

BRET HARTE'S NEW STORY
Will Be Published
Complete, Next Sunday

Oregonian

READ BRET HARTE'S
NEW STORY
In Next Sunday's Oregonian

VOL. XLI.—NO. 12,794.

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 demonstration here tonight in favor of General Sarmiento Maso, their candidate for the Presidency. Ten prominent Independents gave an elaborate banquet in the Venus cafe to 50 guests in honor of General Collazo. The largest auditorium in the city was incapable of accommodating the crowd of Maso adherents. A crowd of negroes numbering several thousand gathered outside the building and with their cries of "Viva Palma," made it almost impossible for any one to hear the speeches. The police were unable to disperse this assemblage. The Independents aver that the Mayor of Santiago encouraged this disturbance. A riot was avoided only by the arrival of the rural guard. Numbers of Nationalists, mostly negroes, paraded the streets all night long cheering for Palma, and trying to overcome the effects of the Maso demonstration. There were several small riots, but no serious trouble.

SCHLEY COURT'S REPORT.

May Be Submitted in the Next Twenty-four Hours.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Schley Court of Inquiry is hearing the end of its labors, and, while it is impossible to secure 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 reviewing authority, Secretary Long has said that he will not exercise it in this case. The report will be given to the public without the slightest change.

Court-Martial at Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 12.—The first court-martial held at Fort Douglas, this city, in many years, for the purpose of trying an officer, convened here today. Major Felix 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 him for treatment.

CATHOLIC FEDERATION.

Convention Adjourned to Meet in Chicago Next July.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 12.—The American Federation of Catholic Societies this afternoon adjourned to meet in Chicago July 15, 1902. 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-president, T. J. Kaufmann, New York; T. H. Cannon, Chicago, and Daniel Duffy, Pittsburg, Pa.; secretary, Anthony Maitre, Cincinnati; treasurer, H. J. Fries, Erie, Pa.
The executive board organized with M. P. Mooney as chairman and Anthony Maitre as secretary. The work for the ensuing year was considered in connection with Bishop McFaul, the spiritual adviser, and other leaders. While the executive 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 printed, and at that time the names of the members of all the new standing committees will be announced.

Riots in a Spanish City.

CADIZ, Dec. 12.—This city was in a state of riotous revolution practically all night. Riotous mobs, led by striking bakers, armed with knives and bludgeons, pillaged stores, 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 communication was read at a special meeting yesterday, and the secretary was instructed to ask in what way the Chamber of Commerce can be of assistance to the club, in 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 from the construction of a railroad or the completion of a road which is now in course of construction, known as the Vancouver, Klickitat & Yakima Railroad.
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 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 in the following letter to the Chamber of Commerce, and the Chamber of Commerce from this city by freight cars that are required to haul the agricultural products for the period of one year made up one train, this train would be more than 100 miles long. The shipments by express during the summer months, fruits 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 Railway at this station exceed \$700,000 per annum—in fact, within two days of the closing of the receipts of the company at this point are greater than at any other station between terminals.
In this connection it should be borne in mind that the producing capacity of this country is still at its minimum. Within the next decade it will increase to such an extent that the surplus will be in excess of 100,000,000 bushels of wheat and 100,000,000 bushels of other crops. The 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 that it is estimated 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 that is being carried connecting the two cities in the intervening country. Your sources of information on this point are ever at hand. When we desire particularly to call your attention to the inadequacy of the railroad facilities at this place; to the inability of the railway company, even at the present time, to handle the products of this country, and to the absolute necessity of an additional railroad, especially in view of the ever-increasing volume of production, which in a few years will be in excess of the present transportation facilities will be utterly inadequate to the necessities of this section.
It is true that a large volume of traffic will in time attract additional transportation facilities. We desire to hasten this time and to submit to you what we believe to be of finite value to the commercial interests of Portland that it take advantage of our needs in this direction by the construction of a railroad which will lead to the building of a railroad between the two cities. Will Portland awaken to her opportunity?
I am, Sir, very respectfully,
A. E. FARRON,
F. C. HALL,
Committee.

FEDERATION DISSOLVED.

Sentencing of Iglesias in Porto Rico Conspiracy Case.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Dec. 12.—Benigno 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 acquitted on the charge of being found in an illegal association and conspiracy in August, 1900. It is believed that he has a leader. That man is the foremost civil service reformer in America—President Roosevelt.

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 snow has been heavy in the northern part of the state and in the mountain portions.
Bad Storm in Wyoming.
LARAMIE, Wyo., Dec. 12.—One of the heaviest snow storms in recent years has been raging in Southern Wyoming for 24 hours. Snow is falling, accompanied by high winds and a falling temperature. Railroad 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 woman who was reported lost on the prairie near Cheyenne last night was found today, frozen to death, a quarter of a mile from where she was left by F. P. Edlund, the lineman who tried to save her. Her last meal, it is believed, had not been identified. She was between 30 and 60 years of age.

THE REVISIONISTS.

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

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Presbyterian revision committee held three sessions today, in order to be able to complete the work before it at an early date as 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 triumph of the kingdom of God. While awaiting a committee report there was an informal discussion of a declaratory statement of certain points of the confession of faith on God's eternal decree, election and the salvation of infants. This is the second feature of the work before the committee. Rapid progress is being made, and the committee's labors will be completed in a few days.

hearing today at the Interior Department before Secretary Hitchcock, involving the question of approval of the leases of lands to Indians in Utah for mining purposes. Senators Kearns and Rawlins and Representative Sutherland spoke against the leasing today. H. B. Myton, the agent for the Interior who proposed the purchase of Klowa, Comanche and Apache Indian lands, was filed in the District Supreme Court today. The petitioners are Delos E. Lone Wolf, principal chief of the Klowa, and others of the tribes.

A petition to enjoin Secretary Gage from discharging E. Service now in the Treasury, authorized by Congress for the purchase of Klowa, Comanche and Apache Indian lands, was filed in the District Supreme Court today. The petitioners are Delos E. Lone Wolf, principal chief of the Klowa, and others of the tribes.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

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

BOSTON, Dec. 12.—The twenty-first annual 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, Cambridge, 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 a Washington Hall was built, and it stands today as a hall built by public lottery in Massachusetts. 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 party?"
Carl Schurz said that civil service reform would not cure all the evils of a political system, yet with every office freed from spoilsmen, the hucksters would cease to deal with the public, and the meritorious candidates would be so much enlarged.
Dr. Danielson, president of the league, said: "The victory of the league has been won by long, patient effort. 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 the boards and even by churches seeking pastors. 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 is a great change. It is because of this that the civil service reformer in America—President Roosevelt."

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WILL VOTE MONDAY

Senate Agrees to Dispose of the New Canal Treaty.

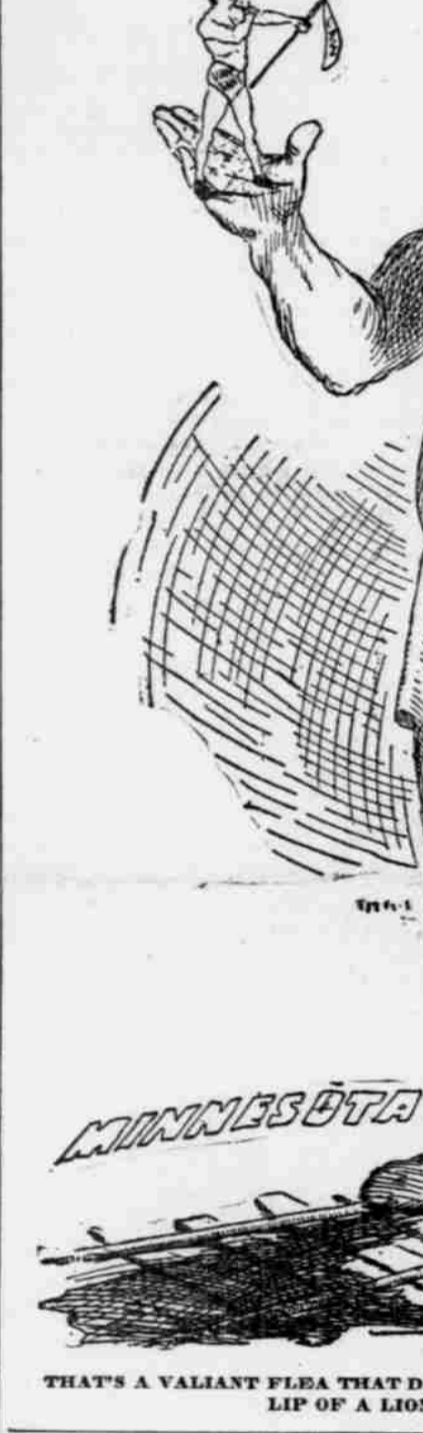
CONTINUATION OF THE DEBATE

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

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Senate agreed today to take a vote before adjournment Monday on the new Hay-Pauncefote treaty for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and opening the way for the construction of an isthmian canal by the United States. This agreement 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 the 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 practical 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.

ONE VIEW OF VAN ZANT'S FIGHT.

MINNESOTA



THAT'S A VALIANT FIGHT THAT DARE EAT HIS BREAKFAST ON THE LIP OF A LION.—HENRY V.

Clayton-Bulwer treaty and opening the way for the construction of an isthmian canal by the United States. This agreement 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 the 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 practical 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. Money, while finding much in the treaty to criticize, 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 repealed. This result was effected by the convention under consideration. He 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 supported by every patriotic citizen.

Foraker 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 settling its agreements with other nations than were other Senators. Bacon replied that he had not meant to assume a virtue that he did not possess, not to imply that other Senators were not as jealous of the country's good name as 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 felt he was giving his name to a transaction which would be honorably carried out between nations.
Spooner, who followed, also was frequently interrupted by Senators on the Democratic side. One of the first interruptions came from Bacon, and pertained to the right to fortify the canal. Repeating 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-Bulwer treaty, the original 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

TALK FOR PANAMA

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 Groat 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 26 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 somewhat greater. The old speech of Senator Davis made against the Nicaragua Canal ten years ago is being 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 proposed 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 best solution 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 Gillespie, Chief of Engineers, is in favor of a canal and locks to overcome the obstructions at The Dalles and Celilo, 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 railway or any other scheme. Owing to the position which General Gillespie occupies, he is not to 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 Groat Bill.

The sentiment of Senators and Representatives in the Pacific Northwest is universally in favor of the early passage of the Groat 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 Oregon and Washington, these men believe the bill should become law. The vote of these two delegations in the last Congress was in support of the bill, and will be again this session. Senator Mitchell, who was not in the last Congress, says he is strongly in favor of legislation of this character.

Senator Mitchell Today Introduced a Bill to Refer the Claim of the Cathlamet Band of Chinook Indians for Lands taken by the United States to the Court of Claims for Prompt Adjudication.

Deputy District Attorney Arthur C. Spencer, of Portland, was introduced to President Roosevelt this morning by Senator Simon. Mr. Spencer is making a short visit to the city on his way to his old 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 Wyoming Industrial Convention, which began yesterday, closed today. A resolution was offered by A. D. Kelley, of Cheyenne, favoring the allotment of Indian lands so that the remainder may be thrown open to settlement. Secretary of State Chatterton presented a resolution for a state statistical bureau. A resolution was adopted for a committee to collect a large mining and agricultural exhibit for display during the meeting.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S NEWS.

Congress.
The Senate will vote on the canal treaty Monday, Page 1.
Yesterday's speakers on the treaty were Spooner, Money and Foraker. Page 1.
Opposition to the Nicaragua Canal is being manifested in both houses. Page 1.
An amendment to the Chinese exclusion bill provides for the deportation of highlanders. Page 2.
Foreign.
Relations between Chile and Argentina are strained. Page 3.
Kitcheners' plans are already bearing fruit. Page 3.
Gales are sweeping Great Britain and Ireland. Page 3.
Domestic.
Important questions were discussed by the Federation of Labor Convention. Page 3.
The Federation of Workmen in Porto Rico was dissolved. Page 3.
Larkin knocked out Hogarty at Oakland. Page 3.
Pacific Coast.
President Roosevelt pressed the button that opened the Woodmen convention at Spokane. Page 4.
Who is morally responsible for the defalcation of ex-Clock Davis, of Oregon State Land Board? Page 4.
Erection of several large saw mills on Umpqua River, Oregon, is contemplated by new boom and timber companies. Page 4.
Marine.
British ship Leyland Brothers the latest victim of storm. Page 5.
Grave fears entertained for the safety of the Matthew. Page 5.
Secretary Hay makes complaint of alleged mistreatment of sailors at Portland. Page 5.
Portland and Vicinity.
Yakima Commercial Club asks Portland's cooperation in building short-line railroad. Page 1.
William Turner, a painter, commits suicide. Page 8.
Jack Wade guilty of murder in first degree. Page 12.
O. H. & N. Company announces \$25 West-bound settlers' rate for next Spring. Page 14.
French ship captain sails away from warrant of arrest. Page 8.
Kelly Wiley makes admissions in diamond robbery case. Page 8.