A. O. U. W.
LIBRARY,
Portland, Oregon.

Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XL.—NO. 12,502. PORTLAND, OREGON, MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1901. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Bar Fixtures ..Newest Designs..
Billiard Tables ..Pool Tables..
Billiard Supplies ..and Repairs..
Bowling Alley ..Supplies and Repairs..
ROTHCHILD BROS.,
20-26 N. First St., Portland.
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST

Mount Hood Pepsin and Celery Bitters
Universally Recommended.
Special Discounts to the Trade.
Blumauer-Frank Drug Co.
144-146 Fourth St. Portland, Oregon

CARPETS
EXCLUSIVE CARPET HOUSE
J. G. Mack & Co.
88 Third St.,
Opposite Chamber of Commerce

PHIL METSCHAN, Pres. C. W. KNOWLES, Mgr.
Imperial Hotel Co.
SEVENTH AND WASHINGTON STREETS, PORTLAND, OREGON
CHANGE OF MANAGEMENT
European Plan: . . . . $1.00, $1.50, $2.00 per Day

OUR FIFTH ANNUAL SALE OF
Drugs, Toilet Articles, Rubber Goods, Family Remedies and Photographic Requisites . . . . .
Will continue through the present month. Liberal reductions in every department. All goods plainly marked.
A lady attendant in our rubber goods department.
Canadian money taken at par from our customers.
WOODARD, CLARKE & CO. Popular-Price Druggists Fourth and Washington Streets

Electric Night Lamps
1 C. P. and 16 C. P. in one lamp; invaluable for sick room, hospitals, halls, etc.
Our 10 C. P. Shelby regular lamp gives more light than 16 C. P. of any other make; consumes less current. These lamps are indorsed all leading authorities. We guarantee them. A full 16 C. P., 32 C. P. and 10 C. P.
25 varieties electric reading lights; special light, reading in bed. Andirons in good designs for $1.50 pair and up.
91 FIRST ST., PORTLAND Tel. Main 122. **The John Barrett Co.**

THE PORTLAND
PORTLAND, OREGON
AMERICAN PLAN $3.00 PER DAY and upward.
COST ONE MILLION DOLLARS
HEADQUARTERS FOR TOURISTS AND COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS
Special rates made to families and single gentlemen. The management will be pleased at all times to show rooms and give prices. A modern Turkish bath establishment in the hotel. H. C. BOWERS, Manager.

Library Association of Portland STARK STREET Bet. 7th and Park
24,000 volumes and over 200 periodicals
$5.00 a year or $1.50 a quarter
Two books allowed on all subscriptions
Hours—From 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily, except Sundays and holidays.

DEATH BY SUFFOCATION.

Fate of Eight Men in Minneapolis Hotel Fire.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 6.—Eight men lost their lives in a fire at 115 Washington avenue south, this morning, which had its origin in the rear of the Standard furniture store. The dead are:

Nat Perly, painter.
C. J. Skidmore, oiler.
J. S. Bentley, newspaper solicitor.
B. Schofield, laborer.
George Rudy, barber.
Mike Monahan.
J. N. Erickson, of Alexandria, Minn.
— — Jacobson, laborer.

Injured—Harry Cotton, badly cut about hands.

The men were overtaken by an immense volume of smoke in the Harvard Hotel, which occupies the second, third and fourth floors of the building, and death in every case was due to suffocation. The lodgers were all asleep, and it was with the greatest difficulty that they were aroused. Nineteen of the 27 lodgers were successful in escaping, but the others were unable to beat their way back through the smoke, succumbed and fell in their tracks, where they were found by the firemen. The loss on the building and contents will not exceed $3000.

Hearty Welcome to President Diaz.

PUEBLA, Mex., Jan. 6.—President Diaz has been welcomed here with a remarkable display of popular enthusiasm. Governor Martinez today extended a welcome on the part of the State of Puebla, and President Diaz formally opened the new schools and penal law courts. A garden party was given in his honor this evening, and the City Council banquetted the President and a distinguished party from Mexico.

Other Powers Have Say About Cyprus

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 6.—Discussing the project of an exchange of German East Africa for Cyprus, the Novoe Vreyma says:

"Under existing treaties, the other powers must be consulted about Cyprus, and Russia will never consent to Germany securing a foothold in the far East."

EIGHT HUNDRED MEN STRUCK

Employes of Pennsylvania Coal Mine —Boy's Wages Caused Trouble.

SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 6.—The 800 employes of the Mount Pleasant colliery of the Elk Hill Coal & Iron Company are again on strike, the third time in a year. They decided to strike Saturday night because the superintendent refused to give a driver boy the rate of wages he claimed he was entitled to. The company anticipated the strike by posting a notice that the colliery from this date would be shut down.

The men are threatening to call out all of the 7000 employes of the 12 collieries of the Elk Hill Company, if the lockout is persisted in at the Mount Pleasant mine.

There is some danger of the renewal of the street-car strike. The barn men rejected the schedule of wages submitted by the company and sent back an alternate as an ultimatum.

Coal Miners' Strike Settled.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 6.—The colliers' strike, which was renewed on Friday at Pictou, owing to a misunderstanding, was finally settled last night, and all hands will go to work tomorrow. The settlement gives 12 per cent increase of wages to actual miners, 50 cents per day increase to mechanics, and 25 cents per day to mine helpers. Every demand of the men is conceded, and nothing is said in the agreement about future wages. The managers sought to bind the men not to ask for a further increase for 12 months, but failed.

The price of coal is higher in Nova Scotia than ever before, and dealers are negotiating for American coal.

Colorado Strikers' Demands Granted.

LA FAYETTE, Colo., Jan. 6.—The Northern Coal Company is the only large company owning mines in this district that has not as yet granted the extra 10 cents per ton demanded by the men who struck several days ago. All the other companies today posted notices conceding the demands of the strikers, but no action has yet been taken on the notices and no meeting has been called by the miners.

ARMOUR IS DEAD

Great Porkpacker Expired Yesterday Afternoon.

HE HAD BEEN SICK TWO YEARS

Was One of the Greatest Financiers of the United States, and Left a Large Fortune—History of His Life and Enterprise.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Philip Danforth Armour, philanthropist, financier and multimillionaire, and head of the vast commercial establishment that bears his name, died at his home at 2115 Prairie avenue, at 5:45, this evening. A muscular affection of the heart known as miocardis was the immediate cause of his death. He had been slowly recovering from pneumonia, that for three weeks had threatened his life. At 9 o'clock this morning his heart gave way under the strain of his recent illness, his pulse running up to 160. That was the beginning of the end.

Mr. Armour was surrounded by his family when he died. Those at his bedside, besides his physician and nurses, were his wife, Mrs. Philip D. Armour, Jr., and Mr and Mrs. J. Ogden Armour and Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus. The millionaire retained consciousness until within an hour of his death.

During the day he had realized that death was near. To those around him he had said: "I know I am very sick, and am ready for death when it comes." Soon after luncheon, and just before the physician forbade his talking more, Mr. Armour, in feeble tones, said that he would like to hear the Lord's Prayer read. One of the trained nurses who had been attending him drew a chair to the bedside and slowly read from the Bible the prayer for which the dying man had asked. It was read, sentence by sentence, and each was repeated by Mr. Armour. When the "amen" had been repeated by him he sank back on the pillow and closed his eyes restfully. It was the last word the great financier spoke, except feeble farewells to his family a little later.

The end came after two years of illness, during which time Mr. Armour visited German baths, passed the cold months in Southern California, and devoted himself to an attempt to restore his health, which, however, had been broken never to be regained. For several weeks he had been living at the old family home on Prairie avenue, the usual trip to Southern California not having been taken this Winter. He came down to the office of the Home Insurance building but seldom, and as the cold increased he did not come at all.

It was understood in the office that he had an incipient attack of pneumonia, but it was given out no later than a week ago that he was on the road to recovery. It was noted, however, that the constant attendance of the family physician at the bedside of the sick man did not corroborate the favorable reports at the downtown office.

For several days the worst had been feared by the close associates of the great captain of industry. They realized that the decline from day to day did not cease, and that there could be but one end. When death came his grandchildren, who had so close a place in his heart, were at the family residence, as was J. Ogden Armour, the surviving son.

Steadily Failed Since Winter Began.

Mr. Armour had lost strength steadily from day to day since the commencement of the Winter. The pneumonia was checked, but strength was not regained. The firm grip he had so long maintained upon the business of Armour & Co., whether at the office or thousands of miles away, steadily relaxed. Reports no longer interested him as they were wont to do during the first months of his declining health. The sudden death of his son and namesake, nearly a year ago, hung heavily on him during the closing months of his life. In fact, he never recovered from the shock he experienced from that event. It stopped his progress toward recovery in his Winter home at Pasadena, and his sorrow remained fresh until the end.

His treadmill of work and his firm grip on affairs were maintained until the Spring of 1899. Then the machine began to show signs of breaking. Mr. Armour was reported to be a sick man, and these reports were confirmed when he sailed for Germany to take baths at Newhim. He spent most of the Summer at the baths, and was sufficiently restored to health to take a trip to Switzerland, where he remained a month in the mountains. When he returned to Chicago that Fall he was looking well, and his friends hoped recovery was complete. He went to Danforth Lodge, the Summer home of his son, Philip D. Armour, Jr., at Oconomowoc Lake, Wis., where he remained until nearly Winter. Then he journed to Pasadena, in Southern California, for the cold months. All the time he was at Oconomowoc he made weekly trips to his office, in the Home Insurance building, and was receiving constant reports of the general drift of his business affairs.

The death of his son, Philip D. Armour, in Southern California, January 29, 1900, was a great shock to the health-broken man. The son had gone on a visit to his father, and was taken suddenly ill with pneumonia. His death followed with scarcely a day's warning. The son had inherited the business ability of the Armours, and was closely following the footsteps of his father when he was stricken down. His beautiful home, completed but a year or two before, at Michigan avenue and Thirty-seventh street, told of his love of art. Mr. Armour was not able to accompany the funeral party to Chicago. When he did return he went direct to Oconomowoc, and remained there until the chilly weather in the Fall drove the Summer cottagers to this city.

After the death of Philip D. Armour, Jr., the vast interests of Armour & Co., which had been carried on as a copartnership, were incorporated under the old name of Armour & Co. This was to provide greater stability in case of death, and made no change in the practical ownership of the properties. Some years before the grain department had been incorporated under the title of the Armour Elevating Company. The death of Simon B. Armour, at Kansas City, in March, 1899, caused no particular change in the Armour interests there, as they were operated as a stock company. So carefully had the plans for the future been made that the death of Mr. Armour will have little effect on the outward working of the great enterprises with which he had been so closely identified. It is believed all the Armour properties will be held intact until the grandchildren come into their own.

Estimates of Mr. Armour's own estate run from $10,000,000 to $25,000,000. This, of course, does not include the $15,000,000 or $20,000,000 owned by the younger members of the family. For years every enterprise he was interested in has been making immense profits. His holdings of stock have all advanced largely during the last three years.

Mr. Armour's History.

Philip D. Armour was born on a farm at Stockbridge, Oneida County, N. Y., May 16, 1832. The California gold fever struck Western New York in 1849, and young Armour was the first in Stockbridge to determine to visit the Pacific Coast. He secured the permission of his parents and at the age of 17 started, having three or four companions from the same neighborhood. The almost incredible part of it was that the party walked nearly the entire distance from New York to California.

The commercial sense, which always predominated in his life, indicated its presence as soon as he saw the gold fields of California. He made money from the start, and at the end of six years he returned home with a fortune. Becoming dissatisfied with the quiet life of his native town, he came West again, and, together with a brother-in-law, established a large wholesale grocery house in Milwaukee. This venture was also successful and in a year's time he purchased the largest grain elevator in Milwaukee. This led to more elevators and other stock. In 1866 he came to Chicago to take charge of the Chicago branch of a New York packing establishment. The result was that the Chicago house ceased to be a branch, and the West gained the largest packing and provision house in the world.

The property interests for which Mr. Armour stood are estimated at $150,000,000. His personal share of this property is variously estimated at from $25,000,000 to $45,000,000.

Mr. Armour married Miss Malvina Belle Ogden, daughter of Jonathan Ogden, of Cincinnati, in October, 1862. They have had two children, Philip D. Armour, Jr., who died a year ago, and J. Ogden Armour, who seems destined to succeed his father as the head of the Armour house.

Of the five brothers who have been identified with the upbuilding of the Armour enterprise, Herman O. Armour, who went to New York in 1871 to look after the New York interests of the copartnership, is the only survivor.

John A. Armour, who came to Chicago in 1863, and gave his attention to supervision of the packing business, died several years ago.

Simon B. Armour, who for many years directed the Kansas City packing business, died in March, 1899.

Andrew W. Armour, who managed the banking business in Kansas City, died in 1893.

In works of charity, Mr. Armour's monument will be found in the Armour Institute, to which but a short time ago he gave $750,000. He was asked once what he considered his best-paying investment. He replied: "The Armour Institute." The institute today represents an investment on the part of Mr. Armour and his brother, Joseph, of $2,750,000, and a yearly expense for maintaining of it of $100,000.

Funeral Tuesday or Wednesday.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—"We were not altogether unprepared for my father's death," said J. Ogden Armour, "all the members of the family having been here since the relapse, in anticipation of a serious turn in his condition."

The news of Mr. Armour's death spread rapidly through the city, and tonight there were many callers at the Prairie-avenue mansion. Mrs. Armour retired to her apartments, and during the evening saw only the members of her immediate family. J. Ogden Armour, who, with his wife, had been at the bedside of the dying millionaire all day, received the callers during the evening. It was announced tonight that the funeral services will be held, probably at the Armour mansion, either Tuesday or Wednesday. They will be conducted by Dr. Gunsaulus and, in keeping with the life and habits of the deceased, will be simple.

MR. ARMOUR'S WEALTH.

Not Less Than $30,000,000, and May Exceed $50,000,000.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—While Mr. Armour's name was more generally associated in the public mind with the great packing and provision establishments in which he was interested, and which do an annual business exceeding $100,000,000, employes 20,000 persons, and have representatives in every city of importance in the world, he was actively interested in many other big enterprises. As the owner of an important system of grain elevators, and as a heavy investor in the grain products of the Middle and Western States, Mr. Armour was an important factor in the grain markets of the world. Mr. Armour was a heavy owner in the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and in the reorganized Baltimore & Ohio. He was interested largely in the Illinois Trust & Savings, Metropolitan National and National Trust Banks, of Chicago, and in the Armour Bank, of Kansas City. He was a director of the Northwestern Life Insurance Company, and was a heavy stockholder in the company which controls the street railways of Kansas City.

Referring to Mr. Armour's fortune, the Chicago Chronicle tomorrow will say:

"Mr. Armour's wealth is a subject that may never be accurately known. It is estimated to be not less than $30,000,000, and by some is said to exceed $50,000,000. The combined wealth of the Chicago Armours is fixed at $60,000,000. In one sense the total is the wealth of Philip D. Armour, but just how much has been carried in his own name, and how much in the name of his sons is unknown. He has always been able to pay cash for his purchases, and he has never asked a customer to discount a bill.

"In his great wheat deals he has always had ready cash. In time of panic he has shown vast resources in spot cash. In 1893, when a run was made upon the banks of Chicago, and the credit of the city and the fate of the exposition was hanging in the balance, Armour bought $500,000 of gold in Europe, and offered help to the big institutions of the city from his cash resources in Chicago. With a business of $100,000,000 a year in the packing department alone, a grain business of

(Concluded on Third Page.)

Pioneer Northwest Journalist Dead.

ELLENSBURG, Wash., Jan. 6.—David J. Schnebly died at his home here last night. He was the oldest newspaper man in the Northwest, having been editor of the Oregon City Spectator in 1852, and was contemporaneous with The Oregonian. He published the Localizer here for about 15 years, but retired from active work about four years ago. He was born in Hagerstown, Md., February 6, 1818. A large family survives him.

HOW IT FUNDED DEBT

History of Salem's Successful Popular Loan.

RATE OF INTEREST CUT IN TWO

Four Per Cent Bond Issue of $65,000, Which May Be Called In at Any Time, Was Eagerly Subscribed For by Local Investors.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 6.—Salem's loan of $65,000, made in October, 1899, for the purpose of funding the outstanding warrant indebtedness, has attracted attention throughout the United States, because of the loan and its unqualified success. The city thereby reduced the interest on its floating indebtedness from 8 per cent to 4 per cent per year. At the same time, the bonds have been kept in the hands of its own people, and the interest saved to the community, which, in such cases, usually goes to Eastern capitalists. This was accomplished by means of a popular loan at par, a feat of municipal management which bankers said was impossible, but which was affected by Salem's "farmer Council." It has been suggested that other Oregon cities might profit by Salem's experience.

In 1898, Salem had, in addition to a bond indebtedness of some $155,000, a floating indebtedness of $65,000. The latter bore interest at 8 per cent, or $5200 per year. As the city revenues were not sufficient to pay the current expenses, as they incurred and also the interest on the outstanding indebtedness, it was proposed to issue bonds in order to fund the floating debt at a lower rate of interest. This was opposed, of course, by the holders of the warrants, who quite naturally desired to hold securities that netted 8 per cent interest. The proposition also encountered the opposition of those who do not believe in bonds under any circumstances. The argument of the latter class was that funding a floating debt, by bonding, simply shifts the burden upon future generations, puts the debt out of sight, and encourages further extravagance. It was also contended that the bonds would be bought by Eastern capitalists, thus making it necessary to send the interest out of the state, while the warrants were held by home capitalists who drew the interest and spent it in Salem. The friends of the bonding proposition admitted that there might be something in this argument against bonding if the issuance of bonds was the creation of a debt, but since the debt already existed and interest was rapidly accumulating, they contended that the best way out of the difficulty was to lessen the interest burden and pay off the debt when practicable.

The first step in the bonding proceedings was to secure in the new city charter a provision authorizing such action in that regard as might be deemed advisable. The proposed charter was prepared by friends of the bonding movement and was introduced in the House by Hon. J. W. McCulloch, of Marion County. The bill was referred to the Marion County delegation before this body, composed of both friends and foes of the bonding provision, had a hearing.

Every effort was put forth to defeat the bill. The bill was tampered with to the extent of inserting the word "real" before the word "property" in order to limit the right to vote upon the issuance of bonds to owners of real property. But in spite of this strenuous opposition, the bill passed and became a law with this bonding provision:

"Section 23. The Council may and hereby is authorized to fund at any time the present floating debt at a lower rate of interest to parties seeking such investment, by taking up the present outstanding warrants now drawing 8 per cent interest and issue in lieu thereof warrants drawing not to exceed 5½ per cent interest on bonds payable on or before 10 years and at a rate of interest not exceeding 4½ per cent, or a part of each as the Council may deem best; provided, however that the Common Council shall not have the power to issue any bond or bonds, as in this section provided, until at an election called by said Council for that purpose the majority of the taxpayers paying tax upon property in said city, voting at said election, vote in favor of bonding."

Under this charter privilege the City Council had two ways of proceeding—to issue warrants at a lower rate of interest or to issue bonds. The Council decided to submit the bonding question to a vote of the taxpayers and an election was held for that purpose in June, 1899. By this time the opposition to the bond issue had so far spent its strength that no interest was taken in the election and but 79 votes were cast in the entire city—69 in favor of and 10 against the issuance of bonds. In pursuance of a resolution of the City Council, Mayor Bishop, Recorder Judah and Councilmen Buren and Walker were constituted a committee to perfect details for the issuance of bonds. After fully considering the various phases of the subject, they reported in favor of a popular loan at 4 per cent, and recommended the enactment of an ordinance authorizing the issuance of 10-year bonds in amounts to suit the investors.

The portion of the ordinance describing the bonds and the manner of their issuance is section 3 of the ordinance, and is as follows:

"The bonds herein provided for shall be known as the municipal 4 per cent funding bonds of the City of Salem, Or., and shall be sold by popular subscription, at par, the lesser subscriptions therefor to be filled first, beginning with the lowest and proceeding with those of like amount, then with the next highest, and so on until the full volume of said principal sum of issue, to-wit, $65,000, shall have been fulfilled and sold. The subscription list or book opened in this behalf shall be closed on the first day of September, 1899, and it is hereby specially provided, in case the full sum of said loan hereby provided for shall not be wholly subscribed when said book or lists aforesaid shall be closed, then the remaining, unsold and unsubscribed bonds shall be sold to the highest and best bidder for the purchase thereof in block, in response to a published advertisement calling for bids in that behalf; provided, that no bid for said bonds in block, less than the par value of said bonds, shall be entertained or fulfilled by this Council nor by any of its committees having the matter of the sale of said bonds in charge."

Many well-informed capitalists declared that bonds to the amount of $65,000 and sold in the manner proposed could not be floated in a city the size of Salem. But the committee advertised the issuance of bonds and opened subscription books August 20, 1899. The list was headed by Claud Gatch, the strongest opponent of the bond issue, who subscribed for $1,000 of the issue. On the first day the books were open, far more than the full amount was subscribed, the firm of Ladd & Bush signing for the full amount of $65,000. Before the close of the 10 days, during which the books were kept open, subscriptions to the amount of over $175,000 had been received.

In awarding the bonds the lesser subscriptions were suppled first, thus giving the smaller investors the first chance. Since the bonds may be paid at any time the Council may see fit to call them in, they are not sought for by Eastern investors and practically all of them remain in the hands of residents of this city. It is believed that this gives the holders an increased interest in city finances, and will be in a measure a safeguard against a repetition of the extravagances which have buried the city in debt.

That the popular loan is satisfactory to the people of Salem is evidenced by the recent re-election of the City Council which passed the bonding ordinance and of Recorder Judah, who drew the ordinance and arranged the details of the plans for issuing the bonds.

While the bonds might have brought a small premium if sold in a block to the highest bidder, the people seem well satisfied that the bonds were sold at par and that every resident of Salem was given an opportunity to secure a safe investment for his savings.

The success of Salem's venture has attracted wide attention, and other cities have sought information as to the manner of making the loan here and the results attained. There are those who earnestly advocate similar loans for the purpose of reducing the interest account of the Salem school district and of Marion County. While the saving of $2600 per year by this loan seems small as compared with the amount of money spent annually by some of the large cities, it is no small amount in a city whose running expenses amount to but $16,000 per year.

COLD WINTER IN EUROPE.

Terrible Storm Has Set In—Several People Frozen to Death.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Severe cold weather has suddenly set in throughout Europe. In England it is accompanied by a northeasterly wind amounting to a gale over the Channel. At Dover a boat was capsized, four persons being drowned, and probably other accidents will be reported. On the Continent the weather is still more severe. Snow has fallen as far south as Naples, and in St. Petersburg the cold is so intense that the police in the streets have had to be frequently relieved and the schools closed. At Moscow, the temperature is 30 degrees below zero.

Tremendous gales are blowing over the Adriatic. Terrible blizzards are reported from Austria and Southern Russia, extinguishing signal lights and resulting in the derailing of the Orient express at Altapazua.

The storm caused a collision between passenger trains at Mikola, Hungary. Six persons were killed. Nine people were frozen to death on a high road in Transylvania.

Odessa is completely snow-bound. The harbor is frozen over, and trains are unable to enter or depart, owing to the drifts.

Cold in France and Italy.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—Severely cold weather is reported throughout France and Italy. A foot of snow fell at Marseilles last evening, and the mercury shows 18 degrees in Paris today. There have been a number of deaths in the streets. Trains from a long distance are generally delayed. Snow has fallen even in Southern Italy, and the City of Rome and surrounding country is snow-clad for the first time in many years.

Contemplate Moving to America.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 6.—The Molokanen, a sect numbering 40,000, whose founders removed in 1840 from various parts of Russia to the Caucasus, and whose delegates have just brought glowing reports from the Doukhobors, or Russian Quakers, in Canada, contemplate emigrating to America. The sect secured state lands from the Caucus almost rent free; but recently the Russian Government announced that the rents would be three or fourfold. Now they are petitioning the government to restore the former rentals or to permit emigration.

Orders for Chinese Troops.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 5.—It is reported from Sinan Fu that the Empress Dowager has ordered General Feng Tse Tsai, commander of the Province of Yun Nan, to proceed with his army to the Yangtse Valley, and from that section to move northward. His force is said to consist of 15,000 men, armed with modern weapons.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS.

Congress.

The Senate will dispose of the Army bill before taking up any other business. Page 2.

The House will likely vote on the reapportionment bill for the last time tomorrow. Page 2.

The river and harbor bill is expected to come up in the House early in the week. Page 2.

Anglo-Boer War.

Cape Town makes an urgent demand for more troops. Page 2.

Uprising of Dutch is feared in Cape Town. Page 2.

Portugal is sending reinforcements to Lourenco Marques. Page 2.

China.

China desired envoys to delay signing joint note, but was informed by them that this was impossible. Page 2.

An effort is being made to revise the Russo-Chinese agreement about Manchuria. Page 2.

An agreement restricting operations of allied troops has been made by Von Waldersee. Page 2.

Foreign.

Severe cold weather has suddenly set in throughout Europe. Page 1.

Domestic.

Philip D. Armour, the great pork-packer, is dead. Page 1.

Cardinal Gibbons, in a Sunday sermon, strongly deprecated large standing armies. Page 1.

Eight hundred colliery employes of Pennsylvania coal and iron mines on strike. Page 1.

Eight men met death by suffocation in a Minneapolis hotel fire. Page 1.

Pacific Coast.

How Salem reduced the rate of interest on its indebtedness from 8 to 4 per cent by a popular loan. Page 1.

Forecast of the work of the Idaho Legislature, which convenes today. Page 3.

David J. Schnebly, the oldest newspaper man in the Northwest, is dead. Page 1.

Judge McDonald, of Colfax, sent would-be briber to jail for contempt. Page 3.

Portland and Vicinity.

Hassalo-Street Congregational and Westminster and Grand-Avenue Presbyterian Churches urge city officials to enforce the gambling laws. Page 10.

Chamber of Commerce work to advance Portland's interests. Page 6.

Rate of taxation low in Portland, compared with other cities. Page 5.

State poultry show opens today. Page 10.

William A. Munly defends constitutionality of his bill to relieve Supreme Court. Page 8.

Initial meeting of the Science-Religion League addressed by D. Solis Cohen. Page 8.

Death of Samuel S. White, Oregon's first Probate Judge. Page 5.

Police disbelieve George Krupke's hold-up story. Page 10.

MENACE TO PEACE

Cardinal Gibbons' Estimate of Large Standing Armies.

SPOKE OF EVILS IN SERMON

Hoped United States Would Not Fashion After European Nations, Which Are Armed to the Teeth and in Mutual Dread.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 6.—Cardinal Gibbons today delivered a sermon at high mass, in which he reviewed briefly the events of the century just closed, with special reference to the wars which have been waged during that period as a preface to an urgent plea for universal peace. He incidentally touched upon the subject of the proposed increase of the standing Army in this country, pointing out the evil results arising from the maintenance of large bodies of armed men in Europe, and expressed the hope that similar conditions may never prevail in this country. Cardinal Gibbons' sermon was plea for peace. He said in part:

"'Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, and good will to men,' was the song of the angels on the night of our Savior's birth in Bethlehem. Although these words have been resounding throughout the world for nearly 2000 years, and though Christianity is the prevailing religion in Europe, it is a melancholy reflection that it has not yet succeeded in arresting war and establishing the permanent reign of peace on that continent. In fact, the 19th century, from its dawn to its sunset, witnessed an almost continuous scene of sanguinary struggles between the nations of Christian Europe."

After enumerating the wars of the century, and dwelling upon their horrors, Cardinal Gibbons said:

"It is a subject of great concern to the friends of the gospel of peace that Christian Europe presents today the spectacle of a huge military camp. All the nations of the Continent, as well as England, are armed to the teeth and are living in mutual dread and distrust of each other. They are devoured by an insatiable ambition of conquest and dominion, or by a fear of invasion. When you see heavy clouds surcharged with the electricity of war hanging over these nations, you may expect the thunder clap of battle to resound at any moment. Armed nations, like armed individuals, are a constant menace to one another, and are easily provoked to fight.

"These military forces, instead of diminishing, are unhappily increasing every year. As soon as one nation augments its armament, its neighbor feels impelled to do likewise in self-protection. According to a report compiled and published in 1887, from official sources, the army list of Europe on a war footing comprised nearly 14,000,000 men, and the annual cost of maintaining the military establishments even in time of peace, exceeded $600,000,000. At the present time the cost would probably amount to $1,000,000,000.

"When we consider the immense number of men that are torn from the bosom of their families in the prime of life, and withdrawn from active industrial pursuits; when we see these young men vegetating in idleness in time of peace, and luxuriating in license and dissipation in time of war, we may form some idea of the moral, material and social evils resulting from such a system. In contemplating these standing armies, the calm observer might be forced to conclude that European governments were primarily established to destroy, rather than to save life, foster happiness, and develop the resources of a country.

"May God so guide our legislators and statesmen that they may never be betrayed into imitating European governments by the establishment of formidable standing armies. God forbid that we ourselves, flushed with recent victories, should ever become intoxicated with the wine of imperialism or militarism, but may we always follow the traditions of the fathers of the Republic.

"Hitherto we exhibited to the world a beautiful spectacle. Europeans accustomed at home to meet soldier or gendarme at every street corner, on arriving in this country have been filled with surprise and admiration that a nation of so vast an extent, and with such an immense population, contains an army of only 25,000 men. They have been forcibly impressed with the fact that they can travel from Maine to California without meeting a single soldier. They see that every citizen of the United States is a soldier without uniform, engaged in the active pursuits of life and ready at a moment's notice to defend his country. They would feel that we are a strong nation because we cheerfully bow to the majesty of the law, and are not confronted and intimidated by military straps. May this fair picture never be defaced."

THE DEATH ROLL.

John C. Sims, a Railroad Man.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—John C. Sims, secretary of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and well known in railroad circles throughout the country, died at the University of Pennsylvania Hospital at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, aged 55. Mr. Sims was operated upon December 11 to relieve him of an acute attack of appendicitis. He stood the shock of the operation quite well, and was slowly progressing toward complete recovery, until December 28, when his heart began to fail. He rallied slightly from this new danger, but again grew worse, and succumbed today. All the members of his immediate family were with him when the end came.

Ex-Member of British Parliament.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Henry Wildham, Baron Leconfield, formerly Captain of the First Life Guards and member of Parliament for West Sussex in the Conservative interest from 1854 to 1869, is dead, aged 70 years.

Father of Webster Davis.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 6.—Daniel J. Davis, father of Webster Davis, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Interior, died today of consumption, aged 64 years. He was a veteran of the Union Army.

Sale of Rathbone Property Set Aside.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 6.—Judge Thompson of the United States Court, has set aside the sale of property at Hamilton, O., involved in the suits against Estes G. Rathbone, late Director of Posts in Cuba. The property includes two blocks, and was sold for $112,000. An affidavit was filed by Charles Sohengen, a brewer, who said that the property was easily worth $200,000, and that he was willing to pay that amount. It was ordered that the property be readvertised for sale, and if it did not bring more than offered by Sohengen it should be turned over to him.