Morning Oregonian.

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"WELL BRED, SOON WED." GIRLS WHO USE

SAPOLIO

ARE QUICKLY MARRIED.

A Prophetic Desire

"It appears to me, Miss Leet," I said, "that if we could have devised an arrangement for providing everybody with music in their homes, perfect in quality, unlimited in quantity, suited to every mood, and beginning and ceasing at will, we should have considered the limit of human felicity already attained, and cease to strive for further improvements."—Extract from "Looking Backward."—Edward Bellamy.

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OPPOSITION TO EXCLUSION.

Movement to Secure More Liberal Treatment of Chinese Merchants.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—A movement is taking shape among the export and import houses engaged in trade with China to secure more liberal treatment for Chinese merchants and others visiting this country, under the new Chinese immigration law, says the Journal of Commerce. Silas D. Webb, president of the China & Japan Trading Company, who has resided in Shanghai for over 15 years, and who is thoroughly familiar with the conditions affecting the development of American trade, with the far East, in an interview, said:

"The humiliating restrictions which the Chinese exclusion act has placed on the entry of Chinese merchants, travelers and students into this country seem likely to undo all the advantage which has been gained through the friendly attitude of our Government during the recent negotiations between the powers and China. But for the reopening of the Chinese markets and the resumption of the ordinary currents of trade beginning from this year, we should have had a very serious state of things in the great cotton industry of the United States. Half the cotton mills of the South are absolutely dependent upon the Chinese consumer for their output of cloth, and in default of orders from China nothing could prevent a destructive competition between New England and the South for possession of the home market.

"It will not be long before our great iron and steel industries have as well defined an interest in the Chinese markets as the cotton industry already possesses, and care should be taken not to prejudice our Chinese customers against us."

THE CABINET MEETING.

Carnegie's Offer Discussed—Other Matters Under Consideration.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The acceptance of Andrew Carnegie's gift of $10,000,000 for educational purposes was discussed informally at the Cabinet meeting today, but no definite conclusion was reported in regard to it, and probably will not be for several days.

The Cabinet also discussed a special order subsequently promulgated by Secretary Wilson, prohibiting the landing at any ports of the United States, Hawaii or any of the dependencies of this Government of any livestock of any kind from the Philippine Islands. The order takes immediate effect and is due to the prevalence of infectious animal diseases in the Philippines.

It was announced after the meeting that B. H. Colbert had been selected by the President for United States Marshal for the Southern District of Indian Territory, vice John Hammer, whose term of office expires January 14. Mr. Colbert was a member of Roosevelt's Rough Riders.

Captain Batson Breaks Down.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Captain Matthew A. Batson, Fifteenth Cavalry, who organized and led the famous organization of native Filipinos, known as Batson's Scouts, in the earlier days of the Philippine insurrection, has fallen a victim to the hardships of service in the Philippines, and has been ordered to the general hospital at Washington Barracks for examination and treatment.

Alliance's Cruise Ended.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 13.—The United States training-ship Alliance arrived today from a foreign cruise. The 500 apprentices on board are reported well.

SCHLEY AT FAULT

Naval Court Condemns Him on 11 Points.

MADE TWO REPORTS

Admiral Dewey Sustains Him in Most Places.

FINDINGS OF THE MAJORITY

His Conduct Characterized by "Vacillation, Dilatoriness and Lack of Enterprise"—Should Have Obeyed Orders.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The report of the Schley court of inquiry was promulgated by Secretary Long tonight. There are two reports. Admiral Benham and Admiral Ramsay concur in the first, which is signed by Admiral Dewey also, as a matter of form, Admiral Dewey makes a separate report, although he agrees with the findings of facts subscribed to by the others.

The majority report condemns Admiral Schley on 11 points, while Admiral Dewey sustains him in most places. The majority opinion finds in brief that Admiral Schley should have proceeded with the utmost dispatch to Cienfuegos and maintained a close blockade; that he should have endeavored to have obtained information of the Spanish there; that he should have proceeded to Santiago with dispatch; that he should not have made the retrograde movement; that he should have obeyed the Department's orders; that he should have endeavored to capture the Spanish vessels in Santiago; that he did not do his utmost to destroy the Colon; that he caused the squadron to lose distance in the loop of the Brooklyn; that he thereby caused the Texas to back; that he did injustice to Hodgson; that his conduct in the campaign was characterized by vacillation, dilatoriness, and lack of enterprise; that his official reports on the coal supply were misleading and inaccurate; that his conduct during the battle was self-possessed, and that he encouraged in his own person his subordinate officers and men.

Dewey Takes a Different View.

Admiral Dewey, in his report, says that the passage to Cienfuegos was made with all dispatch; that in view of his coal supply, the blockade of Cienfuegos was effective; that he allowed the Adula to enter Cienfuegos to get information; that his passage to Santiago was with as much dispatch as possible, keeping the squadron together; that the blockade of Santiago was effective and, finally, that he was the senior officer off Santiago, in absolute command, and entitled to the credit due for the glorious victory which resulted in the total destruction of the Spanish ships.

For seven weeks the court heard testimony, and for fully a month it deliberated upon that mass of evidence, finally reaching the conclusions announced.

The Result a Surprise.

The result was a complete surprise, and it is probable that no prophecy has approached the truth. Instead of one report there are two. Both are signed by George Dewey, as president, and by Samuel C. Lemly, as Judge-Advocate. This is a form said to be recognized in all courts of inquiry, the signatures of the other members not being necessary. But it is explained that Admiral Dewey signed the second report, a minority report, to express his qualification of or dissent from the views expressed by the court, comprising besides himself Admirals Benham and Ramsey, in the first report.

It is said at the Navy Department that there will be no further proceedings in this celebrated case on the department's initiative. Secretary Long and Judge-Advocate Lemly positively decline to discuss the findings in any phase. The Secretary received the reports at 5 o'clock this evening and he has not yet acted upon them. It is probable that he will simply append his signature with the word "approved" to the whole record. The court itself recommends no further proceedings, owing to the lapse of time.

There was an air of animation this morning about the building in which the court holds its secret sessions, and it soon became evident that the end of the case was at hand. Captain Lemly was closeted with the members of the court most of the afternoon, and when he started for the Navy Department he carried the reports with him.

Schley Declined to Talk.

A representative of the Associated Press conveyed the first information of the findings of the court to Admiral Schley. He was seated in the public reception-room of a hotel, chatting with friends and several newspaper men, and evinced no signs of nervousness over the outcome. When the conclusions of Admiral Dewey were read to him, Admiral Schley showed his pleasure, and it was evident from his manner that he regarded the statement from Admiral Dewey as a vindication of his cause. He declined to make any statement concerning the court's findings, and, excusing himself from the little company, which had gathered about him, went to his apartments, where Mrs. Schley had been anxiously awaiting to hear the court's decision. Later the official copy was brought to the hotel by a messenger from the Navy Department. The reports are as follows:

Report of the Court.

Washington, Dec. 13.—The court, having the authority of the Navy Department, occupying rooms No. 9 and 10, McLean building, 1517 H street N. W., Washington, D. C., while deliberating upon its proceedings, and the members thereof having assembled daily since Monday, November 11, with the exception of Sundays and holidays, and having concluded the investigation, reports its proceedings and testimony taken, with a full and detailed statement of all the pertinent facts which it deems to be established, together with its opinion and recommendation in the premises.

Facts: The flying squadron, consisting of the Brooklyn, Massachusetts, Texas and Scorpion, under the command of Commodore W. S. Schley, U. S. N., sailed from Key West about 8 A. M. of May 19, 1898, with orders from the Navy Department and from the Commander-in-Chief of the North Atlantic Station, to proceed with dispatch (utmost) off Cienfuegos, to capture the enemy off that port, if possible, or to blockade him, and to make the blockade as close as possible. The flying squadron arrived off Cienfuegos on the morning of May 22 and established a blockade. During the day the ships lay off the port at various distances, in no particular order. At night they formed in column of vessels, headed off shore, and moved at only sufficient speed for keeping positions. The small vessels performed picket duty in-shore of the large ships.

Commodore Schley did not proceed with utmost dispatch off Cienfuegos and block that port as close as possible. At 10 A. M., May 22, the Dupont arrived at Cienfuegos with a dispatch from the com-

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THE LATE DAVID P. THOMPSON.

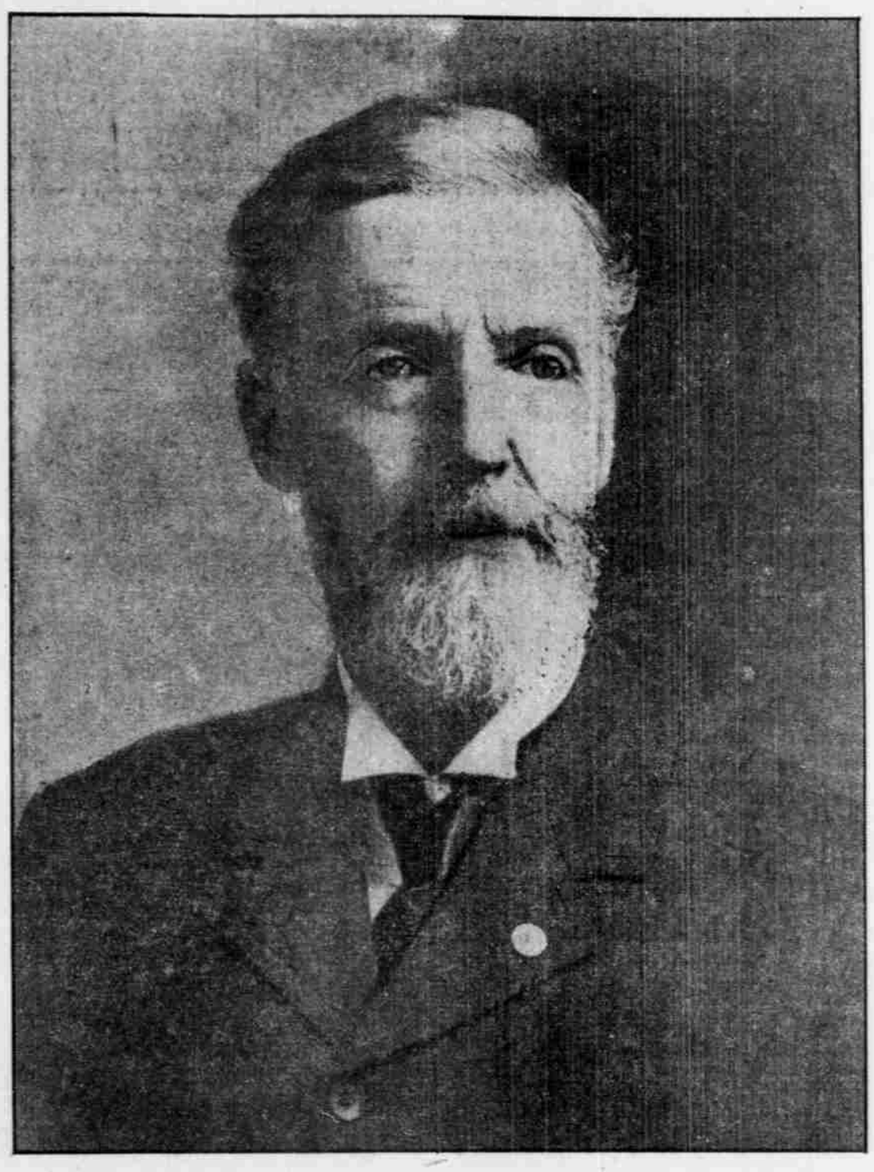


Photo by Aune.

IT IS A PARTY MEASURE

STRONG OPPOSITION TO THE PHILIPPINE TARIFF.

Only Excuse Given Is That the United States Stands for the "Open Door" in the Far East.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The same element in the House of Representatives that opposed the 15 per cent duty on Porto Rican products is heard making very strong objections to the Philippine tariff because it makes no concessions to the people admittedly under the domination of the United States. There is not a sufficient number of members of the House to secure an amendment to the Payne bill for even a meager reduction on Philippine products, and it is doubtful if the bill can be amended in the Senate, although several Senators are taking very pronounced positions in favor of making amendments which will indicate to the Filipinos a desire on the part of the United States to treat them a little better than absolute foreigners.

It is pointed out that at the present time Hawaii and Porto Rican products, including sugar and tobacco, are admitted free of duty; that reciprocity treaties are pending admitting products from various foreign countries at a less rate than these imposed by the Dingley law; that a well-defined proposition is on foot to admit Cuban products at a reduced rate, and yet, with an opportunity to vote to legislate for people who are as much a part of the United States as Hawaii and Porto Rico, Congress refuses to give any concessions to the Philippines. This is causing very brisk discussion in Republican circles, and the sponsors for the Lodge and Payne bills are being severely criticised for not making some concession to the products of the Philippines. While the action of the committee and of the men behind the Payne and Lodge bills is criticised because no concessions are made upon United States products going into the Philippines, this is explained to mean that while the United States stands for the "open door" in the Orient, that is, that all nations seeking trade in China, Japan and the Philippines must be treated alike, it would be bad policy for the United States to make concessions to its own people, and it would probably make the "open door" contentions untenable. To this extent the United States proposes to treat all nations alike in the Philippines.

While this is about the only valid reason given for denying to the United States producers and manufacturers better rates in the Philippines than to other nations, Republicans who oppose any of the propositions made in the proposed Philippine legislation are being charged with opposing the Republican Administration and the Republican managers in both houses of Congress, and this is having considerable weight in forcing Republicans to smother their true feelings and accept the Philippine legislation as a party measure.

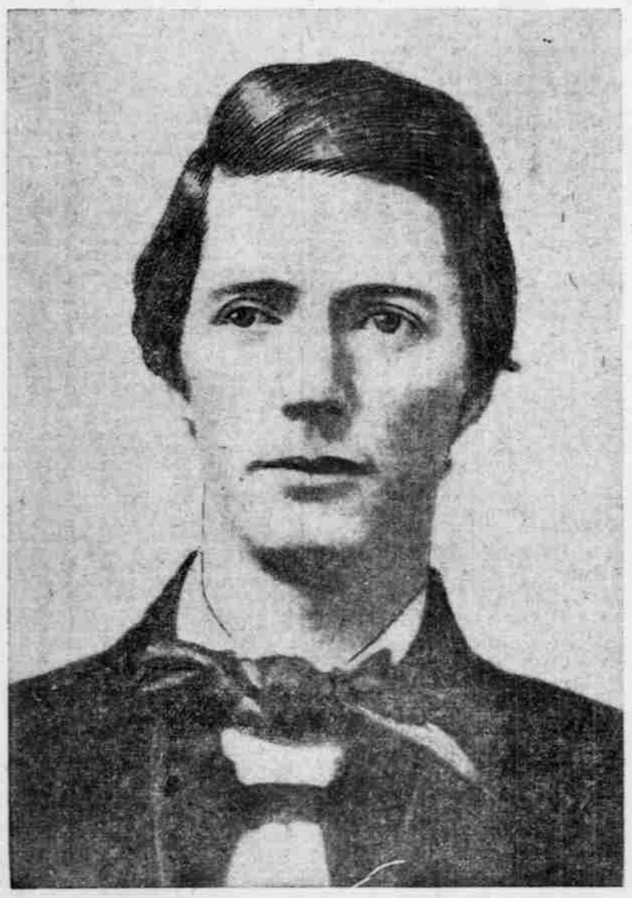
The Spokane Postmastership.

Millard T. Hartsen is not to be appointed Postmaster at Spokane without a very hard and bitter struggle. When it was first announced that Representative Jones, to whom the Washington delegation defers in postoffice appointments in Eastern Washington, had decided to recommend Mr. Hartsen, it was generally assumed that this appointment would be made. But Postmaster Temple does not intend to relinquish his office without a fight. Charles R. Conner, of Spokane, is now here using every resort to secure the reappointment of Mr. Temple. He has interviewed every member of the delegation, but by Jones and Cushman has been told that Hartsen will remain the favored candidate. After his talk with the two Senators, however, Mr. Conner says:

"I am firmly convinced that Mr. Temple will succeed himself as Postmaster at Spokane. He has made an ideal Postmaster, and it is the wish of from 75 to 95 per cent of the people of Spokane that he be reappointed. We are making the fight not only to secure Mr. Temple's retention, but to find out whether a thoroughly competent and satisfactory official is to be displaced merely to make room for another political favorite of the same party. The question of Wilson or anti-Wilson, however, is not a factor in this contest."

Temple's friends have laid out two lines of defense. They intend to represent the case to President Roosevelt, who has shown a decided disposition not to turn out a good man merely to favor some other who is "just as good," in the hope that he will decline to appoint Hartsen in the face of Temple's clean personal and official record. Failing in this they will block Hartsen's confirmation in the Senate.

Senator Turner is not pleased at the selection of Hartsen, partly because he was not consulted when the selection was made, and, moreover, Hartsen is not his choice for office. Heretofore it has been Senatorial courtesy to allow every Senator, regardless of party, to name the Postmaster in his home town, provided the man selected is of the party in power. Under this rule, Senator Turner would be permitted to say what Republican should succeed Temple, and it is known that he is deeply indebted to Temple and probably favorable to his retention.



From a daguerrotype.

D. P. THOMPSON AT 25 YEARS OF AGE.

D. P. THOMPSON DIES

Leading Citizen and Pioneer Passes Away.

HAD BEEN SICK MANY WEEKS

End of a Long and Notable Career—Blacksmith, Surveyor, Contractor, Banker, Politician, and Friend of School Children.

David P. Thompson, a pioneer of Oregon and one of the state's leading citizens, died in his apartments at the Hobart-Curtis at 12:25 o'clock this morning. He was 67 years of age. The cause of death was pernicious anaemia, due to organic stomach trouble. Mr. Thompson had been in failing health for several months, and during the past four weeks had been confined to his room. Three weeks ago his condition became alarming, and since that time his life has been slowly ebbing away. At intervals he relapsed into a comatose condition, but would rally again and become completely rational.

Yesterday morning Mr. Thompson was conscious. He answered the inquiries of his nurse and the family physician, and spoke pleasantly to the members of his family. Later in the day he began to sink and relapsed into an unconscious condition from which he did not recover. About midnight his breathing became difficult, and half an hour later the end came. He suffered no pain. Around his deathbed were assembled the members of his family, his physician, Dr. A. J. Giesy, and a nurse. Mrs. Thompson and the other members of the family bore up well under the ordeal. While Mr. Thompson's death was not unexpected, the suddenness of the news comes as a shock to his wide circle of friends and acquaintances in Portland and the Northwest. No funeral arrangements have yet been made.

SKETCH OF D. P. THOMPSON.

A Pioneer of 1853, He Was Long Prominent in Oregon Affairs.

At the age of 19 years the spirit of the Western movement took hold of David P. Thompson, and he left the little Ohio town in which he was born on November 8, 1834.

The trip to far-off Oregon across the plains in those days, 1853, was quite an undertaking. Young Thompson made his crossing on the lowest round of the ladder. He walked every step of the long journey, making expenses by driving sheep. This was certainly no pleasure trip, considering the dust that a band of sheep stirs up, and the position their driver has to occupy in the midst of it all. The trip abounded in danger from hostile Indians, and the crossing of the then bridgeless streams.

But Mr. Thompson surmounted all difficulties, and reached Oregon City late in the Fall. He was a stranger in a strange land, but was ready to continue a worker, as he always had been from his earliest youth. The first opening for work was the cutting of cordwood for Colonel John McCraken, who was then engaged in business at Oregon City.

All Winter Mr. Thompson swung his ax early and late, piling up an immense quantity of wood. The high water the next Spring washed away all of his employer's property, and it was a long while before he realized any cash from his Winter's work. But his employer was an honest man, and paid as soon as he could.

Industry was Young Thompson's motto, and hard work was his portion, while making a start in the West. When good fortune finally began to lean his way his progress was fairly fast. He engaged in several enterprises at Oregon City, all of which were successful. He had learned the blacksmith's trade, and his knowledge of ironworking was soon of great benefit to him in this new country. He was the leading figure in building the first railroad in Oregon, around the falls of the Willamette. In 1866 he was manager of the Oregon City Woolen Mills.

When the Civil War broke out the soldiers of the regular Army were withdrawn from the Pacific Coast and sent South, and their places in holding in subjection the hostile tribes were taken by volunteers. Mr. Thompson joined the First Oregon Cavalry, and served all through the war as Lieutenant and Captain of Company E.

Mr. Thompson may properly be called the father of United States surveys in the Northwest. Upon being appointed Deputy Surveyor for Oregon, Washington and Idaho, he took the field in person and executed contracts all over the Northwest. For many months and over

(Concluded on Page 10.)

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S NEWS.

Congress.

The Philippine tariff bill was reported to the House. Page 2.

It will be voted upon Wednesday. Page 2.

There is much Republican opposition to the tariff bill. Page 1.

The Hepburn canal bill will be reported favorably to the House. Page 5.

Foreign.

The Chile-Argentine dispute may be settled without war. Page 3.

Several powers have offered to mediate. Page 3.

French naval disclosures create a sensation at Paris. Page 3.

Domestic.

The Naval court condemns Schley on 11 counts, Dewey dissenting. Page 1.

J. T. Morgan spoke for the 1905 Fair at the Scranton convention. Page 3.

A. G. Spalding was elected president of the National Baseball League. Page 3.

Pacific Coast.

Hubbard, Or., farmer shot and killed another, the result of a controversy over a county road. Page 4.

Portland man asks Baker City for 30-year light and power franchise. Page 4.

First National Bank, of Vancouver, Wash., insolvent, must pay back money invested on false representations of dead cashier. Page 4.

Commercial and Marine.

Active day in New York stock market. Page 11.

Steamer Knight Companion has arrived from the Orient. Page 5.

Small hope is left of the safety of the steamship Matteawan. Page 5.

Ships Ilala and Falklandbank arrived at Astoria. Page 5.

Portland and Vicinity.

Death of David P. Thompson, a leading citizen of Oregon. Page 1.

Fulton highwayman adds one more victim to the long list. Page 7.

Northern Pacific Railroad rejects the Weidler franchise. Page 12.

State Senator Williamson not yet ready to announce his candidacy. Page 8.

French sailor released from jail on writ of habeas corpus. Page 10.

Walters ask Federated Trades to help hurry up decision in injunction case. Page 8.