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A gift should be of lasting character and worthy of remembrance. A Watch, a Diamond Ring, modern set, or a piece of Sterling Silverware, an up-todate, elegant article in Cut Glass, or an attractive creation in Ebony or Leather Goods will be something that will be prized and appreciated for years. We have them all-the finest, richest, largest and most varied stock that has ever been shown in this

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In Our New Building 100-106 Fifth Street, Cor. Stark The Finest Stock of

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The Pianola is an ideal Christmas present, for it gives pleasure to the whole family throughout the year.

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We are Sole Agents for the Plancia; also for the Steinway, the Chase and the Emerson

MINE CAVED IN.

ton, Pa., Sunk. PITTSTON, Pa., Dec. M .- The cave-in at the Ravine mine of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, which commenced yester-day, continued today. Before noon the

day, continued today. Hefore moon the principal street of the city for a distance of 35 feet, fell into the mines. The cave-in is the most serious in the history of the anthracite region. It is feared other sections will also sink. Water and gas mains were broken by today's cave-in, and water is flooding the mines. Seven houses have been badly damaged. It is stated the collapse was caused by the rotting of the miles of the mines o ting of the mine pillars.

has passed both houses.

CLEVELAND AND SUBSIDY BILL

Part of the Principal Street of Pitts- His Opinion of This Method of Fostering the Merchant Marine.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.-A reporter for the North American tonight asked ex. President Grover Cleveland for his opin ion on the ship subsidy bill now pending in Congress. He dictated the following statement, which he said contained all he cared to say in regard to the subsidy

"In regard to this proposed subsidy, I would refer you to my speech at the launching of the St. Louis. I then said something in favor of free ships. I have not changed my mind. With our much-Jury System in Porto Rico.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Dec. E.—A bill inreducing the jury system in Porto Rico
as passed both houses.

With our muchvaunted accession to a position among
the world powers, I hoped to see not so
much, instead of more, of that sort of
coddling which a less prominent place in
the family of nations was claimed by
some to excuse.

### DUTCH IN REVOLT

Uprising General in Northern Cape Colony.

MORE TROOPS TO BE SENT

Sharp Fighting on a Large Scale Is Expected Before the Rebellion Is Put Down-Invaders Being Driven Back.

LONDON, Dec. II.—The War Office made the following announcement this

"In view of the general position in South Africa, the following reinforce-ments of mounted troops have been ar-ranged. Eight hundred will start next ranged. Eight hundred will start next week. Two cavalry regiments have been ordered to leave as soon as the transports are ready. The colonial police will be increased to 10,000. Detachments will leave as fast as they are formed. Further drafts of cavairy will be dispatched at once. Australia and New Zealand have been invited to send further contingents. Three thousand extra horses, beyond the usual monthly supply, have been contracted for." tracted for."

tracted for."

The Secretary of State for War, Sir John Broderick, announces that in view of the prolongation of the war, members of the Imperial Yeomanry will be paid 5 shillings instead of 1 shilling and 2 pence per day. Militiamen are promised priority of return over regulars.

A dispatch from De Aar, Cape Colony, and that the yeomanry have diven the

A dispatch from De Aar, Cape Colony, says that the yeomanry have driven the Boers out of Nouthraal, the enemy retiring westward.

From its Cape Town correspondent, the Daily Mull has received the following:

"The second invading force was designed to occupy Bribtown, but, being checked by the De Aar troops, it has disappeared into the Cedarburg Mountains. An enormous concentration of troops is being made upon the veldt country, occupied by the invaders, but it is no. likely that the Boers will offer battle in large numbers. There is a renewed demand for the wholesale proclamation of mand for the wholesale proclamation of

mand for the wholesale proclamation of martial inw."
vices have been received in London," says the Duily Mail, "to the effect that virtually all the districts of Cape Colony in the vicinity of the Orange River are in more or less open revolt and that there is likely to be sharp fighting on a rather large scale before the invasion is crushed. The tactics of the Boers in rallying as many as possible of the Dutch in the back country to their cause are proving successful."

As the outcome of statements made during the present session of Parliament and

As the outcome of statements made during the present session of Parliament and since reiterated, to the effect that some colonial troops have refused to fight again, the War Office late this evening issued the following explanation from Lord Kitchener:

"A number of men belonging to two of the South African corps refused to march on one occasion, owing to some mistake in the carrying out of their discharge at the expiration of their term of service. Lord Roberts, on the ground that they had a grievance, overlooked that they had a grievance, overlooked the matter, simply reprimanding them. The men of this corps have since done good work in the field and it is absolutely unfounded to say that there was a mutiny or that guns or any other force were used against them."

DEWET'S ESCAPE.

One of the Boldest Incidents of the

BLOEMFONTEIN, Dec. 20.—The details of General Dewet's escape from the general encircling British columns show that it was one of the boldest incidents of the war. When Haasbrock's command joined Dewet, December 12, some 15 miles east of Thabanchu, General Knox was only about an hour distant, and the Boer situation appeared desperate. But Dewet was equal to the occasion. Dispatching Haashroek westward to make a feint at Victoria Nek, General Dewet prepared to break through the British columns at Springhau Nek Pass, about four miles ahead. At the entrance were two fortified posts, while artillery was posted on a hill eastward, watching the Boers.

Suddenly a magnificent spectacle was presented. The whole Boer army of 2500 men started at a gallop in open order through the Nek. President Steyn and Petit Fourie led the charge and Dewet brought up the rear. The British guns near the drift boomed and rattled incessantly. The Boers first tried the eastward route, but, encountering artillery, they diverged and galloped to the front of the hill, to the westward, where the fire of only a single post was effective. The whole maneuver was a piece of magnificent daring and its success was com-plete in spite of the loss of a 15-pounder and 25 prisoners. The British force detached after Haasbroek came in contact with his commando at nightfall. The burghers were scattered and the Welsh Yeomanry galloped among the retreating Boers, using the revolvers and the butt-ends of their rifles with great effect. An incident of the fight was the gallop of a British ammunition wagon right through the scattered Boers, the gunners using

Badeu-Powell Goes to the Front. CAPE TOWN, Dec. 21.-General Baden-Powell will start for the Transvaal to-

The Boers derailed a train at Barberton, killing an inspector and others.

General Brabant, commander of the newly-raised colonial division, has been ordered to the front and will start to-

At Thorndale, General French has At Thormase, contern French has routed 2500 Boers with four guns and a pompom. Thorndale is 16 miles northwest of Krugersdorp. The fight took place December 13. The British had 14 wounded and the Boers fied in disorder with about

The Boers who invaded Cape Colony had in most cases packhorses in addition to those they rode. All were in the pink of condition. They commandered all pos-sible clothing and stores at Venterstadt.

Lack of Troops in Cape Colony. CAPE TOWN, Dec. 21.—The situation in the northern districts of Cape Colony is more serious. Fully 2000 Boers have invaded that section. Grave fears are entertained that Dutch sympathizers will join in the rebellion, and that it will spread. Although there is no fear as to the ultimate result, the lack of a sufficient mber of mounted troops is felt by the British. The enormous waste of horses in South Africa was never fully appre ciated until now. Heavy rains are general, and several railway washouts delay the movements of troops,

Boers Repulsed at Zunonfontein. JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 21.-The Boers

attacked Zunonfonteln December 14, but were beaten off.

KRUGER STILL HOPES. W. T. Stend Tells of His Conference

With the Ex-President.

With the Ex-President.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—William T. Stead has just returned from The Hague, where he has had a long conference with Mr. Kruger and has ascertained at first hand the views of Mr. Kruger and shis counsellors as to the present situation and future prospects. Mr. Stead has written the following for the Associated Press:
"First of all, nothing is decided about his visit to America at present. President Kruger has not abandoned all hope of securing the support of the governments of the civilized world in his demand for arbitration. Until the last government refuses absolutely to say a word in support of the principles which they solemily laid down at The Hague conference, Mr. Kruger will not partake in popular demonstrations. It is recognized that if he cared to do so, he could shake the Continent. The popular enthusiasm for him is unparalleled since Garibaidi's visit to London, but until his diplomatic mission is exhausted, an appeal to the province appeal over the telegraphy control country. mission is exhausted, an appeal to the people cannot even be taken into consideration. Mr. Kruger is emphatic in dis-cislming any desire to involve other na-tions in war in behalf of the Boers. What he asks is that the government which at The Hague declared their determina-tion to use their efforts to secure amicable settlement of disputes by means of mediation and arbitration should make a

ation and arbitration should make a united effort to bring the verdict of the civilized world to bear on Great Britain. "The English," Mr. Kruger said, 'are waging this war in Bouth Africa like savages. They are burning homes, desiroying farms, cutting trees, devastating fields and creating famine. They are unable to capture Dewet, but they are making prisoners of women and children, who are not treated with ordinary decency. are not treated with ordinary decency. Hundreds of women have been confined in a kraal with only one chair and several of them are expected to become mothers. "Mr. Kruger avers that the provisions "Mr. Kruger avers that the provisions of The Hague convention and the laws and usages of war are trampled under foot and he wants to know whether the signatories of this convention have anything to say on the subject. The man on horseback at this moment is not Mr. Kruger, but President Steyn. He, Delarey and Dewet are masters of the situation, having a better disciplined and more effective force than that which followed the flag at the cutbreak of the war. They have plenty of ammunition and replenish their stores continually from the British convoys. They have taken enough Lee-Metford rifles to arm the burghers now in the field."

#### ESTERHAZY'S DOWNFALL

Utter Misery of the Count Confessed

in a Letter to His Wife.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—Major Count Walin Esterhazy, who figured so prominently in the Dreyfus case, has sunk into utter misery. His divorced wife's suit against her

ery. His divorced wife's suit against her mother, the Marquise de Betancourt, for an allowance on the ground that she is in profound distress and unable to support or educate her young daughters, has brought forth the following letter from London written by the Major to his wife: "I have been unable to write to my children recently, not having the money to buy a postage stamp. I am at the last extrepilty of strength, courage and resources. I have not exten for two days until this moraing in the workhouss. I have no clothes, am shivering with cold, and am compelled to warm myself by entering churches and museums. Every one will say this is a confession of guilt, but tering churches and museums. Every one will say this is a confession of guilt, but you can say I am killing myself because, after having struggled to the utmost of my courage, my voice is stifled by my persecutors. Without bread, home or clothing I shall die of privations of all kinds unless a revolver bullet puts everything in good order. Kiss my children. Tell them I adore them, and if a frightful famility has precipitated me into an abyss. fatality has precipitated me into an abyss, if I die the victim of human cowardice, I never committed the crime whereof I am accused of by accountrels in order to save

#### CUIGNET SENTENCED.

Sixty Days' Confinement Inflicted by French Secretary of War.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—The Minister of War, General Andre, has inflicted on Major Cuignet 60 days' confinement in the fort. This is disciplinary punishment for dis-obeying General Andre's orders when called before him yesterday when the General asked the Major for an explanation of his conduct in first disclosing to a Deputy, M. Lasces, a confidential docu-ment of which he obtained knowledge while attached to the secret intelligence office of the War Department, and second, in writing directly to the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, to accuse the Min-lster of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, of falsehood, thereby transgressing the reg-ulations. The Major will appear before a council of inquiry which will investi-gate his principal offense, that of divug-ing a document connected with the Pan-nizzardi dispatch which figured in the

Gale in Great Britain.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The telegraph wires are being slowly restored and news is arriving. The gale has done great damage generally in the north of Eng-land and Scotland. A Glasgow corres-

land and Scotland. A Glasgow correspondent says:

"Not since the storm which destroyed the Tay bridge has such a gale raged in Scotland. High walls have been wrecked at Glasgow. At Coatbridge, 10 miles east of Glasgow, several people have been killed, while at numerous other places roofs and chimneys have been destroyed and persons injured. Some of the buildings of the University of Aberdeen have been seriously damaged and everyhave been seriously damaged and every-where telegraph wires, telephones and railway lines are interrupted."

Zola Protests Against Amnesty Bill. PARIS, Dec. 22.-The Aurore publishes this morning a seven-column letter from Emile Zola to President Loubet, protest-ing in characteristically eloquent fashion against the passage of the amnesty bill, which he stigmatizes as a "grave fault the government,

Spanish Crisis Passed.

MADRID, Dec. II.—The Chamber of Deputies today approved the clause in the special naval budget regarding the increase of the navy in case of necessity, and consequently the Minister of Marine will retain his portfolio. The Cabinet cricis has passed.

BERLIN, Dec. 21.-Sternberg, the millionaire banker, who has been on trial for a long time past, was found guilty today of unnamable immoralities, and was sen-tenced to two and a half years' imprisonwith loss of citizenship for five

Banker Sternberg Convicted.

Daily Treasury Statement. WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.-Today's state ment of the Treasury balances in the gen-eral fund, exclusive of the \$150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption,

shows: Available cash balance ......\$154,987,93

## THE REASON FOR IT

Lodge Tells Why the Canal Treaty Was Amended.

NO ILL WILL TOWARD ENGLAND

Senate Was Determined Completely to Abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer

morning papers have editorials on the ac-tion of the United States Senate in con-nection with the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

nection with the Hay-Fauncefote treaty. They express regret rather than surprise at the supersession of the Clayton-Burwer treaty and unanimously declare that it will be impossible for Great Britain to accept the amended treaty.

"The United States has struck a hard blow," says the Daily News, "at the fundamental principles of good faith among nations, at its own reputation and at the very Constitution of the great Re-

at the very Constitution of the great Re public."
"We are thankful," says the Daily
Chronicle, "that the Senate stopped short
of amendments obviously designed to
wreck the whole proceedings. We believe that a compromise is still possible,
as the resources of diplomacy are not yet
exhausted."

There is a strongly evident desire to do everything reasonable, as the Daily Chronicle suggests, to meet the views of Treaty, and in the Most Friend
ly Manner Possible.

Chronicle suggests, to meet the views of the Americans in all the comments, Several papers, however, consider it out of the question that the British Government should for a minute accept or discuss the amended treaty. The Standard argues on this basis while "recognizing in the fullest manner that President McKinley has labored earnestly to combine American aspirations with delicate regard for international obligations." It says:

ollowing statement:
"The Senate amendments were not dic"Time is on the side of a friendly and



BOSTON, Dec. II.-Ex-Governor Boger Welcott died at his residence in this city today He became ill with typhoid fever several weeks ago, but reports from his bedside indicated nothing alarming until the latter part of last week, when new complications produced a change for the worse. From that time until the end came bulletins of his condition were hopeful, but hardly reassuring. His physicians said tonight that death resulted from extreme weakness, due to the progress of the disease. The members of his family were at his bedside. He had continued in a lethargic condition for 24 hours, and, while probably conscious of what was going on, his mind was not alert and he spoke no word. The disease probably was contracted either while on shipboard or soon after he landed in New York after his European visit. The funeral will be held Monday afternoon in Trinity Church.

tated by hostility toward England and still less were they in any degree a refraction upon the Secretary of State. The amendments were made by the Senate solely because in its opinion they were necessary for the interests of the United States and the avoidance of any question as to the control of the canal and

world on that subject in the future The first amendment is a simple declar ation that the Clayton-Bulwer cease to exist, and is superseded by the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The object of the latter was to remove the former as an obstacle to the construction of the isthmian canal. Some good judges thought the Hay-Pauncefote treaty did this completely as it stood. Others be-lieved that certain portions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty still remained in force. To allow this doubt to continue would have been a grave mistake. The American people desired to be rid of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty finally and beyond

question.
"Under article 4 of the Hay-Pauncefote "Under article 4 of the Hay-Fauncetote treaty as it stood, we were clearly bound, if engaged in war, to permit a hostlie fleet, if it succeeded in getting inside the three-mile zone, to pass unmolested through the canal. This may or may not be a practical question, and it is of no consequence whether it is or not. It is a solemn promise to permit a hostile fleet to use the canal. That promise we either intended to keep or we made it knowing that under the stress of war we should break it. If we meant to keep it, then it was a promise no nation ought to make, if we knew that we should not keep it in time of war, then it was only honest and fair to relieve ourselves of the obligation in the treaty itself. This was the purpose of the second or Davis amendment, which entirely disposes or any such promise, and which follows exactly in principle and almost exactly in words article 10 of the Suez convention, which reserved similar rights to Turkey, whose interest in the Suez Canal is the converse to over a that proposed. only honest and fair to relieve ourselves trivial compared to ours in that proposed

in Nicaragua.
"The third amendment strikes out arti-cle 3, by which we engaged to invite other nations to adhere to the treaty and thereby bocome parties to it. Had there been no Clayton-Bulwer treaty, we should have negotiated with no one except Costa Rica and Nicaragua as to building the canal. With England, owing to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, we were obliged to treat, but, as we expect Europe to Reep out of this hemisphere, it seemed to the Benate unwise, however excellent and

Senate unwise, however excellent and liberal the intention, to invite European nations to share in an American treaty and thus give them the right to meddle in American affairs at any point.

"We desire to dispose of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty in the most friendly way possible. We are most averse to any other disposition of it. England does not lateral to get to war to prevent our buildintend to go to war to prevent our build ing the canal, and if it is physically pes-sible to build it, we mean in any event to do so. Under these circumstances it is very clear that it is as much for England's interest as for ours to accept the new propositions in the friendly spirit in which they are offered, and thus end a controversy over a worn-out treaty which is only a stumbling block to both nations. It is not to be doubted that the English Ministers, whose ability, experi-ence and reputation are known to all the world, will duly weigh all these considerations and rightly comprehend the purpose of the Senate amendments and the spirit in which they are presented."

Treaty Ratification, most that they can hope for is the realiza LONDON, Dec. 21.—Nearly all of the tion of 10 cents on the dollar.

tes and the avoidance of any ques-as to the control of the canal and "Our existing treaty rights cannot be sequently for the sake of peaceful and superseded in the summary manner some England desires to thwart the legitimate wishes of the American people by a to-rigorous insistence on our claims and-privileges. The mere fact that a rat-fication of the amended treaty is desired in America would naturally lead us to

review our own position, and to attempt to find some middle way of amicable ar-The Times makes no comment.

CLEVELAND ON "SUCCESS." Theme of an Address by ex-Presi-

dent to College Students. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.-Grover Cleveland tonight delivered the annual address at the graduating exercises of the 25th class of the Pierce School of Business, at the Academy of Music. He said

in part:
"The true golden rule lies at the foundation of all that makes life worth living, and is the parent of every success worth gaining. We hear a great deal just now in condemnation and defense of trusts and combinations. Quite lately a short article in opposition to them was sent me, which, I was informed, was the reme, which, I was informed, was the re-sult of much thought on the part of an able banker. As I glanced on it my eye fell on a description of a community of people whose wants were supplied by tradesmen and craftsmen who were their neighbors. They dealt together as friends interested in each other's welfare, and willing to yield something to each other's circumstances. This description was followed by an arraignment of combinations and trusts as destroyers of this happy situation by first monopolizing certain branches of the business done in the communities, and then displacing, with their stranger agents and representatives, the dealers and craftsmen who were neigh-bors and friends. There may be much or little misfortune in such a change, but I could not help feeling that the simple, naturally healthy live-and-let-live conditions first reviewed were worth perpetu

Continuing, Mr. Cleveland said the world owes us just such a living as we can gain by hard work; the exercise of all our mental faculties, a scrupulous ad herence to the rules of honesty, and never-failing obedience to the dictates of enlightened conscience. Mr. Clevelan emphasized the importance of self-reli ance and perseverance. We must exclude as our standard of success mere moneygetting for its own sake.

Monnett Cases Dismissed.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 2L-The Supreme motion of Attorney-General Sheets, the motion of Attorney-General Sheets, the cases against the following companies brought by ex-Attorney-General Monnett, under the trust laws of Ohio: Solar Refining Company, Ohio Oil Company, Buckeye Pipe Line Company, Standard Oil Company, of Ohio, and the Continental Tobacco Company. The cases are all dismissed without record, and at the cost of the state.

HOW THE BRITISH VIEW IT.

Unfavorable Press Comment on the interpretation of anything from their claims. The ut-

#### MONEY FOR OREGON

\$2,340,500 Provided for Its Rivers and Harbors.

BILL REPORTED YESTERDAY

Major Portion Goes to Columbia and Willamette Rivers - Washington Gets but \$130,500, and Its Members Are Much Incensed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. H.—The total amount provided in the river and harbor bill for Oragon improvements, as reported today, is \$2,346,500, while Washington gets but \$130,500. The major portion of the Oragon money goes to the mouth of the Columbia, and to the Columbia and Williametts Rivers below Portland. Other Oragon items are:

Wilamette and Columbia below
Portland
Willamette above Portland, Yambill
Reverment below Independence.
Reverment opposite Corvaills.
Coquille River below Coquille City.
Suslaw River
Tillamook Harbor
Columbia River between Vancouver
and Willamette River.
Long Tom River
Gauging Columbia
Chos River
Clatskanie River

The first draft of the bill gave the mouth of the Columbia, aside from the \$400,000 cash, \$1,881,140 for the contract, but when it was decided to cut the entire bill from \$89,000,000 to \$00,000,00 the subcom-mittee reduced this to \$1,500,000 in order to retain other appropriations.

Proportionately, Oregon was not heavily

Proportionately, Oregon was not heavily cut. It was only after a hard fight that Representative Tongue had the Siuslaw River reinstated in the bill. It was impossible, in view of the adverse recommendations of the engineers, to secure further appropriation for the Coquille River from Coquille City to Myrtle Point. The bill authorizes separate surveys and estimates for propuring 15 and 20-foor

The bill authorizes separate surveys and estimates for procuring 15 and 20-foot channels at Tillamook harbor.

The Attorney-General is directed to decide whether or not the Government has the right to construct a canal and locks at Oregon City opposite the present canal, in case the electric company will not surrender this canal at reasonable terms, or if its purchase is not deemed advisable. The engineers are directed to report whether a second canal would so diminish the water flow through the present locks as materially to damage manufacturing enterprises on that side of the ent locks as materially to damage manufacturing enterprises on that side of the river. No mention is made in the bill of the Columbia at The Dailes and Cellio. Chairman Burton says the Harts report came in too late for action at this accion. He declined to say whether or not the funds now assailable for this improvement had been diverted, but it is thought this was done.

The Washington appropriations are:

ewis River end d'Orelile River Ranogan River forth Fork Lewis River

Gray's Harbor and Everett Harbor, under contract, will receive appropriations in the sundry civil bill. The entire Wash-ington delegation is incensed at the meager provision for their state, clare the treatment accorded them is nothing short of outrageous. Attempts will be made to have the appropriations increased in the House, and probably they will be in the Senate.

Determined to Die.

WICHITA. Kan., Dec. 21.—H. F. Stevens, traveling salesman for Robeling & Co., of Chicago, made two desperate attempts at suicide in the city jali today. Finding no other weapon he broke a pew-ter spoon and with the rough end tried to dig a hole into his jugular vein. Fall-ing in that he used the tin point of an open tomato can, and would have sucseeded had not the police discovered him orse he says induced him to attempt

San Francisco Jewish Celebration. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—Emanuel, the senior Jewish organization of this city, began the celebration of its semicentennial anniversary tonight. The feature of tonight's exercises was a lecture by Dr. Wise, of Portland, Or,

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS.

Senator Lodge explains why the canal treaty was amended. Page 1. The House appropriation bill provides \$2,340,-500 for Oregon rivers and harbors. Page 1. Washington rivers and harbors get \$130,500 in the appropriation bill. Page 1.

There is another hitch in the Chinese negotia-tions. Page 3. Conger was instructed to sign the note. Page & Foreign.

No business was transacted in either house

The English War Office has arranged to reinforce Kitchener at once. Page 1. Cape Colony. Page 1. entrated in Northern

Domestic. The Santa Fe strike is declared off. Page 2. Cadet Keller told the autitary court of his fight with Boos. Page 2.

Omaha police locate the house where young Cudahy was kept a prisoner. Page 3. Pacific Coast. overnor Geer asks Pacific Northwest States to join Oregon in celebration of Lewis and Clark centennial. Page 4.

State of Washington pays \$11,500 sugar bounty

An institute at Logan was given to discussion of methods of farming. Page 5. Commercial and Marine. uget Sound ships weather-bound at Port An-

sking schooner sighted off the Oregon coast, teamer Milos has full cargo from the Orient. Page 5. ark Eilbek given very quick dispatch. Page 5.

onsiderable animation in the stock markets. Page 11. Portland and Vicinity. Free mail delivery starts in Eastern Mult-nomah January 15. Page 8.

No public meeting yet called to take action concerning gambling. Page 10. enator Daly, of Benton and Lincoln, favors Hom. H. W. Corbett for United States Sen-ator, Page 8.