mr. Black was formerly president of the Fort Worth & Albuquerque Railroad Company.

100 WERE DROWNED

German Training-Ship Foundered Near Gibraltar.

NUMBER MAY REACH 140 PERSONS

Violent Storm Arose and Snapped Anchor Chains Before Steam Could Be Raised—Vessel's Complement Was 461.

MADRID, Dec. 15.—The German training frigate Gneisenau has foundered off Malaga, northwest of Gibraltar. The Gneisenau, which was built at Danzig in 1875, was an iron vessel, sheathed with wood, and had a displacement of 250 tons. She was 52 feet 9 inches in length, and 15 feet 11 inches in beam, having a mean draft of 15 feet 5 inches, and a coal capacity of 400 tons. Her armament consisted of 14 3.9-inch Krupp breechloaders, two 4-inch quick-firers, one boat or field gun, and seven torpedo tubes. Her complement was 461, and she was used for training boys.

The Gneisenau foundered at the entrance to the port of Malaga, where she was about to take refuge from the terrible storm prevailing. A large number of the cadets can be seen from the shore, clinging to the rigging. They are about 100 in number, and are now thought to be no less than 100. Some dispatches say 140. Forty of those saved are badly hurt.

The training-ship had been at Malaga since November 1, practicing with guns of large caliber. She had been previously at Megador, Morocco. At 10 o'clock this morning a review of the cadets was in order. The wind was extremely violent, and instructors were given to stoke up as rapidly as possible. But already mountainous waves had struck the ship, snapping her anchor chains. She was driven helplessly toward the port and sank. The crew threw themselves into the sea and clung to the wreckage, but the majority quickly disappeared. Captain Krestmann died at his post.

The Malaga life-saving boat made three efforts and rescued 15, but the weight capsized the boat and 12 were drowned. The other three were saved by means of ropes thrown to them. The port authorities saved many of the sailors. The survivors have been received at the hospital and are being cared for in private houses. All the theaters in Malaga abandoned their performances this evening.

SULTAN HAS NOT PAID.

Indemnity Claims of United States Are Still Outstanding.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Contrary to the impression which, according to the Constantinople dispatch prevails regarding the United States' claims for indemnity against Turkey, the statement is made that no settlement respecting their payment has been reported. All this Government has secured up to this time from the Ottoman Government is a series of promises to settle. The reported action of the British Government in urging its claims for compensation against the Turkish Government on the reported success of the United States is not calculated to accentuate our position in the negotiations now progressing between the United States and Turkey, but, on the contrary, to hamper and retard them.

ENGLAND TO PRESS OTTOMAN CLAIMS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 15.—Owing to the success of the United States in pressing claims for compensation in connection with the Armenian disorders, Great Britain is now urging the Ottoman Government to pay similar claims put forward by its subjects.

It is expected that energetic means will be taken to obtain a settlement.

Fire at the Norfolk Navy-Yard.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 15.—The building occupied by the Norfolk Navy-Yard, was destroyed by fire. It contained all the important papers, models and plans of the Construction Department. Over 7000 drawings and 100,000 feet of live oak timber was destroyed. The loss was over \$300,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS.

Congress. The Senate will likely put in week on Hay-Pauncefote treaty. Page 1. The Senate cannot consider Army and appropriation bills until after holidays. Page 2. The week in House is not likely to be important unless river and harbor bill is taken up. Page 3.

China. British demand will delay settlement in China. Page 2. Change of England in Chinese settlement in Manchuria. Page 1. Li Hung Chang grateful to Cear for protection in Manchuria. Page 2.

Transvaal. England awakens to new seriousness in South Africa. Page 1. Lord Kitchener calls for all available English troops. Page 1. Boers are well supplied with ammunition, but are short on food and clothing. Page 1.

Foreign. German training ship foundered off Malaga and 100 were lost. Page 1. Committee has been appointed to deal with English War Office reform. Page 2.

Domestic. Railway telegraphers threaten to boycott Santa Fe Railroad. Page 2. Trainmen offered to mediate between telegraphers and Santa Fe. Page 2. Indiana mob hanged two negroes. Page 1.

Pacific Coast. Storm gale which has been raging off mouth of Columbia River is abating. Page 2. Lane County's assessment has been lowered \$1,000,000 by Board of Equalization. Page 3.

Talk of establishing electric-power plant to supply Baker mines. Page 3. Man and team of horses killed by Southern Pacific train near Marion. Page 3. Eugene accepts low census returns with equanimity. Page 3.

Portland and Vicinity. Dr. S. A. Robinson severely arraigns the ship subsidy bill. Page 5. English carried by their way to Oregon from Dresden. Page 10. Wholesale burglar tells how he "burgled" houses. Page 8. Jewish festival begun at Temple Beth Israel. Page 10.