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THE SERALES FAILURE. A CUBAN UPRISING. Will Not Involve Any of the Eighteen Corporations.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The financial embarrassment of John E. Searles, one of the organizers of the American Sugar Company, and until yesterday president of the American Cotton Company, it was said today, is nearly terminal, and will not involve any of the 18 corporations with which he is connected, either as president, treasurer, secretary, director or trustee. Mr. Searles' liabilities, it is believed, will reach about \$200,000, and are covered by his assets, which, however, are mainly unlisted stocks and therefore not readily marketable or of a negotiable character. If not pressed by the creditors and sufficient time is granted, Assistant Edward Dwight expects to be able to pay Mr. Searles' obligations in full. The assignment was precipitated by proceedings instituted late Tuesday afternoon in the United States Circuit Court in Brooklyn to recover the principal and interest on overdue and unpaid notes aggregating \$60,000. All the notes were given July 12, 1900, and were made payable in six months at 6 per cent to the Duluth Furnace Company, of Duluth, Minn., and the judgments are recorded for Thomas R. Thomas, of that corporation.

HORSES FOR GOVERNMENT. Washington Will Receive Every Opportunity to Supply Them.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Representative Cushman is determined that his state shall have just recognition in the sale of horses to the Government, for use in the Philippines. He recently called on the Quartermaster-General, and impressed upon him the fact that Washington had a quality of horses that entitled the state to first recognition. He was assured that experience with horses purchased in that state had been very satisfactory to the Department, and that when sales were to be made in the future Washington bidders would be given simple opportunity to enter the competition. The Quartermaster-General stated that since July, 1899, over 5000 horses had been purchased in Oregon, Washington and Idaho, and that all had given entire satisfaction. The Department recognizes the advantages of buying horses for the Philippines in Coast states, and can no doubt be relied upon to live up to its promises. The assurances given Mr. Cushman with regard to Washington, were similar to those given Senator Sherman and Representative Moody in regard to horses to be purchased in Oregon.

Natural Gas Gave Out. LANCASTER, O., March 6.—There is much suffering here as a result of a failure of the natural gas supply and factories and schools have been forced to close and the Lancaster Traction Company is unable to run its cars, owing to the lack of gas for fuel.

Cavalry Going to Manila. WASHINGTON, March 6.—The battalion of the Fifth Cavalry stationed at Fort Myer, Virginia, will leave there next Sunday for San Francisco, to embark on the transport Mendocino for the Philippines.

SUIT BY OREGON GIRL Duke of Manchester Is the Defendant.

PORTIA KNIGHT IS PLAINTIFF On Arrival in Liverpool, With His Bride, the British Peer is Served With Papers in a Breach of Promise Case.

LIVERPOOL, March 6.—On his arrival here today, on the White Star line steamer Oceanic, from New York, the Duke of Manchester, who with his bride, was a passenger on board, was served with a writ for an alleged breach of promise at the instance of Portia Knight, of London. Miss Knight is an American, 23 or 24 years of age. She was on the stage in New York for a short time, and has been living privately in London for a year. She referred a representative of the Associated Press to her lawyers. The writ has been out for some time, she said, and she did not know whether it would be served in America. She said that Miss Knight was glad to hear that it has been served in Liverpool. "I regret that this affair has become public," she said. "I thought it would be done in camera. I do hope it will not be taken up in the American papers. I have brought the suit not because I desired publicity, but because I felt in duty bound to all my friends here in England. For their sakes as well as my own, I have every wish that the proceedings should be as quiet as possible. I only wish the Duke of Manchester since I came to England a year ago. But really, I must refer you to my solicitors."

THE SENSATION OF LONDON. Promises to Rival the Westminster Scandal.

LONDON, March 6.—The Manchester sensation promises to rival the Westminster scandal. Although the Duke of Manchester asserted that the writ has been served upon him in the suit for alleged breach of promise, this is quite immaterial, as the writ has been issued and proceedings are on foot. This entirely unexpected sequel to one of the most interesting marriages of an American heiress and representative of the British aristocracy, which was consummated shortly after the Duke of Manchester so suddenly made Miss Zimmerman a Duchess. Miss Knight's allegations are not yet obtainable, but it is evident that she is in earnest and that the suit was brought without any idea of gaining publicity. She is about the same age as the Duke of Manchester, possibly a trifle older. Their acquaintance began, a representative of the Associated Press is informed, when Miss Knight was living in Sturminster manor, in Dorset, where the Duke was frequently visited. The employees of the manor say the acquaintance ripened to a stage where they quarreled frequently and that the Duke refused to marry her six months ago, when the Duke no longer called there, and Miss Knight took a flat elsewhere. She is now living in London and is the wife of an American. Unlike the Duke, who is a prominent member of the aristocracy, she is a plain, unassuming brunette, with an olive complexion. No one met the Duke and Duchess on their arrival at Buxton Station, London. The Duchess looked extremely well and very pretty. The Duke seemed rather worried. When asked by a representative of the Associated Press if it were true that he had been served with a writ, he replied: "It is quite untrue. I know nothing about the suit. I am feeling quite fit, and had a fine time in America."

PORTIA A SALEM GIRL. Colonel Knight's Daughter, Born and Raised in the Capital City.

SALZM, Ore., March 6.—Portia Knight is well known in this city, where she was born and raised. She is a daughter of Colonel N. B. Knight, for many years a prominent lawyer in Salem, and now an attorney at Baker City. Her mother was Sarah Miller, the oldest daughter of Captain John F. Miller, who died in this city a few days ago. Portia has always been recognized here as a person of extraordinary ability. She obtained her education in the city of her birth, and her mother, who was a woman of great intellectuality and of classical education. Later, she attended the Catholic school in Portland. She studied elocution in San Francisco and New York, and in the latter city is said to have obtained recognition as an actress. Her last visit to Salem was made something over a year ago. When she left here it was reported that she had an engagement with the Frohman Company to play in London. The news that she had brought an action against the Duke of Manchester for damages for breach of promise caused no small surprise, and amusement among those who knew her. The prevailing opinion is that the Duke is engaged in a lawsuit with a woman who is abundantly able to look out for her own interests. As Miss Knight has not made Salem her home for several years, nothing is known of her career. She has some financial interests in this county and now has a suit pending in the Circuit Court to obtain possession of a tract of land in the Lake Labish neighborhood.

Discussed the Sugar Duty. WASHINGTON, March 6.—A delegation from the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, headed by Martin D. Madden, had an important interview with the President concerning the countervailing duty on Russian sugars. They placed before the President arguments to show that the discrimination against Russian sugars might seriously injure our export trade to Russia. If retaliatory measures were insisted upon and that a general trade war against the United States might arise, the President expressed the hope that no such war would be precipitated, but explained that the law was plain. He suggested that the only solution of the ques-

tion would be a test case such as was contemplated by Secretary Gage when he issued an order imposing the countervailing duty.

BILLION DOLLAR CONGRESS Statement of Appropriations for the Past Two Sessions.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Representative Cannon, chairman of the House committee on appropriations, and Representative Livingston, senior Democratic member of the committee, have prepared statements of the appropriations of the 56th Congress, which will be printed in the Record tomorrow. Both place the total appropriations at \$1,448,825,545, placing those for the first session at \$716,159,882, and for the second at \$732,665,663. Mr. Cannon publishes a table showing the expenditures of the previous Congress at \$1,563,212,537, and Mr. Livingston makes a comparison with the 54th Congress, which appropriated \$1,944,890,273. In his statement Mr. Cannon says: "The appropriation of the session just closing aggregate, as nearly as can be ascertained at this time, \$729,911,633. This sum includes \$22,752,988 for the postal service, and \$37,000,000 for the sinking fund. The increase over the appropriations made at the first session of this Congress is less than \$20,000,000, and the sum is more than accounted for by the increase in the appropriations for the postal service. The increase over the appropriations of the 54th Congress is \$148,661,746, in the bill that provides for the maintenance of our Navy, and for the construction, armor and armament of the new ships of the Navy. The increase over the appropriations of the 53rd session of this Congress for the St. Louis Exposition. The total appropriations made at the two sessions of the 56th Congress are \$1,448,825,545, in excess of the appropriations made during the two regular sessions of the preceding Congress. The new revenue law passed at this session will, it is estimated, reduce taxes for the coming fiscal year \$1,000,000, bringing our total estimated income for the coming fiscal year, including postal revenues, to \$675,533,042. "Of the total appropriations made at this session, the least \$26,000,000 will not, in the light of past experience, be expended. This considerable margin between actual expenditures and appropriations by Congress indicates a sum total of expenditures during the fiscal year 1902 of not exceeding \$659,533,042. This sum includes \$3,000,000 on account of the sinking fund required for the fiscal year 1902, and the appropriations under the terms of the law, will be met only to such an extent as surplus revenues in the Treasury may permit. After meeting the fullest ordinary requirements of the public service, and the appropriations which have been made, there will remain sufficient revenues for 1902 to meet not less than \$20,000,000 of the requirements of the sinking fund. "The large deficiencies provided for the fiscal year 1899 by the first regular session of the 55th Congress, amounting to \$36,772,389, were almost in their entirety covered by the proceeds of the Military and Naval Departments during the fiscal years 1899 and 1900 incident to the War with Spain. The most marked increase indicated in the appropriations for ordinary expenses is that for the fiscal year 1902 and 1903 at the two sessions of this Congress over those of the two preceding years is for the postal service. This necessity of these appropriations is due to the increase in business demands is referred to as a cause for congratulation. The appropriations have been reduced \$13,150,001 by this Congress, and the appropriations for the predecessor, and this has rendered possible a reduction of taxes in the sum of \$41,000,000. By the continuance of the wise administration now enjoyed by the President, it is expected that there will be a further reduction of expenses, and especially of taxes."

SENATOR PLATT FAVORS EXTENDING THE TIME FOR RATIFICATION. WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Senate committee on foreign relations today authorized a favorable report upon the proposed treaty between the United States and France, extending for one year the time within which the reciprocity treaty between the countries may be ratified. The original agreement for the extension of ratification was for 180 days, and the supplemental treaty extends it until the 24th of the present month. The original treaty was reported more than a year ago. There was some discussion in the committee as to whether there should be an effort to have the reciprocity treaties pending in the Senate acted upon at this session, but no definite conclusion was reached. The most general opinion seemed to favor the consideration of the treaties, which little objection is made, which are those with South and Central American republics. There is considerable opposition to both the British and French reciprocity treaties. All of the reciprocity treaties will expire by limitation before the next session of Congress.

CHINESE SLAVERY. Steps Taken to Suppress the Traffic in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—Collector of the Port Stratton has received a copy of a letter addressed by Secretary of the Treasury Gage to Attorney-General Griggs, recommending that all Chinese women in this city who are believed to be held in slavery be arrested and taken before the courts to test their rights to remain in this country. Chinese Inspector Dunn, to whom the letter was referred, says that he is undecided as to the feasibility of such a method, but that he will co-operate with the state authorities in any movement that may be made to suppress the slave traffic.

Fire in a Colorado Mine. CENTRAL CITY, Colo., March 6.—The Molepote tunnel, piercing the Utah Hill at Apex, seven miles west of this city, is on fire. Three miners are caught in the tunnel and are probably dead from suffocation. They are Con McNerney, superintendent, W. Bellows and W. H. Coltrin. The fire originated in the blacksmith shop at the mouth of the tunnel and communicated to the timbers of the tunnel before it was discovered.

WARNING TO BRITAIN Morgan Says Canal Treaty Must Be Abrogated.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Again today Vice-President Roosevelt was the central figure of the opening proceedings of the Senate. When he appeared at his desk observed, and that the regular order of business of the Senate, as laid down in the rules, be observed. He had submitted a resolution yesterday upon which he desired action and an opportunity to submit some remarks. The resolution to which he referred was one declaring the Clayton-Bulwer treaty abrogated. After the routine of "morning business" had been transacted, Morgan addressed the Senate upon his resolution. He said he would exclude from his argument any consideration of the Panama Canal Commission. The only prospect of the construction of the Nicaragua Canal now by the United States, he said, rests upon the protocols which have been entered into between this country and the government of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. He challenged any Senator to point to a single proposition which Great Britain has made for such a modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as would admit of the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. No such action, he said, ever has been taken by Great Britain. During all the time when Americans were "hugging to their bosoms" the delusion that Great Britain eventually would enter upon a friendly arrangement for the construction of the canal, Great Britain had reserved a "profound and golden silence." He called her silence "golden" because, he asserted,

AGAIN PREMIER OF SPAIN SENOR PRADEXES MATEO SAGASTA.



to call the Senate to order a wave of applause swept over the thronged galleries. He evidently was impatient at the demoralization, and, sharply tapping his desk with the gavel, warned the spectators that a repetition of the applause would result in an order to clear the galleries. After a brief debate the amendment to the rules of the Senate placing a limit upon debate, offered yesterday by Platt (Conn.), was referred to the committee on rules. The debate developed the fact that no intention exists on the part of the proponents of the amendment to urge its discussion at the present extraordinary session. Morgan, who yesterday offered a resolution declaring the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty between the United States and Great Britain, addressed the Senate for nearly two hours upon his proposition. His admissions that Great Britain were particularly sharp. He declared that if Great Britain should endeavor to enforce the terms of the treaty the effort would result in a war in which the great empire, which had controlled for scores of years the commerce of the world, would be swept from power and her King would be left with only sovereignty over a few islands. The chaplain, in his invocation, referred with deep pathos to the sorrow which has fallen upon the Junior Senator from Alabama (Follett) and his wife in the death of their only son. Platt (Conn.) then called up the amendment to the rules, of which he gave notice yesterday, relating to the limitation of debate. The amendment was read, Teller (Colo.) inquired of Platt whether he expected to secure action upon the amendment at the present extraordinary session. Platt replied that he did not desire to discuss the proposed amendment at this time. He wished to have the amendment referred to the committee on rules, but he doubted very much whether the committee on rules could consider it so fully as to enable the Senate to take action upon it at this session. He had felt, he said, that the Senate ought to change its rules, and he had thought the amendment to be a favorable opportunity at the beginning of a new session of Congress. He added that he would be glad to have action upon the amendment at the present session, but he did not desire it could be had. He desired that the amendment be referred to the committee on rules in order that the committee might have opportunity to consider it during the recess. "I hope," said he in conclusion, "that some fair amendment to the rules may be devised by which there can be a reasonable (not an unreasonable) limit placed on debate."

ENFORCEMENT WILL MEAN WAR. And a Conflict With America, He Says, Will Mean the Downfall of the British Empire—Limiting of Debate.

Great Britain, through Liverpool, which was the commercial center of the world, was being enriched and the United States, because of the lack of the Nicaragua Canal, was helping to the enriching of Great Britain. "There cannot be anything more Morgan today to Great Britain," said Morgan, "than to prevent the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. If Great Britain, by her golden alliance, can prevent that, her profits will continue and the longer she can do that the greater will be her profits on the canal. She has remained as silent as the sphinx which looked out upon the Nile and upon the desert, and she seems to be looking out upon a desert of wast in American opportunities, and a favorable opportunity to honor. Great Britain is still silent." With some feeling, in referring to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the Alabama Senator said: "We will make no compromise with Great Britain upon that subject. We will make no concession to Great Britain in relation to the treaty. What we shall do with it (and some of our people are opposed even to that) is that we shall declare it abrogated. If the vote on my resolution could be taken today, it would inform the President of the United States that he has not two-thirds majority in the Senate to adopt any compromise he may make with Great Britain. "If it is the purpose of Great Britain still to look for a treaty she will not get it. If it be her determination to pick a quarrel with us about it, she will find the United States can muster at least half the number of men who voted for the President in the last election—fighting men. And she will find, when that war terminates, that the steel band which binds the throne in London with Australia and India and passes through Canada will have been rent in twain and with its severance down will go the empire. "She will find that her possessions in the Caribbean Sea have lapsed; she will find that she has overtaxed our patience. She has started with a new King and upon a new career that will break up the empire and reduce the King to the sovereignty of his own island. Does Great Britain suppose she can escape from the terrors of the existing situation and the prospective situation everywhere, and that she can find a favorable opportunity to display her military power against the United States?" Morgan said he did not boast of the power of the United States in money, men or valor, but he is thoroughly conscious of them and gloried in that consciousness, because he knows that when the supreme moment should come and any power in the world shall undertake to hinder the United States by placing such restraints upon her sovereignty as are contained in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the American people will resist to the bitter end. "And that resistance," he exclaimed, "will mean the wiping out of any power on earth that undertakes the attempt." He regarded the Clayton-Bulwer treaty in the nature of an alliance, "a shameful alliance," with Great Britain, and denounced any suggestion of the inactivity of the United States to sever such an alliance without incurring the penalties of a war. He maintained that in spite of the prospective situation everywhere, and that she could find a favorable opportunity to display her military power against the United States." Morgan said he did not boast of the power of the United States in money, men or valor, but he is thoroughly conscious of them and gloried in that consciousness, because he knows that when the supreme moment should come and any power in the world shall undertake to hinder the United States by placing such restraints upon her sovereignty as are contained in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the American people will resist to the bitter end. "And that resistance," he exclaimed, "will mean the wiping out of any power on earth that undertakes the attempt." He regarded the Clayton-Bulwer treaty in the nature of an alliance, "a shameful alliance," with Great Britain, and denounced any suggestion of the inactivity of the United States to sever such an alliance without incurring the penalties of a war. He maintained that in spite of the prospective situation everywhere, and that she could find a favorable opportunity to display her military power against the United States."

TOOK CHURCH FUNDS Charles N. Scott Arrested for Embezzlement.

Defalcation Discovered Some Weeks Ago and Opportunity Given to Make Restitution—Statement of the Prisoner.

Charles N. Scott, treasurer of Trinity Episcopal parish, was arrested by Detectives Day and Weiner yesterday afternoon on a charge of embezzling \$256 62 of church funds. He was taken to the city jail, where he refused to make any statement concerning the alleged crime. The complaint was sworn to by British Consul James Laidlaw, one of the wardens of Trinity Church, and a warrant was immediately issued charging Scott with larceny by embezzlement. Scott has been treasurer of Trinity Church for five years, and his shortage and subsequent arrest caused great surprise among the members and officers of the church, with whom he had high standing. The action leading to his arrest was taken with the greatest reluctance by the church officers, and not until they were forced to do so in order to protect the church, under the security bond for \$200, which Scott had given. No inkling of any shortage or irregularity had been discovered in Treasurer Scott's accounts up to October 31. When the finance committee, consisting of James Laidlaw and R. B. Hope examined his accounts in January, it was found by comparing his vouchers and the bank book that there had been a misappropriation of funds amounting to \$256 62. The church's funds for which he was responsible, amounting to about \$50, had been withdrawn from the Security Trust & Savings Company, and in addition, the church's account had been overdrawn by about \$80. "When Mr. Scott was questioned on the matter," said a prominent vestryman last evening, "he declared he did not know what he had done with the money. In fact it is a mystery what he did with the money, and no one knows the disposal he made of it. He has been treasurer of the church since the time of his arrest. The measures leading up to the arrest were taken with the greatest reluctance. Mr. Scott was bonded by the American Bonding & Trust Company, of Baltimore, for \$250, represented by J. McI. Wood, and in order to protect the church, the measures had to be taken. Mr. Scott was in high standing in the church, and there can be no explanation for his conduct other than that he acted while mentally unbalanced. "Mr. Scott is a well-preserved man of about 40 years of age, and a native of Canada. He has been in Portland about 20 years. He was auditor of the Oregonian Railway Company, now a part of the Southern Pacific system, in the Willamette Valley and afterwards superintendent of the company and receiver, and recently was a clerk for the Northern Pacific. Latterly he has acted as a real estate agent, and had an office in an office at 119 First street. He has a wife and three grown sons living at 121 Eleventh street.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS.

Congress. In the Senate, Morgan warned England not to enforce the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Page 1. The Platt amendment to limit debate was referred to the committee on rules. Page 1. The Senate committee favors extending the time for the ratification of the reciprocity treaty with France. Page 1. Federal Government. The members of the Cabinet were sworn in. Page 2. William C. Sanger will succeed Melikoff as Assistant Secretary of War. Page 2. Ex-Senator Chandler is to be president of the Spanish Claims Commission. Page 2. Philippines. Thirty-one rebels were captured on an island on Lake Bay. Page 3. The insurgents in Cebu are about to surrender. Page 3. Colonel J. P. Sanger has been ordered to Manila. Page 3. Foreign. Portia Knight sues the Duke of Manchester for breach of promise. Page 1. Sagasta has formed a new Spanish Cabinet, taking the Premiership. Page 1. Several Irish members were ejected from the House of Commons by mistake. Page 2. Botha is arranging peace terms with Miller and Kitchener. Page 2. Domestic. Transcontinental railroads decline to make concessions to secure business. Page 2. The cattle-growers' convention took up the question of the leasing of range lands. Page 3. Commercial and Marine. Transport Garonne scheduled to sail to Portland from Manila, ordered to San Francisco. Page 3. Unton and Northern Pacific bought heavily of Burlington stock in New York yesterday. Page 3. Pacific Coast. Professor Kent, of the Oregon Agricultural College, shows that both Eastern and Western Oregon are adapted to dairying. Page 3. The woolgrowers' convention at Pendleton held its second day's session. Page 4. Address of F. R. Gooding before the Pacific Northwest Woolgrowers' Association at Pendleton. Page 10. The Jones reapportionment bill in the Washington Legislature has been lost. Page 5. Indications of all have been discovered near Eugene. Page 4. Portland and Vicinity. Charles N. Scott, treasurer of Trinity Church, arrested for embezzlement. Page 1. Annual report of Health Officer shows that Portland maintains the low death rate. Page 12. City Council transfers money from the general fund to Police and Fire Departments. Page 5. New or factory secures lease of property on the East Side. Page 7.