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PORTLAND, OREGON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1901.

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A MASSO DEMONSTRATION.

Riot Was Narrowly Averted at Santiago Last Night.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Dec. 12.-The Independent party held a great demon-stration here tonight in favor of General Bartolomew Masso, their candidate for the Presidency. Ten prominent Inde-pendents gave an elaborate banquet in the Venus cafe to 50 guests in honor of Gen-The largest auditorium in the city was incapable of accommodatcrowd of Masso adherents. negroes numbering several thousand gathered outside the building and with their cries of "Viva Palma," it almost impossible for any one to bear the speeches. The police were unable to disperse this assemblage. The adependents aver that the Mayor of Santiago encouraged this disturbance. tiot was avoided only by the arrival of the rural guard. Numbers of National-

ists, mostly negroes, paraded the streets all night long cheering for Palma, and all night long cheering for Palma, and trying to overcome the effects of the Masso demonstration. There were sev-eral small riots, but no serious trouble.

SCHLEY COURT'S REPORT.

Iny Be Submitted in the Next Twenty-four Hours. WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.-The Schley Court of Inquiry is nearing the end of its abors, and, while it is impossible to seture from the members or from the Navy Department a statement as to when the report will be submitted, it is believed that it cannot be delayed much more than 24 hours. Although clothed with re-riewing authority. Secretary Long has said that he will not exercise it in this

Court-Martial at Salt Lake. court-martial held at Fort Douglas, this

sublic without the slightest change,

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 12.-The first cer, convened here today. Major Feler R. Egan, surgeon at the post, was called upon to answer the charge of failing to perform his duty in examining and treating six soldiers who applied to aim for treatment.

CATHOLIC FEDERATION.

Convention Adjourned to Meet in Chicago Next July.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 12.-The American Federation of Catholic Societies this after-noon adjourned to meet in Chicago July 15, 1962. After the final adoption last night of the constitution and the election of officers this morning, the last day was mostly devoted to the consideration of

plans for field work.

The officers elected were: President, T. B. Minehan, Columbus, O.: vice-presidents, T. J. Kauffmann, New York, T. H. Cannon, Chicago, and Daniel Duffy. Pottsville, Pa.; secretary, Anthony Maitre, Cin-cinnati; treasurer, H. J. Fries, Erie, Pa. The election of Anthony Maitre, who is principal in St. Philomena Parish School, in this city, as secretary, means that the headquarters, at least until next July, will be in Cincinnati, The convention closed amid enthusiastic demonstrations, all join-

ing in singing "America" after which Hishop Mesmer gave the benediction in Latin and Bishop McFaul in English.

The executive board organized with M. P. Mooney as chairman and Anthony

M. M. McFaul in English.

F. A. Jones.

F. B. Dallam & Co.

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A. H. Ballard. Maltre as secretary. The work for the ensuing year was considered in connec-Bishop McFaul, the spiritual adviser, and other leaders. While the ex-ecutive board adjourned subject to the call of President Minehan or Chairman Mooney, it is understood that there will be a meeting early next month, when ex-Secretary O'Rourke, of Philadelphia, will have the records of the convention print-ed, and at that time the names of the members of all the new standing committees will be announced.

CADIZ, Dec. 12.-This city was in a state of partial revolution practically all night. Riotous mobs, led by striking bakers, armed with knives and bludgeons, pillaged storce, attacked peaceable people in the streets, injured a number of persons, threw the whole town into a state of panic, and made the night hideous with shouts of "Long live the social revolution" and "Down with the bourgeois. The police were powerless to quell the disturbance. After a series of severe encounters, during which many persons on both sides were injured, the gendarmes restored a semblance of order.

BY RAIL TO YAKIMA

Great Yakima Valley Asks Portland's Aid.

WANTS TO TRADE IN THIS CITY

Chamber of Commerce Receives a Strong Letter From the Commercial Club of North Yakima-New Membership.

Yakima Valley, Washington, with its immense agricultural resources, now being developed by irrigation, desires direct rail communication with Portland, and to that end the North Yakima Commercial Club has addressed the following letter to the Chamber of Commerce. The communica-tion was read at a special meeting yesterday, and the secretary was instructed to ask in what way the Chamber of Com-merce can be of assistance to the club, in the subject referred to:

the subject referred to:

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash, Nov. 27.—Secretary Chamber of Commerce, Portland, Or.—Dear Sir: The undersigned having been appointed a committee by the North Yakima Commercial Club to address your organization for the purpose of calling your attention to the urgent necessity of securing additional and more direct communication between Portland and this city, and to the great advantages and benefits to be derived by both places by the construction of a railroad or the completion of a road which is now in course of construc-tion, known as the Vancouver, Klickitat &

Yakima Haliroad.

We believe that you will at once recognize
the importance of this subject in so far as the
interests of your city are concerned, and we interests of your city are concerned, and we desire particularly to call your attention to the immense volume of traffic that is to be obtained from this valley, and to the enormous growth and development that has taken place here in the past few years, and which has now assumed such proportions that there is every reason to believe that North Yakima will grow to be the best inland city in the State of Washington and the Yakima Valley to be the greatest producing section of any equal area of agricultural country in America. The shipments from this country by freight alone are now so large that were all the cars

alone are now so large that were all the cars that are required to haul the agricultural products for the period of one year made up in one train, this train would be more than 100 miles long. The shipments by express during the Summer months, of fruit and vegetables, are so extensive that two baggage cars are required daily, at this station, to be attached to the express train to accommodate that traffic. It is a matter of common knowledge that the receipts of the Northern Pacific Italiway at this station exceed \$750,000 per annum-in fact, with two or three exceptions, the re-ceipts of the company at this point are greater than at any other station between ter

minals.

In this connection it should be borne in mind that the producing capacity of this county is still at its minimum. Within the next decade it will increase to such an extent that the figures given above, although large, will fade into insignificance. According to the records of the County Auditor, there are not to exceed at the present time 25,000 acres of land under cultivation, and this immense production and traffic are based on this comparatively small acreage. There are still hundreds of thousands of acres to be placed under irrigation and cultivation, a process which is being carried on to such an extent at the present time as to warrant the belief that the acreage under cultivation will be that the acreage under cultivation will be increased tenfold in as many years. It is unnecessary to enter into details in

regard to the traffic to be obtained by a road connecting the two cities in the intervening Your sources of information on this coint are even better than ours. What we depoint are even better than ours. What we de-sire particularly to call your attention to is the inadequacy of the railroad facilities at this place; to the inability of the railway company, even at this time, to carry the pro-ducts of this country, and to the absolute necessity of an additional railroad, especially in view of the ever-increasing volume of pro-duction, which in a few years will be such that the present transportation facilities will be he present transportation facilities will be atterly inadequate to the necessities of this

It is true that a large volume of traffic will in time attract additional transportation facilities. We desire to hasten this time and submit to you whether it will not be of infinite value to the commercial interests of Portland that it take advantage of our needs in this direction, and, if possible, take such steps that will lead to the building of a railroad between the two cities. Will Portland awaken to her opportunity? O. A. FECHTER,

A. E. PARSON, F. C. HALL,

The growing importance of Tatoosh Island as a basis for shipping news is being recognized by those interested in navigation. A letter from George Taylor, chair-man of the navigation committee, on the subject was read before the chamber. The importance of having a good mineral exhibit at St. Louis in 1903 was the subject of a letter from J. F. Batchelder.

To Employ Another Dredge. The following letter from the secretary of the Port of Portland Commission was

placed on file: Portland Chamber of Commerce—Gentlemen in answer to yours of December 2, relative t resolutions passed at your meeting of Novem-ber 20, requesting the Port of Portland Com-mission to employ an outside dredge. I am directed to advise you that at an informal meeting of the commissioners held yesterday, a majority being present at the time, it was decided to employ the North Pacific Lumber Company's dredge as soon as it was possible

to make the necessary surveys.

E. T. C. STEVENS. Many New Members. Following is a list of 52 new members of the Chamber of Commerce unanimous-

ly elected yesterday: E. C. Atkins & Co. Pinley, Kimball & Co. Crofut, McAyeal & Co. H. A. Heppner & Co. W. H. McPherson. A. Berg. A. Berg. City & Suburban Raitway Co Cawston Machinery Co. Honeyman & McBride. P. J. Cronin Co. Richet Company. ook & Klernan.

P. Johnson & Co. J. N. M Portland Wire & Iron dy Co. N. Matscheck Can-Oregon Round Lumber Works. Malarkey & Co. Parliand Seed Co. J. C. Bayer.
Pacific Electric Co. J. J. Richardson.
Adolph A. Dekum.
Brady & Sherreit.
Kilham Stationery Co. Co. W. J. Van Schuyver Tilton & Gersnach.

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Sins-Portland Implement Co. H. Crocker Co. H. E. Edwards. Bowles & Strow. Hammond Mfg. Co. Alaska Oli & Loewenberg & Going Co. Co. Standard Box Factory.
The Taubenheimer & Parlin & Orendorff Co. Schmeer Carpet & Albert J. Capron. Furniture Co. | C. H. Waterman.

Furniture Co. | C. H. Waterman. |
O. M. Scott. | L. Samuel. |
Lewis & Stenger Bar-R. Lutte & Co. |
bers' Supply Co. | Henry Jenning & Sons. |
Northwestern Transfer J. A. Strowbridge.

Hearing in Indian Case. WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.-There was

hearing today at the Interior Department before Secretary Hitchcock, involving the question of approval of the leases of lands from the Indians on the Uintah-Ute reser-vation in Utah for mining purposes. Senators Kearns and Rawlins and Representative Sutherland spoke against the leasing today. H. B. Myton, the agent for the Utes, who favors the granting of authority for the leases, was present, as was also Representative Sherman, of New York, chairman of the House, convenitors

York, chairman of the House committee on Indian Affairs. The hearing will be concluded Saturday, when the Indians will give their side of the case.

A petition to enjoin Secretary Gage from disbursing \$2,000,000 now in the Treasury, authorized by Commerce for the commerce of the commer authorized by Congress for the purchase of Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indian lands, was filed in the District Supreme Court today. The petitioners are Delos K. Lone Wolf, principal chief of the Klo-was, and others of the tripes.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Speakers at the Twenty-first Annual Meeting of the League.

BOSTON, Dec. 12.-The twenty-first an ual meeting of the National Civil Service Reform League began today. The annual report of the council said the past year has been one of encouragement for the friends of civil service reform.

A meeting in Sanders Theater, Cam bridge, was addressed by President Eliot, of Harvard; Hon. Carl Schurz, Dr. Daniel C. Gilman and William Dudley Foulke President Eliot said in part: "Ninety years ago my grandfather, who was a Boston merchant, headed a public lottery, from the proceeds of which Stough-ton Hail was built, and it stands today as a hall built by public lottery in Mas-sachusetts. Shall we not find that 50 years from now it will be regarded as discreditable and dishonorable for a man to use the salary of a public post to promote his own advancement, or even to promote the advancement of a political

Carl Schurz said that civil service reform would not cure all the evils of a political system, yet with every office rescued from spoilsmen, the hucksters would have less to deal with and the field for meritorious candidates would be so much enlarged.

Dr. Danielson, president of the league, said: "The victories of the league have been won by long, patient efforts. As it succeeds in the National field, it sees more that may be done in other fields." In urging the civil service idea, he said that it could well be used by school beards and even by churches services. boards and even by churches seeking pas-tors. William Dudley Foulke, of Indiana, recently appointed a member of the National Civil Service Commission, said:
"Nearly every applicant now for office bases his application, in part at least, upon the statement that he is a devoted adherent to the civil service law. That indicates an advance. It is because he has a leader. That man is the foremost civil service reformer in America-President Roosevelt."

FEDERATION DISSOLVED. Sentencing of Iglesias in Porto Rico Conspiracy Case.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Dec. 12.-Santiago Iglesias, president of the Federation of Workmen of Porto Rico, with nine companions, was tried in the District Court at San Juan yesterday on the charge of conspiracy. Today Iglesias was sentenced to two years, three months and eight days' imprisonment, several of his companions were sentenced to four months' imprisonment, while two were ac-quitted, on the charge of being the founders of an illegal association and conspiracy in August, 1900, to raise the price of labor in Porto Rico. Iglesias, as the founder of the conspiracy, gets the heav-iest sentence. The other men were merely his associates in the crime. Under Spanish law, which is still in force here, persons convicted of a crime have to pay the costs. The local Federation of Work men of Porto Rico, which is now part of the American Federation of Labor, under the presidency of Samuel Gompers, has been ordered dissolved, as it has been ad-judged illegal because of this conspiracy. Mr. Savage, Judge of the District Court, dissented as to the illegality of the local federation, although he agreed that Igle sias was guilty of a conspiracy to raise the price of labor in August, 1900, when the currency of Porto Rico was changed. At that time, nearly all the merchants and employers had raised their prices from pesos to dollars, an advance of 40 cents. Iglesias did the same, contending that he only raised wages in proportion to other increases. This constitutes the conspiracy. The case has been appealed to the Supreme Court of Porto Rico, where it will probably be heard in a month. Pending this appeal, Iglesias is at liberty.

WINTER BLIZZARD.

The Snow Storm Is General Throughout Colorado.

DENVER, Dec. 12.-Dispatches from various parts of the state indicate that the blizzard which has been raging around Denver for the past three days is general, so far as Colorado is concerned. The snowfall has been quite heavy in the northern part of the state and in the mountain portions.

Bad Storm in Wyoming.

LARAMIE, Wyo., Dec. 12 .- One of the worst storms in recent years has been raging in Southern Wyoming for 24 hours. Snow is falling, accompanied by high winds and a failing temperature. Rail-road traffic has been delayed, but no blockades have occurred. Reports have been received of heavy losses of sheep.

Perished on the Prairie.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Dec. 12.—The wom-an who was reported lost on the prairie near Chevenne last night was found today, frozen to death, a quarter of a mile from where she was left by F. P. Edland, the lineman who tried to save The woman has her life last night. The woman has not been identified. She was between 55 and 60 years of age.

THE REVISIONISTS.

Presbyterian Committe's Labors Will Be Completed in a Few Days.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Presby-terian revision committee held three gessions today, in order to be able to com plete the work before it at as early a date ag possible. Tomorrow morning the committee hopes to complete the first draft of the statement of doctrine. Under this head articles were discussed today on the church, moral law, missions and final tri-umph of the kingdom of God. While awaiting a committee report there was an informal discussion of a declaratory stateent of certain points of the confession of faith on God's eternal decree, election and the salvation of infants. This is the sec-ond feature of the work before the committee. Rapid progress is being made and the committee's labors will be com-

WILL VOTE MONDAY

the New Canal Treaty.

CONTINUATION OF THE DEBATE

Spooner Was the Principal Speaker Yesterday, and Was Followed by Senators Money and Fornker.

late it. Forsker retorted sharply to the effect that his friend from Georgia could be no more virtuous along the line of maintaining the country's honor in the matter of keeping its agreements with other nations than were other Senators. Bacon replied that he had not meant to Senate Agrees to Dispose of nor to imply that other Senators were not as jealous of the country's good name as he himself. Foraker then declared that he had not meant to charge Bacon with an unfair assumption, but simply to say that, like all other Senators supporting the treaty, he feit he was giving his name to a transaction which would be honora-bly carried out between nations. Spooner, who followed, also was rre-

quently interrupted by Senators on the Democratic side. One of the first inter-ruptions came from Bacon, and pertained to the right to fortify the canal. Reply-ing to this inquiry, Spooner said that it was a well-known principle of international law that all treaties, like all statutes must be read together, and he contended in this connection that the Clayton-Bul-WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Senate agreed today to take a vote before adjournment Monday on the new Hay-Pauncefote treaty and the pending treaty for the proper construction of the agreement should be considered as one series. The Clayton-Bulwer agreement had provided that there should be no fortification of the canal, and the Hay-Pauncefote treaty of the Fifty-sixth Congress had carried a

ONE VIEW OF VAN ZANT'S FIGHT.



THAT'S A VALIANT FLEA THAT DARE EAT HIS BREAKFAST ON THE LIP OF A LION.-"HENRY V."

Clayton-Bulwer treaty and opening the similar provision, but the new treaty way for the construction of an isthmian struck out the entire fortification proviso, canal by the United States. This agree-clearly showing that England, after concanal by the United States. This agree-ment was reached after four hours of debate, sufficiently interesting to secure the constant attention of most of the Senators. Spooner, who was one of the principal speakers of the day had just concluded when Lodge made an effort to secure a vote. It developed that there were other Senators who desired to be heard, the result being that the date for the vote was postponed until Monday. The agreement provides for an adjournment of Senate from today until Monday, and for a meeting at 11 o'clock on that day, one hour in advance of the usual time The understanding is that as soon as practicable after the Senate convenes, Lodge shall move an executive session, and that the treaty shall have the entire attention of the Senate until a final vote is reached before adjournment for that day.

The principal speakers today, besides

Spooner, were Money and Foraker. Mon-ey, while finding much in the treaty to criticise, said that as he found the fortunes of the proposed canal across the isthmus inextricably entwined with the treaty, he could not see his way clear to do anything that would prevent or even delay ratification. The particular features of the new treaty with which he found fault were those retaining the neutrality provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer convention and specifying police control of the canal when built. He argued that the effect of these provisions inevitably must be to limit and prescribe the power of the United States to control its own property in case of war.
Foraker maintained that the provisions

of the new treaty meet every objection made to the original Hay-Pauncefote treaty and covers every essential thing that was included in the amendments made by the Senate to that document. He regarded it as of the utmost importance that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty should be wiped out. This result was effected by the convention under consideration. asserted that all rights of the United States were amply protected under this treaty and our absolute and complete control of the canal could not be questioned by Great Britain or any other power. Foraker's speech dealt largely with the legal construction and the general effect of the treaty. He said that after a careful study of its provisions he was firmly convinced that it could be honestly sup-ported by every patriotic citizen. Foraker was frequently interrupted by

Bacon. In the course of one of these in-terruptions Bacon asked if it was not true that under the terms of the treaty the construction of fortifications by the United States would be an act of war. Foraker replied in the negative, declaring that not only would such an act not be an act of hostility, but that to build fortifications in case of necessity was one of the inherent rights of the Government, To this Bacon responded that he, for one, would never bring himself to vote for the ratification of the treaty with the undertending for half a century against fortifications, had waived that provision practically conceding our right to fortify

the proposed canal. Questions were asked by Tillman and Balley concerning the right of the United States to blockade the canal and in reply Spooner insisted that the Gov the United States could not be bound by any treaty agreement which would pre-vent this country from defending its own property in its own way in time of war, Tillman pressed the inquiry, and he and Spooner engaged in a somewhat spirited colloquy, which, as usual with them, ended good-naturedly. A very important question was raised by a number of Senators on the Democratic side as to the right of the United States to give ferential rates to vessels engaged in our constwise trade. This matter brought other Senators from the Republican side of the chamber into the controversy. Perkins and Nelson were among those who contributed to this feature of the contro versy. Nelson insisted that under existing laws the United States would have a perfect right to give to the coastwise trade of this country any benefit it might see proper in the use of the canal. It was perfectly well understood, he said, that the ships of a foreign nation could not do a coastwise business, and Great Britain had made the treaty with the full knowledge of these facts. Perkins made the assertion that by the acquisition or of a strip of territory through which the canal would pass, the United States would acquire rights which would subject that territory to our coastwise laws, and said foreign bottoms could not trade between ports of the United States and any portion of the territory through which the

canal was built. This view was combatted by Tillman and Bacon, the former intimating that if that were true relative to the United States, Great Britain, on account of her Canadian possessions, and Mexico, both extending from ocean to ocean, also contend for similar privileges, thought, also would be true of any South American country whose territory ex-tends from ocean to ocean. Spooner was decidedly of a contrary opinion, and insisted that these countries did not ac-quire any rights of a coastwise trade character along the route of the prosed canal, which territory the control of, or which might be ceded to, the United States. The mere fact that Canadian or Mexican territory extends from ocean to ocean would not give them the right to make demands on the generosity or business foresight of the United Spooner also contended that the United States would have a right to control the canal after its own manner during any war to which the country might

be a party.

Mason interjected that a treaty agree. ment never binds a nation to the ex-

(Concluded on Second Page.)

TALK FOR PANAMA

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Opposition to Nicaragua Bill in Both Houses.

A SCHEME TO CAUSE DELAY

General Gillespie Is in Favor of a Canal and Locks at The Dalles and Celilo-Friendly to the Grout Bill,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.-The certainty that an isthmian canal bill is going to pass at this session of Congress causes a number of men to give the project the most serious consideration, and some are giving particular attention to the Panama project, even in the face of the report of the commission in favor of the Nicaragua route. The fact that the Nicaragua route is 168 miles long as against 46 miles across Panama and that it will take 56 hours for vessels to go through instead of 12 in passing at Panama, is giving many Senators and some Representatives serious moments of reflection. They recognize the complications that would follow their dealing with the French and the Colombian Governments, but they are considering whether it would not be better to do so and have a shorter canal, even if the cost is considerably more. The old speech of Senator Davis made against the Nicaragua Canal ten years ago is be-ing revived. In it he asserted that the seismic conditions of Nicaragua and Costa Rica were such as to make it very probable that earthquakes would at any time destroy the locks and canal along the pro-

posed Nicaragua route. The question of harbors on both sides is also being raised and comparisons favorable to the harbors on the Panama route are being made. Of course, this discussion is more or less tentative, and it may not amount to anything in the end, as the sentiment of Congress seems largely in favor of a Nicaraguan canal. Some believe that the Panama talk is simply in the interest of defeating any canal, and that opposition is brought out in the report made by Senator Morgan.

Gillespie Favors Celilo Canal.

General Gillesple, Chief of Engineers, is in favor of a canal and locks to over-come the obstructions at The Dalles and Celllo, whenever Congress authorizes any improvement to be made. Like most of the engineers who have investigated the subject, he believes that the most satisfactory arrangement will be a canal rather than a boat rallway or any other scheme, Owing to the position which General Gillespie occupies, he would not be quoted on the projects contemplated, but it is known that he and nearly all the other

engineers believe in a canal.

Will Vote for Grout Bill. The sentiment of Senators and Repre-sentatives in the Pacific Northwest is universally in favor of the early passage of the Grout oleomargarine bill. Not many object to the sale of "oleo" as such, but they object to having it masqueraded and sold as butter. In the interest of the farmers and the dairy interests of Ore-gon and Washington, these men believe the bill should become la ... The vote of these two delegations in the last Conress was in support of the bill. be again this session. Senator Mitchell, who was not in the last Congress, says he strongly favors legislation of this

character Senator Mitchell today introduced a bill o refer the claim of the Cathlamet band of Chinock Indians for lands taken by the United States to the Court of Claims for

prompt adjudiention. Spencer Met Roosevelt.

Deputy District Attorney Arthur C. Spencer, of Portland, was introduced to President Roosevelt this morning by Sen-ator Simon. Mr. Spencer is making a short visit to the city on his way to his ld home in Connecticut. State Senator Ruth, of Olympia, Wash., was in the city today on his way from his old home in Maine.

Wyoming Industrial Convention. LARAMIE, Wyo., Dec. 12.—The Wyo-ming Industrial Convention held busy ses-sions today. A resolution was offered by A. D. Kelley, of Chevenne, favoring the allotment of Indian lands so that the re-mainder may be thrown open to settlement. Secretary of State Chatterton prebureau. A resolution was adopted for a ommittee to collect a large mining and agricultural exhibit at St. Louis in 1963,

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S NEWS.

A large exhibit of state mineral and agri-

cultural productions was displayed during

Congress.

The Senate will vote on the canal treaty Mon-

Yesterday's apeakers on the treaty were Spooner, Money and Foraker. Page 1. Opposition to the Nicaragua Canal is being manifested in both houses. Page I.

An amendment to the Chinese exclusion bill

Foreign. Relations between Chile and Argentina are

provides for the deportation of highbinders,

strained. Page 3. Kitchener's plans are already bearing fruit, Gales are sweeping Great Britain and Ireland.

Domestic. mportant questions were discussed by the Federation of Labor Convention. Page 3.

The Federation of Workmen in Porto Rico was Lavigne knocked out Hegerty at Oakland, Pacific Coast,

President Rossevelt pressed the button that opened the Woodmen convention at Spokane. Page 4. Who is morally responsible for the defalcation of ex-Clerk Davis, of Oregon, State Land Board? Page 4. rection of several large saw mills on Umpqua

River, Oregon, is contemplated by new boomand timber company. Page 4. Marine. British ship Leyland Brothers the latest victim

Grave fears entertained for the sufety of the Mattewan. Page 5. Secretary Hay makes complaint of alleged mistreatment of sallers at Portland. Page 3.

Portland and Vicinity. Yakima Commercial Club asks Portland's co-operation in building short-line railroad.

Page 1. William Turner, a painter, commits suicide, Page S. Jack Wade guilty of murder in first degree.

Page 12 O. R. & N. Company announces \$25 West-bound settlers' rate for next Spring. Page 10. French ship captain sails away from warrant

Kelly Wiley makes admissions in diamond rob-