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CANAL AND LOCKS.

Only Feasible Project for The/Dalles, Another Indication of the Settlement

Says Burton.

did, most emphatically; that the boat rail-way was highly impracticable, and he should use every effort to have the pro-ject wiped out. He would not be willing to consider any other project until this had been set aside and the money turned back into the Treasury, for he did not propose to have the balance used as a club over him and the committee to force the substitution of a new project. He

the substitution of a new project. He was free to admit that the portage road proposition could never be adopted, for it opens up the question of Government ownership of roads, and that can never

have Congressional sanction. His conclusion is that the canal and locks is the only feasible project, and the only one that can ultimately be secured, but he thinks the cost, \$4,000,000, is entirely out of proportion to the amount of commerce to be benefited at this time. He says Oregon has much than her share in the pending bill, and if provision were made for the dalles improvement, the name of the bill would have to be changed to "A bill for the vement of Oregon rivers and har-

He is under the impression that Oregon has slready received more consideration has arready received more consideration than its commerce justifies, and became petiled when pressed to continue projects which the engineers had reported dispar-ngingly on, so that when meritorious prepositions were offered he was in no sirit to entertain them.

Belgian Queen's Condition.

PARIS, Jan. 8-Le Petit Journal publahes the following dispatch from Brus-

In spite of official denials, Queen Marie

of the War. WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.-Chairman Bur-ton, when asked today if he favored the repeal of the boat railway project for the dalles of the Columbia, said that he advanced all grades of refined sugar 10 points. The reason given by the refiners did, most emphatically; that the boat rail- for the advance was that a great many

SUGAR GOES UP.

Children to Rebuild Missions.

NEW YORK, Jan. L-Children in the Sunday schools of the Congregational Churches in the United States have been asked to contribute a fund of \$50,000 for the rehabilitation of the recently de-stroyed Chinese missions. All the property owned by the American Board in the Kaigan, Tung Cho, Pekih, Pao Ting Fu and Lin Ching stations has been com-pictely destroyed. "Alimeionary Sunday" will be January 20. The 5600 churches of the denominations, with their 740,000 scholars, will then make a united effort to raise the required sum.

Has Not Obtained Justice.

CURACOA, (via Haytien Cable), Jan. 7. -The United States Minister at Caracas, Venezuela, Mr. Loomis, according to the latest advices received here, has not yet succeeded in obtaining justice for the New York & Bermudas Asphalt Company in its dispute with the local authorities, and the situation is regarded as critical. The local authorities, it was added, enraged the natives to invade the company's plant.

Mannger of Air Line Road Resigns NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 7 .- E. St. John. "In spite of official denials, Queen Marie Henristical is in an extremely critical con-dition. She is suffering from the after-re-suits of her recent attack of pneumonia, and the slightest imprudence would be fatal." In the rest of the rest of

stitution from which Congress derives all its powers, than by any express and which it takes of ex-President Harrison's address. Of this address, Solicitor-Gen-

eral Richards' brief says: "In a recent address, a portion of which I understand has been brought to the at-tention of the court, a distinguished tatesman and lawyer affects to believe

If the view of the Government is correct that Congress could without constitutional objection, pass a Porto Rican act provid ng for a number of shocking things. The overnment has never asserted and does of believe that Congress has the power f a despot in Porto Rico. The funda mental limitations in favor of persons rights, which are formulated in the Constitution and its amendments, referred to by Justice Bradley, stand in the way of everything suggested which shocks the moral sense. Congress could not pass an ex post facto law, or declare an atand the post moto may of detail an article of nobling, or provide for the trial or punishment of reason other than in the way marked out by the Constitution, all these things out by the Constitution, all these things being prohibited by direct and applic-able propositions. If the first 10 amend-ments do not limit, by direct applica-tion, Congress in legislating for our new possessions, neither do they operate within the states which composed the Union. "As this court, speaking by Chief Jus-tice Waite, said in United States vs. Cruinkshank, et al., (92 U. S., 54, 553): "The first amendment to the Constitu-tion prohibits Congress from abridging tion prohibits Congress from abridging

the right of the people to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances. This, like the other amendments, proposed and adopted at the same time, was not intended to limit the powers of the United States, but to op-erate upon the National Government alone. Protection of life, likerly and property rests primarily with the state, as Chief Justice Fuller said in R. E. Kemmier, (136 U. S., 438, 448). 'The Con-Kemmler, (136 U. S., 433, 448). 'The Con-stitution makes no provision for protect-ing the cluzens of respective states in their religious liberties, for this is left to the state constitutions and laws,' said Justice Catron, in Permoit vs. First Mu-nicipality, (5 How, 539, 409). 'The Constitution forbids the states to pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or to strant any titls of public contracts, or to grant any litle of nobl-ity, and the 14th amendment provides that no state shall deprive any person of life, no state shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws; but outside the range of these limitations the people of the state, through its constitution and laws, are su-preme. They can define treason against the state as they see fit; they can limit the state as they see fit; they can limit the freedom of speech and of the press;

they can restrict the bearing of arms, they can provide for the quartering of troops, they can regulate the right of search and of arrest; they can provide for the trial of capital or other infamous crimes upon information and without in-dictment and without a jury, and they have done so. They can do away with

country. The activity of the rebels, it is added, only restrains Colombia from taking warlike measures against Venezuela, direct application of its provisions." Ing warlike measures against Venezuela, This statement of the Government's and even now Colombian troops are being standing ground leads it up to the notice moved to the border. The rebels are still moved to the border. The rebels are still receiving large supplies of arms and am-munition through Venezuela.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS.

Federal Government. Solicitor-General Richards filed his brief in th

Porto Rico cases. Page 1. The Congressional hazing committee took testimony of the Breth family. Page 2 The Morana are awarded a contract for battle-ship.

Congress.

Lodge, in the Senate, predicted America's su premacy in the industrial conflict. Page 1. The Senate eliminated the Veterinary Corportsion in the Army bill. Page 1. Chairman Burton declares his opt the boai-rallway project. Page 1.

The House will vote on the reapportie bill today Senator Morgan makes another report on th

canal bill.

Philippines. MacArthur will deport captured rebals to

The first municipal election was held at Bu gunis.

The Thirty-seventh Regiment was reviewed at Manila prior to its return. Foreign.

A British detachment lost heavily in a with Boers near Lindley. Page 3.

Martial law has been proclaimed in several more districts in Cape Colony. Page 2. Spain and France are having snow storms. Page 3.

Domestic.

Twenty-seven perished in an orphan home fire in Rochester. Page 1. New state officials were inaugurated in Idaho, Utah and other states. Page S.

Fred T. Dubols was nominated for Senator fusionists at Boise. Page 3.

Pacific Coast.

A largely attended Western Oregon Farmers' Congress is in annual session at Salem. Page 4.

The Oregon Supreme Court decides that a loan of a savings and loan society can be col-lected. Page 4.

Mr. Colvig will accept appointment as Oregon Text-Book Commissioner. Page 4. The State Reform School and the State Blind School file hiennial reports. Page 4.

Plans are on foot for annexing the Idaho "pan handle" to Washington. Page 4. Commercial and Marine.

lecord-breaking business on New York Block Exchange. Page 11.

London & Globe creditors to reorganize pany. Page 11.

Wheat market nervous and erratic. Page 11. Many ships overdue at Portland. Page 5. Kaisow's fine run down the river. Page 5.

Portland and Vicinity.

entral East Siders demand a new building, and have called a mass m Page 8.

Public library began circulation of books. Page 5.

the trial of civil suits by a jury. And they may do many other things which I need not enumerate.

"The right of the people of the states change their laws and system of pro-Banker Morris has charge. Page T.

claring that the trade conflict with Europe, already begun, could result only in the commercial and economical suprem-acy of this country over the entire world. In this industrial conflict he apprehended no danger from a material contest with any nation of the world, but he urged the necessity for a strong and scientifically organized Army and a powerful Navy, in order that the United States might be prepared to defend its rights against any possible foe.

During the afternoon the Senate ratified the committee's proposition to elimi-nate the proposition for the establish-ment of a veterinary corps in the Army. Teller gave notice of a substitute he will offer for the entire pending measure, con-tinuing in full force and effect the act of March 3, 1889, increasing the size of the Army, for three years from July 1, 1901. At the opening of the sension Fettus presented the credentials of his colleague, Hon J. T. Morgan, elected a Senator from that state for the fifth time. His new term of six years will begin March 4. 1901. The credentials were filed.

A joint resolution was reported from the District of Columbia committee au-thorizing the Secretary of War to grant permits to the committee on the inauguration of the President for the use of public reservations in Washington, and to lend flags for decoration purposes. The resolution was adopted.

The resolutions of Baker and Pettigrew relating to the declination of the Execu-tive to send to the Senate the report of A. L. Lawshe as to postal revenues in

Cuba went over. Consideration of the Army reorganiza-tion bill was resumed, with discussion of the committee amendment striking out the provision for a veterinary corps in the Army. Kenney, the champion in the Senate of the proposed veterinary corps, urged that the committee's amendment be rejected. He said he had serious misgivings about the creation of a permanent standing Army of 109,000 men, though will-ing to vote such an army for three years. He doubted whether the United States could send an army to the Philippines strong enough to put down the spirit of Independence and liberty, which seemed innate in the breast of the Filipinos. He did not think the United States was get-ting an adequate return from "the strug-gie, the butchery, the crime," that was going on in the Philippines. If the United States was in the Philippines merely as a guide and aid, he declared, there would be no trouble; the war now in progress would cense. He argued in favor of a veterinary corps in the Army. Sewall, a member of the military com-mittee, replying, said that a great injus-tice would be done the regular Army officers by the injection into the Army of a new corps. did not think the United States was get-

Lodge objected to the proposition to establish a veterinary staff corps. Discuss-ing the general features of the measure, Lodge said he did not think any American Lodge said he did not think any American citizen honestly believed that the liberty of the people was menaced by an army of 100,000. As to the situation in the Phil-lppines. Lodge maintained that "organ-ized rebellion has ceased and the local George Washington is in Meding." "In a short time" said Lodge is believe there will be peace and order throughout the Philippine Islands." He did not think, however, that the probabilitized outbreaks among the Moros' and the encivilized tribes of the interior would ever be elim-inated.

1. 5 .

the future of the United States

"I am no alarmist, I have no fears that we are in danger of war with anybody," said Lodge, "and I do not believe there is a nation on the face of the earth that has any desire to attack us. But no man can tell what may happen at any time. has any desire to attack us. But no man can tell what may happen at any time. We have gone on In the process of our development until we have expanded far beyond our own markets commercially, and we are breaking into every market of the world. It is a part of our eco-nomic development. We are marching above toward the commercial second

nomic development. We are marching along toward the economic supremacy of the world, in my judgment. Look at Eu-rope and then compare it with the United States. It has been worked over for 1990 years, at least, in the endcavor to draw out all its resources. We are beating Eu-rope in from and steel. We can turn them out at a price Europe cannot meet. We are going to surpass her in other articles. She has to take coal from us, it is a mere question of time when her has stronghold, the carrying trade, will be invaded. We will build shins cheaper than she can. We shall in some way or an-other equal her subsidies to steamships by our subsidies, and put our ships on an even plane of competition. Does any an even plane of competition. Does any one suppose the other people like our in-dustrial achievements? They are strug-gling to get an opening for an over-crowded population and for an overpro-duction. That is why they have seized Africa. That is why they have seized the islands of the Pacific. China got into trouble, and they thought that there would some a constitution and they could

would come a new division and they could all get their share. It has been stopped. The Chinese Empire is going to be held together and its markets opened to all the nations of the world. I do not say

the nations of the world. I do not my anything improper or boast unduly when I say that it was owing to the United States that this policy was adopted, in-stead of the other. We believe in it. It is a great policy. We are in sympathy with it; but do you suppose the other countries like it? I doubt it very much. "Any one who has read the newspapers lately will have noticed there has been

Intely will have noticed there has been continual talk about economic federations to shut out the United States from Eu-rope. In other words, they feel the eco. nomic pressure that we are putiling upon them. They will try to meet us in the great field of economic rivalry. I believe that, with our resources, with the character of our people, with our new coun-try, with our great continent, the victory can only be with us, and that there can be but one end to that conflict of eco-nomic forces. We may blunder here in egislation, but the American people's eco nomic forces, which underlie all, are car-rying us forward to the economic suprem-acy of the world. It is a great position, but, dazzled by its, splender, do not for

get it carries its dangers with it, and I want to see the United States always prepared to meet those dangers. We have prepared to meet those dangers. We have no quartel with any nation, and I hope we shall have none. I see none who would wish to attack us, but I wish to see the United States so prepared that under these new conditions she always would be safe on sea and land." After some discussion of the vetarinary corps amendment, Gallinger, advocating the setablishment of such a corps and

the establishment of such a corps, and reading telegrams from many prominent veterinarians, and Proctor, Daniel, Sponner, Carter, Cockrell and Butler op-posing it, the action of the committee in

among the Moros and the uncivilized insted. Bacon inquired how ioni Lodge thought a large army might be instead in the Philippines. Lodge believed that in a

Miss Comelicux, one of the attendants, was rescued from a third-story window by a fireman. When part way down the ladder the fireman slipped and fell to the ground. Both were terribly injured, though they will recover. There were 109 children in the asylum

at the time, and a corps of about nurses and attendants. Sixteen of the dead are at the city morgue, soveral are at the hospitals, and some were left at the home of air. Behn. The injured conalst mostly of children who were more less overcome by smoke. It is impos-ble to get the names of the injured at time time

The hospital building was entirely destroyed, and the main building damaged, entailing a total loss of about \$30,000. The buildings were heated by steam, and the fire was caused by an explosion of the ngine bofler.

engine boller. At St. Mary's Hospital eight are dead, the identity of none being known. There are five dead at the Homeopathic Hospi-tal, the identity of none being known. Several died in houses near the fire. The total number of fatalities known in 37. Lillie Stone, aged 8 years, is fearfully burned about the legs and body, and will die Miss Bread the numes of the bostiburned about the legs and body, and will die. Miss Brad, the nurse of the heapf-tal ward of the asylum, will prohably die. Kate Cottrell and Blanche Atheson, the latter colored, are believed to be in a subra condition Both heat fearful falls latter colored, are believed to be in a dying condition. Both had fearful falls dying condition. Both had rearrant haus and sustained frightful injuries. But one immate is dying at the hospital, he being a little boy who was ill at the anyium, His name is unknown. John Carey, S years old, is at the Hahnemann House, His lungs were filled with smoke, and no hope is held out for his recovery.

MRS. RICHARDSON ACCUSED.

Coroner's Jury Says She Killed Her Hushand or Knows Who Did.

SAVANNAH, Mo., Jan. 7.-The Coro-ner's jury, in the case of Frank L. Rich-ardson, the merchant who was mundered in the doorway of his residence Christ-mas eve, returned a verdict at 4 o'clock this afternoon, charging that "Richard-son came to his desift from a pistol shot nred by his wife or by some person known to her and unknown to the jury." The

to her and unknown to the jury." The jury was out is minutes, and the verdict created a profound sensation. After waiting almost two weeks, the jury heard the testimony of Mrs. Rich-ardson at her residence today. The widow lay in bed and answered the questions of Prosecuting Attorney Boohes and the ju-rors impatiently. Once she excitationed: "When will you leave me alone?" Mrs. Richardson was represented by two prom-inent St. Joseph lawyers, and was sur-rounded by her own and her husband's relatives during the taking of her testirounded by her own and her husband's relatives during the taking of her testi-mony. She denied that she knew anything about the murder other than has been told by other witnesses, and denied that she had had any improper relations with the men whose names have been brought into the case. No warrant has yet been issued for Mrs. Richardson's arrest, and Prosecutor Hookes declined to say at this time whose how will nursue. time what course he will pursue

Stead's Gift Refused.

LONDON, Jan. 7.-The Board of Poor LONIXIN, Jan. 1.-The Hoard of Foor Law Guardians, of Wooly, has declined, on patriotic grounds, to accept a gift of pictures and books from William T. Stead for the workhouse, forwarded through Lady SomerseL.