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UNFORTUNATE VENEZUELA.
One Revolution Ends and Two More Break Out.
CARACAS, Venezuela, Jan. 2 (via Elyth cable).—The revolution has ended, but ex-Secretary-General Peraza is said to be, with about 50 followers, in the mountain districts.

TOBACCO STEMMERS' STRIKE
Effort to Patch Up the Trouble at Louisville.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 2.—The committee representing the 100 or 140 striking stemmers at the Continental Tobacco Company called at the factory office today and lodged a formal complaint with General Manager R. K. Smith, who is in charge of the trust factories in Louisville.

Asphalt Dispute Settled.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Minister Loomie, at Caracas, has advised the State Department that the impending trouble over the conflicting asphalt concessions has been averted for the present. There are no details in the Minister's dispatch, but it is gathered that he has induced the Venezuelan authorities to suspend arbitration action looking towards the settlement of some of the concessions until there can be had a calm, judicial determination of the merits of the conflicting claims. It is probable that the Scorpion, at La Guayra, has been a potent influence in bringing about the present stay of proceedings.

Events in Nicaragua.
MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Jan. 2.—The Government is having a three days' celebration in honor of the birth of the new century. The sale of the National railways and Lake steamers is still in abeyance. The budget for the revenues of 1901 is \$2,352,000 silver, and for expenditures, \$2,352,000 silver.

Argentine-Chilean Agreement.
BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 2.—The new Argentine-Chilean agreement, in regard to the frontier settlement, has been signed and the Presidents of Argentina and Chile have exchanged friendly telegrams of congratulation.

Amphion at Panama.
COLOMBIA, Jan. 2 (via Galveston).—The British second-class cruiser Amphion arrived at Panama Tuesday. The British gunboat Phœnix has left Panama for Suva Ventura.

Steelworkers Sign a Seal.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 2.—The workers at the plant of the National Steel Company, at Sharon, today signed the new seal for 1901, which provides for a reduction of 30 per cent. About 400 men are affected. It is said that new scales for all the non-union mills are now being prepared.

Pittsburg Iron Workers Strike.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 2.—One thousand structural ironworkers struck today for an advance of 6 cents per hour in wages and a nine-hour day. Not a single ironworker working, and number of important contracts are tied up.

UPRISING OF DUTCH

Situation in Cape Colony Takes a Serious Turn.

BOERS HALF WAY TO THE CAPE

Battleship Monarch Will Land Guns at Cape Town Today—Extension of Martial Law—Colonists of Allied Law—Colonists Aid Invaders.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 2.—The British battleship Monarch will land guns tomorrow as a precautionary measure. The situation is serious. It is true that the Dutch have not joined the invaders in any considerable numbers, but a lack of arms is believed to be the true reason for abstention. In many places horses are readily offered and information readily supplied to the Boers.

The early proclamation of martial law in the Cape Colony has not been generally appreciated in England. The Worcester conference excited the Dutch throughout the colony. Many old residents, who are by no means alarmists, regard a general uprising of the Dutch as quite likely.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

Enlistment of Volunteers in the Colony Proceeding.
LONDON, Jan. 2.—"Martial law has been proclaimed in the Worcester, Cape, Prince Albert, Frasersburg and Sutherland divisions," says the Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail, wiring yesterday. "The enlistment of volunteers is going on, and the best authorities anticipate favorable developments shortly. The great trouble is the scarcity of horses. Seven hundred Boers have broken through the cordons at Zumbur, and are now advancing upon Bismarck. The magistrate there reports that they are burning and looting a few miles from the town."

Lord Methuen is concentrating a force at Vryburg, whither 1000 troops have been sent from Kimberley and others from more northern towns, to deal with a command that is raiding around Kuruman. "The Boers have occupied Jagerfontein, which, together with Fuaersmith, the British evacuated Christmas day, the convoy of retiring inhabitants, with hundreds of women, attended the chase, but miles. It was a mournful spectacle. Camp was pitched at Edenburg. I gathered that the reason for the evacuation was the difficulty of maintaining food supplies so far from the railway."

The Standard, commenting on the invasion of Cape Colony, says: "The American Civil War provides a fearful parallel. The Confederate raids failed to achieve anything serious."

Marching on Frasersburg.
CARNARVON, Jan. 2.—The Boers, commanded by Hertzog, Wessels, Pretorius and Nienhuys, are continuing their march on Frasersburg. It is reported that they have arrived at Steynburg. Looting continues. The Boers' horses are footsore and there is great want of fodder, as the country is hresert and the railway has been damaged and suspended, and it is doubtful when this will be restored, inasmuch as the Boers are traveling along the line. General Thornycroft and Colonel De Lisle are continuing the chase, but their horses and mules are very tired. Many Dutch residents attended the funeral of a Boer killed in action, and placed wreaths upon his coffin. The Boers captured and destroyed the mails due December 30.

Pitchee Headed Off Dewet.
LONDON, Jan. 2.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener: "Dewet tried to move toward Bethlehem, but he was headed off by Pitchee and retreated toward Lindley. One hundred and thirty Boer horses have been captured near Thaba N'Chen. The railway has been damaged south of Sarfontein. Williams engaged the Boers southeast of Middelburg, Cape Colony, and the British now occupy Graaf Reinet."

Moving on Graaf Reinet.
CRADOCK, Cape Colony, Jan. 2.—A detachment of Boers entered Rodehooghe, eastward of Middelburg, January 1. It is believed that this force is going to Graaf Reinet. The telegraph lines are cut between Carnarvon and Somerset West, and Steynburg and Maraisburg. Large reinforcements have reached Middelburg.

Kitchener's Future Post.
LONDON, Jan. 2.—It is understood that at the conclusion of operations in South Africa Lord Kitchener will become commander-in-chief in India.

NO RECEIVER ALLOWED.
Decision in the Lined Oil Trust Case.
CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—The United States Court of Appeals today handed down a decision affirming the action of the lower court in denying a petition for a receiver for the National Lined Oil Trust company, known as the Lined Oil Trust. The suit was brought in 1898 by James Clark, "and others," owners of 499 shares out of a total of 136,900 shares of stock. The petition for a receivership alleged negligence and bad management on the part of the directors and officers of the company, by which the assets of the company, consisting of over 400 miles in various parts of the country, valued at \$2,000,000, were dissipated. Judge Grosscup, in rendering the decision affirming the action of the lower court, said it was apparently the plain purpose of those bringing the suit to get control through a receivership of the company's right of action against the directors, so that the suit could be prosecuted in the name of the company and at its expense. No proof, according to Judge Grosscup, was shown of bad management.

MEMBERS OF OREGON'S TEXT BOOK COMMISSION.



agreement on the part of the officials of the company, nor was it shown with certainty that the directors and officials had speculated.

TO ELIMINATE MIDDLEMEN

National Shoe Company to Distribute to Retailers.
CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—The Record tomorrow will set forth the details of a plan to eliminate the middlemen's profits. R. F. Wolfe, of Columbus, O., is sponsor for the new project, and he has interested 13 of the largest manufacturers of the East. The company is to consist of not more than 12 houses manufacturing similar lines of shoes, with a capital stock of \$2,500,000. Depots will be established in every leading city in the United States.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS.

Federal Government.
Congress will reassemble today. Page 1. Briefs were filed in the Supreme Court in two Porto Rico cases. Page 1. The public debt decreased nearly \$2,000,000 in December. Page 2.
Foreign.
Naval guns will be landed at Cape Town today. Page 1. The Boer invaders are half way to the Cape. Page 1. Lord Roberts was received by the Queen at Oshorne. Page 2.
China.
A Russo-Chinese agreement gives Russia protection of one Manchurian province. Page 2. Russia is said, inspired the charges of barbarity against German troops. Page 2.
Domestic.
Legislators are in session in Colorado, Pennsylvania, New York, Michigan and Nebraska. Page 2.
Kaiser leads in the six-day race. Page 2. Cudahy receives a bogus letter demanding withdrawal of the reward. Page 2. Great changes are said to be planned for the C. M. & St. P. Railway. Page 2.
Pacific Coast.
Governor Geer announces the appointment of Oregon's Text-Book Commission. Page 1. The semi-annual statement of Oregon's State Treasurer shows nearly \$1,700,000 cash on hand. Page 1. Population of Idaho by minor civic divisions. Page 5. A bill will be introduced at the coming Oregon Legislature making life imprisonment a penalty for kidnaping. Page 4. The worst snow storm in 10 years prevails throughout Southern Oregon and Northern California. Page 4. Variety of European grapes which ripens two weeks earlier than present crop is to be introduced in Oregon. Page 2.
Commercial and Marine.
Big day's trading in Chicago wheat. Page 1. Record-breaking bank clearings in the West. Page 1. Anxiety for the overdue bank Andraza. Page 5. Steamship Milos due today. Page 5. Stevedores carried away on the Thyra. Page 5. August ships arriving out. Page 5.
Portland and Vicinity.
Mayor Rowe in his annual message says the city must have more money than taxes will produce. Page 8. Half of the children of Central School stay away on account of diphtheria scare. Page 8. Rev. A. S. Starr's case to be tried on appeal at Tacoma. Page 12. Afro-American council celebrate Emancipation day. Page 2.

PLANS ARE NOT SETTLED

CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAMME IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

Reapportionment or River and Harbor Bill May Come Before Lower House.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The House will probably dispose of the reapportionment bill this week, although Chairman Burton, of the river and harbor committee, is inclined to contest the right of way of the census committee. The reapportionment bill, carrying out, as it does, a Constitutional requirement, is a matter of higher priority than an appropriation bill, and if Chairman Hopkins insists, it probably will be given priority. Mr. Hopkins, however, may yield if he finds that any large proportion of the members will not return from their holiday vacation in time to vote upon the measure this week. A determined fight will be made against his bill by members from states that would lose representatives under it, and Mr. Hopkins desires a full house when the vote is taken. He is confident that his measure will carry with a full attendance. In any event, neither Mr. Hopkins nor Mr. Burton desires to proceed tomorrow, so that the session tomorrow probably will be brief and unimportant.

Friday either the river and harbor bill or the reapportionment bill will be taken up. If it should be the latter, the expectation is that its consideration will be completed Saturday. If the former, the length of time to be consumed is problematical.

The river and harbor committee of the House today completed the final draft of the bill and the appropriations and contracts provided for in the measure were given out just before the holiday recess, but the preliminary surveys provided were not completed until today. Among them is an appropriation for Tillamook Bay, with a view of securing 15 and 30 feet depth of water across the outer bar.

In the Senate.
The general expectation among Senators is that the first few days of the time of the Senate after reconvening tomorrow will be devoted to consideration of the Army reorganization bill, but there is some disposition to make an arrangement for a division of time that will permit of the continued presentation of the ship subsidy bill during a part of each day. When the committee on order of business representing the Republican side of the Senate made the subsidy bill the regular order of business at the beginning of the present session, there was an understanding that when the Army bill should be presented for consideration, the other measures should be laid aside temporarily, if considered necessary, in order to secure the prompt passage of the Army bill. There is apparently a disposition on the part of some Senators partially to disregard this agreement, and the friends of the subsidy bill, most of whom are also supporters of the Army bill, are trying to secure an understanding for confinement of the discussion of the Army bill to the morning hour of the Senate's daily proceedings, giving the time each day after 2 o'clock to the subsidy bill.

A meeting of the committee on military affairs has been called for tomorrow, when the matter of procedure probably will be discussed and a decision reached as to whether the committee shall ask for all the time of the Senate until its bill is disposed of or for only part of it. Some members of the committee are disposed to divide time with the subsidy bill for the present, but all Senators, regardless

PLANS ARE NOT SETTLED

of politics, consider the Army bill of pressing importance, because of the fact that the time for which the volunteer soldiers in the Philippines were enlisted has almost expired. Hence, it is probable that some arrangement will not be reached regarding a protracted delay on the military measure. While comparatively few of the opposition Senators will vote for the bill, none of them appear willing to make any objection to its early consideration.

There has been a general surmise that Senator Cockrell would offer a substitute for the Army bill, but he stated today that he had no such intention, as the same time expressing his conviction that the bill should be pressed to early disposition, because of the condition in the Philippines. Mr. Cockrell expressed the opinion that the Army bill would not be debated at great length unless there should be at the same time an attempt to carry the subsidy bill along with it. In that event, he thought it might be difficult to get the Army bill through promptly. The opposition Senators generally will content themselves with an explanation of their views on the Army bill, and will make no opposition to its becoming a law. There are still several speeches to be made on the subsidy bill, but apparently none of the promised speeches have been prepared, so that Senator Hawley may be able to go on uninterrupted for some time with the Army bill, regardless of any arrangements concerning the subsidy bill.

SUPPORT OF SUBSIDY BILL.

President of Manufacturers' Association Calls for United Effort.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—Theodore Searcher, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, has sent a circular to the members of the order urging a united effort to help the subsidy bill through promptly. The circular says in part: "The attacks upon this measure, which seem to derive their main support from persons interested in the operation of ships under foreign flags, are in the main unaided, misleading, and, in many instances, absolutely unfounded. Upon demonstrated facts, the proposition to buy ships in the cheapest market would be a death-blow to our shipbuilding industries. To undertake by discriminating duties to build up American import trade would be equally fatal, as these bounties would only apply to imports. A bounty upon exports is now admitted by its former most earnest advocates to be a delusion and a snare, which would simply result in adding profits to the middlemen, to foreign carriers or to foreign consumers, without possible benefit to the manufacturer or the owner. Hence, believing that the measure in question represents the best results of careful labor by conscientious and careful men, both in and out of Congress, I feel firmly convinced that whatever power and influence our association may have in shaping the legislation of this country should now be brought into requisition."

Short-Lived Havana Strike.
HAVANA, Jan. 2.—Two thousand stevedores struck here this morning on account of the employment of nonunion men. Governor-General Wood notified the leaders that the police would preserve the peace, protect nonunion men and also bring the ships to the wharves, to effect the strike of the lightermen. This brought the strikers to terms promptly and the strike was declared off during the afternoon. The strike of sugar stevedores at Cardenas is still on.

Canadian Furniture Trust.
TORONTO, Jan. 2.—The Toronto Manufacturers' Ltd., with a capital stock of \$2,000,000, has been formed by the amalgamation of the Toronto furniture dealers, controlling about 75 per cent of the furniture trade of Canada.

NAMED BY GOVERNOR

Appointments on Oregon Text Book Commission.

ALL ARE WELL-KNOWN CITIZENS

Two Are Educators, Three Professional and Business Men—Will Select State's Books for Next Six Years.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 2.—Governor Geer today announced the appointment of H. W. Scott, of Portland; P. L. Campbell, of Monmouth; Stephen A. Lowell, of Pendleton; W. M. Ladd, of Portland, and W. M. Colvig, of Jacksonvill, to compose the Oregon text-book commission. The announcement has been awaited with intense interest here, and apparently by the entire state. The appointments were such as have been expected by those who have closely followed the discussion concerning the commission, though the men appointed have not been often mentioned by the press in their connection.

From the first Governor Geer has declared his intention not to appoint men who have their reputations to make. This shut out the possibility of considering many men of ability, but who are yet untried. It was expected, and was taken for granted, that two members of the commission would be "school men." Though it appears as if neither the cost should be too high, but one educator—Professor Campbell—the other is supplied in W. M. Colvig, who served two terms as County Superintendent of Jackson County.

In announcements of appointments this evening, Governor Geer said: "I have given a great deal of thought to this question, and have selected five men well known to the people of Oregon, whose characters are already well established, and all of whom, I believe, are college graduates. I have selected men who will give character to the commission, the basis of its work being the selection of the best of the books available to give character to the men. No man stands higher in the teaching profession than one of them; another is an ex-County School Superintendent, and the others are also men of culture who are well qualified for the work before them. It is a mixed commission of business, professional and school men, but all of whom have a high regard for the public schools for many years. Such a commission will consult freely the best educators of the state, if thought necessary, and will, perhaps, request the advice of those who are already in the field. I believe they are unprejudiced either for or against any book company, as, I believe, they should be. I have done the best I could in the performance of a very trying and delicate duty, and submit the result of it to the people of Oregon, with the belief that the interests of the school children and taxpayers of the state will be fully observed."

Commenting upon the appointments made, the Salem Statesman tomorrow will say: "Governor Geer has announced his appointments to constitute the textbook commission, and the Statesman was not mistaken when it expressed the belief yesterday morning that the commission would be carefully selected. They are five good men and true, the only question being whether or not they will serve. They are all men of sterling character, thorough in their work, and men of integrity and independence, and we believe the entire state will await with confidence the result of their deliberations."

Colwell E. Foster, editor of the Capital Journal, which paper has taken a leading part in the discussion of the textbook commission appointments, said this evening that he regards the commission as a very strong body, and that he would be very glad to see the commission in operation. Comment by business men and educators is, without exception, in commendation of the appointments. The hope is expressed that all the appointees will accept.

This board of five commissioners takes the place of the State Board of Education and all the County Superintendents in selecting text-books for use in the public schools of the state. The law under which the appointment is made was enacted in 1893. It provided that in 1901, 1902, and every four years thereafter, the Governor shall appoint five text-book commissioners, who shall hold their offices "until their successors are elected and qualified." This commission shall report to the Governor, giving notice that a selection of text-books is about to be made, and giving pertinent information on the subject, with the name and postoffice address of each text-book commissioner. The commission shall meet at the State Capitol on the second Monday in July, 1901, and the second Monday of July every six years thereafter, and continue in session not more than 10 days, in that time selecting by majority vote from proposals submitted in writing in the public schools of the state for a period of six years. This commission shall report its selections and the terms and prices to the State Board of Education (Governor, Secretary of State and State Superintendent) in writing, which shall enter into contract with the publishers, exacting bonds, etc., as specified in the law. Each commissioner shall receive \$500 for the meeting and 10 cents per mile traveled.

The old method was for the County School Superintendents and the State Board to select the text-books for the public schools. This was susceptible of considerable abuse, and it became the object of much suspicion, at least, which brought about the change in the method of selection as provided in the present law. The commissioners are appointed for a term of four years, while the selections of books are for six years. Thus it will come to pass, if the law remain undisturbed, that every third set of commissioners will have no duty to perform save those pertaining to filling vacancies by reason of non-fulfillment of contract.