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Sole Distributors for Oregon

HOTEL PERKINS
Fifth and Washington Sts. PORTLAND, OREGON
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First-Class Check Restaurant Connected With Hotel.
Rooms—Single..... 75c to \$1.50 per day
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J. F. DAVIES, Pres. C. T. BELCHER, Sec. and Treas.

St. Charles Hotel
CO. INCORPORATED.
FRONT AND MORRISON STREETS
PORTLAND, OREGON
American and European Plan.
American plan..... \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75
European plan..... 50c, 75c, \$1.00

ARTISTIC PICTURE FRAMES
We have recently enlarged our Picture Frame department and added a great many choice novelties in mouldings, consisting of gills, quarter-sawn, polished and dull finishes, French grays, carbons, Flemishes and many other special finishes, from the tiny little one-quarter-inch up to the six-inch patterns. Our prices are the very lowest and all work is first class.

SANBORN, VAL & CO., 170 First Street
Del. Morris and Jamill Sts.
Don't You Think?
Non-professionals are enthusiastic concerning the Pianola. The Pianola has become the critical censorship of the musicians. Don't you think you would like it?
M. B. WELLS, Northwest Agent for the Aeolian Company
Aeolian Hall, 353-355 Washington Street, cor. Park, Portland, Or.
We are Sole Agents for the Pianola; also for the Steinway, the Chase and the Emerson Pianos.

THREE BIG CATTLE DEALS.
Over a Quarter of a Million Dollars Involved.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 11.—Three of the largest cattle deals made in the West during the past year were consummated today. The transactions involve a total of 10,000 head of cattle, and the aggregate consideration is over \$500,000. The most important sale was by John Sparks, of Reno, Nev., to M. K. Parsons, of Salt Lake City, acting for himself and associates. Mr. Parsons buys the Nevada man's entire output of steers and heifers for the year 1900, estimated at 2500 head. Mr. Parsons also purchased the herd of 1500 head of the McIntyre Black Polled Angus steers.

FATAL SNOWSLIDES.
Two Miners Were Killed in Western Colorado.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 11.—Spectacle to the News report two fatal snowslides in the western part of the state. William Toman, an employe of the Tom Boy mine, near Telluride, was caught by a slide, which carried away the blacksmith shop at the mine at 3 o'clock this afternoon. His body was recovered. The other slide was near the Camp Bird mine, at Oursay, and the victim was J. H. Collier, a miner. His body is supposed to be buried under a vast mass of snow and rock, and it is unlikely that it can be recovered before late next summer.

Cold Weather in Nevada.
RENO, Nev., Jan. 11.—Nevada is having a cold spell, the mercury dropping from 5 to 12 deg. below zero. The backbones of the spelt is broken, however, and a snow-storm is in the air. The farmers and stockmen are jubilant and thankful for the way the Weather Clerk is treating them. It insures an abundant harvest of grain, hay and beef this Spring throughout Nevada.

Sentenced to Death.
FRISCO, Ind., Jan. 11.—J. D. Keith was this afternoon convicted of murdering Nora Keller and sentenced to death.

PASSED BY SENATE

House Reapportionment Bill Goes to the President.

NO AMENDMENTS WERE ADDED
Vigorous Attack Was Made on That Portion of the Army Bill Giving the President Discretionary Power—Bills in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Today a vigorous attack was made upon that portion of the Army reorganization bill which confers upon the President discretionary power to increase the strength of the Army to the maximum limit fixed by the bill. Bacon began the attack, and Platt, of Connecticut, replying, maintained that discretionary power ought to be conferred upon the President and expressed astonishment that anybody should entertain a fear that the power would be abused. Bacon declared he would rather see his party condemned to universal and never-ending banishment from political power than to see the authority placed in the hands of the President. An amendment opening the way to the appointment of volunteer officers to grades as high as Captain in the regular Army was adopted. Carter called up the reapportionment bill. Representatives of the United States among the several states. Without debate it was passed, precisely as it came from the House. It now goes to the President for his signature.

Not since the 81st Congress has the House passed a matter of private pension bills at a single sitting as it did today. In all, 119 special pension bills were passed. The most important was one to increase the pension of General A. A. Rice from \$20,000 to \$30,000. General Rice was wounded several times during the Civil War, and lost a leg at Vicksburg. He was formerly a member of Congress from Ohio, and was the author of the arrangement of pensions act. The Senate had passed a bill to increase his pension to \$30,000, and the House raised the amount to \$30,000.

THE DAY IN DETAIL.

Debate on the Army Bill Continued in the Senate.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Only 17 Senators appeared on the floor at the opening of today's session of the Senate. The prevailing gloom and the absence of members accounted for the absence of many Senators.

Carter, chairman of the committee on census, reported favorably the bill passed by the House on the reorganization of Representatives in the House of Representatives, among the states of the Union. The Senate committee had made no amendments to the bill as passed by the House. In view of the importance of the measure, Carter asked for immediate consideration of it. Hawley, fearing that the bill would be passed without the Army reorganization bill, was inclined to object, but was prevailed upon to withhold his objection.

At the conclusion of the reading of the measure, the matter was put to its further consideration, and it went over.

The resolution offered by Teller providing for the printing of the Filipino appendix presented yesterday, was, by consent, laid over until next Monday.

Consideration then was resumed of the Army reorganization bill. Hawley, chairman of the committee on military affairs, withdrew his objection to the bill, and to section 31 of the new bill, providing for the retirement of officers on the active list of the Army. Teller also withdrew his amendment, which would have provided that no further military force shall be used in the Philippines, except such as may be necessary to maintain order in the peaceful occupation of the United States, etc. Carter moved that the amendment be laid on the table. The motion prevailed.

Pettibone's amendment providing that one-third of the appointments to commissioned rank in the regular Army should be made from officers of the volunteer Army, was defeated 33 to 16.

Daniel offered an amendment providing that volunteer officers may be designated for examination and those who establish their fitness may be appointed to the grade of Captain in the regular Army, as well as to the grade of First and Second Lieutenants, as provided for by the Senate committee. The amendment was defeated 33 to 16.

Bacon moved to strike out the provision that the President, in his discretion, may increase the number of Corporals in any troop of cavalry to eight, and the number of privates to 75.

Platt (Conn.) said he had none of the fear that seemed to worry some Senators as to the increase of the Army to 100,000 men. Such an Army could do the country no harm, and it could not be considered a menace. In response to a question by Berry, Platt said he feared the pending bill did not confer upon the President the authority to increase the Army from 25,000 to 100,000 at any time. That, he thought, ought to be conferred upon the President. Continuing, Platt said he was astonished at the fear expressed by some Senators that the President would not exercise such an authority with due regard to the country's interest. There need be no fear that the United States would ever have a President who would increase that power. He said the power to increase the Army should be left in the hands of the President, who ought to be regarded as a conscientious, able and patriotic man.

PORTO RICO TARIFF

Attorney-General Concludes His Argument

BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT
Application of Internal Revenue Laws to the Islands Would Be Unwise, and in Many Places Unprofitable.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Attorney-General Griggs resumed his argument before the Supreme Court of the United States today, continuing his statement of the position of the Government as to the rule to be observed, but that the rights of the Government would be hampered by the success of the contention of the plaintiffs.

Hon. John G. Carlisle, chief attorney for the plaintiffs, followed Mr. Griggs. He began by saying that he would not discuss questions of policy as they belonged to another forum. The questions were to be settled only on the Constitution. He said he had as yet been unable to form an opinion as to the exact content of the protocol or the ratification of the treaty of Paris; that there was a condition existing which placed the islands under the general protection and jurisdiction of the United States, subject to certain limitations; that during a period between the acquisition of the territory and the passage of laws by Congress the islands might be governed by the President subject to the laws of war and that the islands did not become part of the United States until admitted by Congress and until such time as Congress might legislate for the islands. From this, it is argued, he said, that not being a part of the United States, Congress has a right to say what taxes may be levied and collected.

Mr. Carlisle first took up the conditions of uniformity in tariff and internal revenue taxes. He insisted that the application of the internal revenue laws to Porto Rico would be unwise and in many places unprofitable.

A rule of uniformity in internal revenue taxes, he said, could be established when to be applied to contiguous states, as the states were governed by similar laws and similar conditions. But when it came to territories, because of the diversity of geography and racial characteristics observable in the territories.

Continuing, he said Congress should have discretion to impose only such taxes as the people could bear. We have been so long accustomed to regard the United States according to its old lines, said Mr. Griggs, that it is almost a wrench to consider that there is now United States territory within the Arctic circle and in the islands of many seas. This expansion should result in a large comprehension of the duties and necessities, and the impossibility of enforcing an iron-clad rule of uniformity everywhere should be borne in mind.

As to internal revenue duties, Mr. Griggs said there was never an objection to the action of Congress in falling to extend the internal revenue laws. In the annexation of Hawaii, when the local laws were left in force, there was not a single objection raised as to the constitutionality of the proceeding. The varying taxes of the duties and necessities, and the impossibility of enforcing an iron-clad rule of uniformity everywhere should be borne in mind.

Referring to the fact that there were different rates of taxation applied to the Indians, the Attorney-General said there was no warrant in law for one rule for a tribe of red men and another for a race of brown men or a race of black men. As to the future, he said, we must consider the possibilities, not the probability, of the acquisition of Egypt, the Boudan, Central Africa, China or a spot in the Antarctic circle, and the classes of people who may at any future time be entitled to citizenship. The powers of Congress to legislate were amply sufficient to permit the settlement of all such contingencies. The Attorney-General concluded by insisting that no private right would

be conserved, but that the rights of the Government would be hampered by the success of the contention of the plaintiffs.

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ALL HANDS SAVED

Thrilling Rescue of the People Aboard the Russia.

GREAT HEROISM OF FISHERMEN
After Repeated Attempts in Terrible Weather, the Passengers and Crew Were Taken Off the Ill-Fated Steamer.

FARAFAN, Bouches-du-Rhone, Jan. 11.—After a night of terrible suspense, all of the passengers and crew of the French steamer Russia, from Oran, Algeria, which stranded near here during a violent storm, Monday, have been safely landed. As the lifeline connected from the shore with the steamer parted again when night set in yesterday, no communication with the stranded steamer was possible. The last signaled message read as follows: "We have not scarp off the boat left. Consternation prevails on board."

On receipt of this signal, the fishermen made two more plucky launches of their boat, but were beaten back, and as the Russia disappeared in the darkness those on board apparently were trying to launch their only remaining boat. The storm raged with renewed fury during the night, and only those who were compelled to do so stayed on the shore. Part of them huddled beneath a tarpaulin, and others sought refuge from the gale in the Farafan lighthouse.

At midnight two boats with lines attached to them were launched, but both attempts to reach the Russia were fruitless. In the early hours of the morning torches were lighted at the lighthouse, and only those who were compelled to do so stayed on the shore. Part of them huddled beneath a tarpaulin, and others sought refuge from the gale in the Farafan lighthouse.

Their freedom was finally rewarded, as with daybreak the weather perceptibly moderated, the sea became calmer and the wind having shifted from east to north, the Carro fishermen again put to sea about 10 o'clock. The spectators watched with fast-beating hearts as the boat disappeared through the waves. More than once it was thought she was engulfed in the angry craft, and again she gained on the crest of the waves, approaching gradually nearer to the Russia.

Then a rope was thrown, which the fishermen caught, and the boat was hauled ashore, and others lifted the wrecked vessel. A few minutes later the Carro boat left the Russia's side heavily laden. As she approached the shore, the Carro fishermen again put to sea about 10 o'clock. The spectators watched with fast-beating hearts as the boat disappeared through the waves. More than once it was thought she was engulfed in the angry craft, and again she gained on the crest of the waves, approaching gradually nearer to the Russia.

Another boat, manned by four men, was then launched, and succeeded in reaching the wrecked vessel. A few minutes later the Carro boat left the Russia's side heavily laden. As she approached the shore, the Carro fishermen again put to sea about 10 o'clock. The spectators watched with fast-beating hearts as the boat disappeared through the waves. More than once it was thought she was engulfed in the angry craft, and again she gained on the crest of the waves, approaching gradually nearer to the Russia.

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NEW PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
HENRY HAHN.

Henry Hahn, who succeeds George Taylor, Jr., as president of the Chamber of Commerce, was born in Germany but his parents were visiting in that country. He is 45 years old. He began his business career at Princeton, Or., in 1878, as a general merchandise dealer and banker. In 1886 he came to Portland, and incorporated the firm of Wadsworth & Co., one of the largest wholesale grocery houses in the Northwest. Mr. Hahn has been prominently identified with the work of the Chamber of Commerce for several years past. Prior to his election as president he served two terms on the board of trustees, and he never missed a meeting if he was in the city, no matter how pressing his private business.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS.

Congress.
The House reapportionment bill was passed by the Senate. Page 1.
Consideration of the Army bill was resumed in the Senate. Page 1.
The bill to give the President authority to increase the Army to 100,000 men was passed by the House. Page 1.
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