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4x5 CYCLE CAMERA, double rapid Rectilinear lens and new Walenta shutter with sole-leather case, regular price \$18.00; our price \$9.75

4x5 EXTRA DOUBLE EXTENSION BELLOW CAM-ERA, with reversible back, swings, symmetrical lens and automatic shutter; regular price \$20.00; our price \$19.50

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AMERICA'S ORIGINAL MALT WHISKY Without a Rival Today

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108 and 110 Fourth Street
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Fifth and Washington Streets PORTLAND, OREGON

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First-Class Check Restaurant
Connected With Hotel.

Rooms—Single 75c to \$1.50 per day
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American and European Plan.

American Plan \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75
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"Special Discount" Clearance Sale

Will Continue 10 Days Longer.
Liberal Discounts on

CHINA AND SEMI-PORCELAIN DINNER SETS, CUT GLASS WARE, LAMPS, ETC.

CUT PRICES ON GRANITE IRON WARE, KITCHEN
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Retail Department: 100-106 FIFTH STREET, corner Stark.

Our Annual January Clearing Sale

Of Unclaimed Tailor-Made Suits, Overcoats, Pants, Etc.,
is now in full blast.

Suits \$7.95 up | Pants 95c up
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The Farnsworth - Herald Tailoring Company

248 WASHINGTON STREET

The Pianola will do it

With the Pianola you can play every style and class of music ever composed—Liszt Rhapsodies, Chopin's Nocturnes, the grand operas of Wagner and Verdi, light operas of Sullivan and De Koven, and all the latest rag-time favorites. In fact, with the aid of the Pianola, you can play upon your own piano any selection you wish—you can have dance music or song accompaniments, and the question of "finding some one to play" need never arise.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

M. B. WELLS, Sole Northwest Agent, Aeolian Hall, 353-355 Washington St.

BRYAN'S LECTURE TOUR.

A Small Crowd Heard Him Speak at Holyoke.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Jan. 10.—William J. Bryan visited Holyoke today and lectured under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus. He was given a half hour's public reception, and the lecture began at 8 o'clock. Mr. Bryan arrived in the city this afternoon and went to the West-street school. The children cheered him as he stepped to the stage, and he responded with a bow. Mr. Bryan gave a 15-minute talk to the children. He advised them to gain a good education and to strive for a higher education, after graduating from grammar or high schools. He concluded by asking the children to sing "America." He congratulated them, and then stationed himself at the exit, where he shook hands with each.

The reception in the Knights of Columbus rooms tonight was not largely attended, and only a few leading Democrats called. Not more than 700 persons heard the lecture, but the audience extended Mr. Bryan a warm greeting and many of the points in the discourse were applauded. Mr. Bryan delivered his familiar lecture, "A Conquering Nation." He will lecture before Harvard students at Cambridge tomorrow.

The French Defeat.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—A decrease in the revenue returns is again shown by the figures of the last three months, which are \$3,754,844 francs below the estimates, and \$3,185,000 francs below the returns for the same period of 1900. The total deficit for 1901, compared with the estimates, is \$11,000,000 francs. The falling off is attributed to the nonimportation of wine. In consequence of the exceptional crops of 1900 and 1901, and to the rearrangement of the excise duty on liquor, and to the sugar bounty policy. The latter is responsible for \$2,000,000 francs of the deficit.

ASK FOR TOO MUCH

Tongue Replies to the Chamber of Commerce.

RELATING TO IMPROVEMENTS

He Believes the Sum Demanded is So Large It Will Arouse Hostility and Possibly Defeat the Projects.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Representative Tamm, in a letter addressed to the Portland Chamber of Commerce, in reply to its memorial relating to the improvement of the Columbia River at The Dalles and Celilo, the upper river and its mouth, says the aggregate appropriation which it demands at once would amount to \$7,000,000.

"It is not likely that the rivers and harbors committee will appropriate more than \$20,000,000 or \$25,000,000 to be available at once," said he, "while it may authorize contracts to the amount of \$60,000,000 more. The Chamber, in asking for an immediate appropriation of this large sum, has set the delegation a rather hard task. It asks for a very large portion of the whole amount to be appropriated by the bill, much more than could possibly be secured. While earnestly desiring to secure an appropriation for commencing the improvements between The Dalles and Celilo, and hopeful of doing so, I regard it as rather dangerous to ask the committee to make the entire appropriation at this session of Congress and to be made at once available. It would probably arouse hostility in both the committee and the House, and might endanger not only that improvement, but other improvements of Oregon and the entire Northwest, including the one at the mouth of the Columbia, which is of extreme importance, not only to Oregon, but to the entire North Pacific. Before laying such a proposition before the committee I should want at least to confer with my colleagues and have assurances of their belief that such a measure would be wise and prudent. Personally, I think it would not be.

"The proposition to ask for the construction of a portage railway is of doubtful propriety. The Government has not constructed these railways for the relief of commerce, and it is not likely it will do so now. If it should do so, however, it is almost certain that it would be many years before it would engage in such an improvement of this kind."

Representative Jones said today that, in his opinion, the opening of the Columbia River between The Dalles and Celilo was of more importance to his state than any other river and harbor project under way or proposed, and that his state would derive more benefit from the improvement than the people of Oregon. He intends to use his best efforts in behalf of this project.

The Portland Postoffice.

The Senate committee on public buildings today authorized a favorable report on Senator Simon's bill appropriating \$250,000 for enlarging the Portland Postoffice and Courthouse building.

The Treasury Department, which recommends the passage of the bill, estimates that a three-story and basement extension having 500 square feet of ground area would be sufficient to meet the demands, and can be erected for \$150,000, while an additional \$100,000 will be necessary for making repairs to the old building. The approved scheme contemplates the creation of an additional courtroom, judges' chambers, toilet accommodations, etc., for the courts and fireproof vaults, new heating and ventilating apparatus and approaches for the entire building. Senator Simon made the report on this bill and hopes to secure its early passage through the Senate.

No Permanent Census Bureau.

The action of the House today probably means that a permanent census bureau will not be established. Unless the present employees, appointed upon political influence from both parties and outside of the civil service law, are not legislated into the classified service and permanently fixed, the men who got them their places will not vote for the bill. Under the instructions, the committee is obliged to protect the employees in the bill it brings back, and no doubt the President will veto any such measure if it ever reaches him. The Civil Service Commission is vigorously opposing such legislation, and the President has expressed his disapproval of any attempt to ignore the civil service regulations as proposed by the House. Knowing this, the present census officers and census committees of both houses have carefully avoided the point, hoping to take care of the employees by subsequent legislation.

Party Issue of the Schley Case.

Some of Schley's fool friends are trying to make a party issue of his case. It has been suggested that the next Democratic caucus of the House pass a resolution declaring that, in its opinion, he is the hero of Santiago, and that it is the duty of every member of the Democratic party to secure his vindication by the American people. Of course Schley understands and his best friends know that it is utterly impracticable to proceed upon any such line as this, and that to make a party issue of his vindication would be a mistake. They know that it is just an attempt of some Democrats to make party capital, rather than to secure the vindication of Schley.

Subsidy People Consider.

The friends of the subsidy bill assert that they have entire confidence in their ability to secure its adoption by the Senate. They claim the bill, in its modified form, meets the objections made, and even men who were lukewarm in the last Congress speak in favorable terms of it now. Senator Hanna said today that there is to be no let-up in pushing the bill, and that the delays thus far are no

indication that it will be allowed to be dropped. The matter had been left in the hands of Senator Frye, and as he had been absent during the holiday recess, no action was taken. It is evident that the special committee which has been considering the measure intended to report it favorably, and, of course, there is no question about a favorable report from the committee on commerce. The Democrats are still determined to make a fight together with a number of Republicans who will be very hard to manage, and possibly the bill will be defeated. In the House the subsidy advocates talk very confidently, but it is doubtful if they can get enough votes to pass the bill.

Dubois and Perrault.

Senator Dubois called on Commissioner Hermann today and asked for the retention of Perrault.

Alaska Land Offices.

Chairman Lacey, of the House public lands committee, today introduced a bill to reduce the number of land offices in Alaska to one, to be located at Sitka, and providing for the transfer to that office of all business that may now be

ROAD AIMS AT BEND

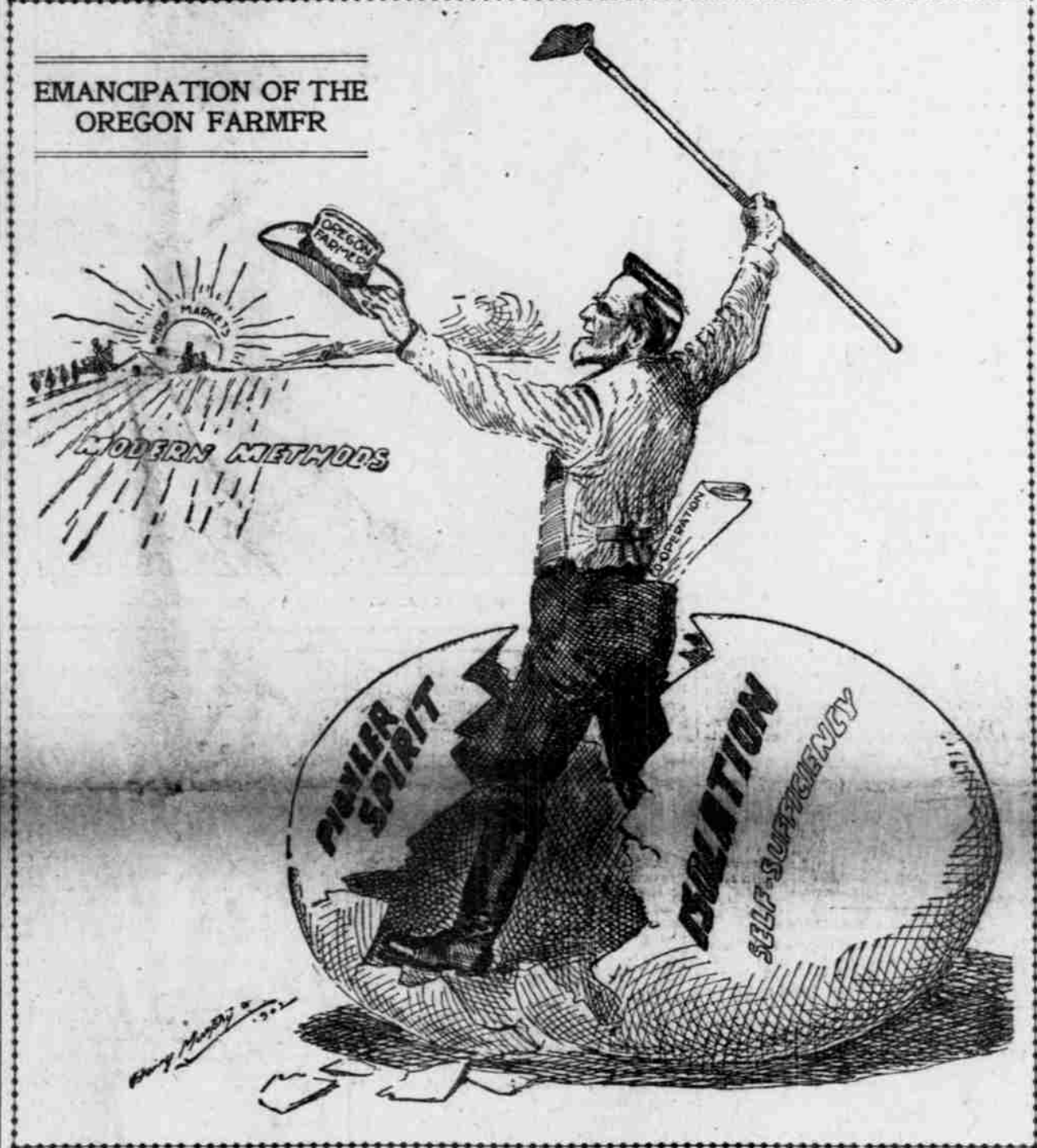
Columbia Southern Will Extend Line 100 Miles.

\$1,000,000 MORE CAPITAL STOCK

Branches Will Be Run to Ashwood and Prineville—Engineers Are Now in Field—Great Benefit to Portland Trade.

The first definite move toward the long-looked-for extension of the Columbia Southern Railroad southward into Eastern Oregon was made yesterday when E. E.

tion projects under way. Lumbermen from Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan and Iowa have acquired large tracts of pine timber along the Deschutes in Crook County, and are ready to erect saw mills the minute there shall be transportation for the product. Three Eastern companies own 44,000 acres covered with yellow pine, all accessible from the proposed extension. Mining development in the vicinity of Ashwood, a new town on Trout Creek, has reached a stage that demands transportation facilities. From the Oregon King considerable ore has already been shipped, under the necessity of teaming 20 rough miles to Shaniko. The Ashwood is another mine the richness of which has been demonstrated, and it has ore now on the dump awaiting a railroad. The operation of these mines alone would warrant the construction of the railroad, for the tonnage they will yield will be large and constant. All these interests have been waiting some time for the railroad to move forward, and great activity in those fields of endeavor is sure to follow the opening of the road. Farms and orchards will occupy the range. There is every reason to expect as great a transformation in



pending in the other two offices. Mr. Lacey believes it is no longer necessary to provide offices for political favorites in this way. His bill will undoubtedly pass.

Tammany Meeting Today.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The executive committee of Tammany Hall will meet tomorrow afternoon, and it is said it is to be one of the most interesting meetings in the history of the organization. The new committee for 1902 will then be named, and several minor changes are expected. Close friends of Mr. Croker said yesterday that he positively would be re-elected as chairman of the finance committee.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S NEWS

Congress.

Tongue says the Chamber of Commerce asks too much for river improvements. Page 1.

The House recommitted the Census Bureau bill. Page 2.

The House committee on commerce gave a hearing on the Pacific cable bill. Page 2.

Foreign.

Chamberlain was violently abused in the German Reichstag. Page 2.

The French Minister is at odds with the Russian Government. Page 2.

Damaging testimony against Neely and Rathbone was introduced at the Havana trial. Page 3.

Domestic.

J. J. Hill talked to Fargo farmers about the big railroad deal. Page 3.

An American column marched across Samar. Page 3.

Admiral Schley is at Savannah. Page 3.

Pacific Coast.

Oregon apples sold in London return \$2.25 per box net to grower. Page 4.

Governor Geer is receiving all sorts of pleas to extend clemency to murderers Wade and Dalton. Page 4.

Governor McBride's suggestion to people of Washington in behalf of McKinley memorial. Page 4.

Marine.

Big movement in shipping at the mouth of the river. Page 10.

French bark Asté again on even keel. Page 10.

More ships coming from Antwerp for Portland. Page 10.

Schooner Winchester clears for Apia, Samoa. Page 10.

German bark Reinbek crosses the Pacific in 25 days. Page 10.

French bark Ernest Le Gouver ordered from the Columbia to San Francisco. Page 10.

Portland and Vicinity.

Oregon Federal officeholders hope to stay in. Page 12.

Women's Club stands by the kindergarten. Page 7.

Business men deplore row in Port of Portland Commission. Page 8.

Columbia Southern Railway plans extension. Page 1.

Preliminary plan for Lewis and Clark corporation given 25 directors. Page 8.

Christie Engle files claim to Henry Wilson estate. Page 10.

EMANCIPATION OF THE OREGON FARMER

MODERN METHODS

PROFIT

EFFICIENCY

that country as was worked by the railroad when it was built through Sherman County. Settlers immediately poured in, and the volume of traffic that came out has not ceased to be a cause for wonder.

Portland Will Be Benefited.

Portland trade field will be greatly extended by the construction of the proposed extension. A considerable part of Lake and Klamath Counties which now have their commercial relations with San Francisco will find it easier to reach Portland after the road to Bend shall be completed. A wider extent of country will be drained this way, and its rapid development will amount to opening a new empire at our door. Further extensions of this railroad are contemplated, one prong to go to Lakeview and another to Burns. Those may come next year. Then Interior Oregon will be fairly supplied with transportation lines that will tend to bind Oregon together rather than tear it in parts.

ARBITRATION DIFFICULTY.

Suppression of the Final Protocol May Solve the Problem.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 10.—It is believed that the arbitration difficulty in the Pan-American Conference has finally been disposed of, though it is uncertain how the Chileans will act. The solution is to be found in the suppression of the final protocol, for which purpose a modification of the rules of the conference will be necessary. For this purpose, a two-thirds vote will be needed, but it is already practically assured. The suppression of the final protocol is the only concession that will be made to the Chileans. Its significance is simply that the treaties approved by the conference will only bear the signatures of the delegations who accept them. The final protocol will bear the signatures of all the delegations without participation, and it will be a resumé of all the treaties concluded by the conference, including that of compulsory arbitration, signed by 10 delegations. Therefore, as the Chileans would have had to sign the final protocol with the other delegations, they would have been placed in the position of indirectly sanctioning the plan of compulsory arbitration. Now, however, if the final protocol is abolished, this difficulty will be overcome, and it is held that the Chileans will be evincing excessive sensitiveness if they persist in withdrawing.

Ex-Senator H. C. Davis, chairman of the United States delegation, who left for Washington tonight, took leave of the conference at this morning's session in a brief speech. President Raigoza appointed a committee to take leave of Senator Davis at the station. In addition, Mr. Raigoza himself and all the delegates, as well as the employees of the conference, were at the station.

THE OREGON FARMER

New Spirit and New Methods in His Work.

HE IS NO LONGER A MOSSBACK

Work of the Farmers' Congress at Salem Reviewed—Some Outline of the Progress Achieved in New Lines of Agricultural Effort.

SALEM, Jan. 10.—(Staff correspondence.)—There is no doubt in the mind of any man who has attended the sessions, or any part of them, of the Farmers' Congress, during the past week, that a new spirit has entered into the agricultural life of Oregon. Its manifestations take many forms—some practical, some whimsical, some visionary and some reactionary, for of course all men have not of a sudden grown enterprising and wise. But among these many indications of a new spirit, or rather above them all and in reality the parent of them all, is one general and vastly hopeful fact, namely, the changed mental attitude of the Oregon landowner. The spirit of resolute independence, the instinct of isolation, the fixed habit of self-sufficiency—these traditions inherited from pioneer days, nurtured by long separation from the wider world and persistently reflected in the Oregonian character and life appear in some measure at least to have yielded to the co-operative tendencies of modern conditions and practice. At last the Oregon farmer appears as a man of open or of opening mind, ready to abandon his old habit of independent and self-sufficient exclusiveness, willing to learn from others and to act with others. The change is a mighty one, promising much for the welfare and prosperity of the state.

The list of subjects passed in review by the congress, whose session covered a period of three days, includes all the general lines of industry directly growing from or related to the soil, but very naturally and properly the bulk of the time and interest of the meeting were devoted to the newer growing forms of agricultural practice. The animal industries, with special emphasis upon dairying and the sheep; the orchard, with the apple and the prune more particularly in mind; the poultry yard; the hopfield; these subjects, with the interests of labor, of transportation, of education and even of politics directly connected with them, occupied the time of the meeting and so it is that some grew weary and all were uprooted with new enthusiasm in the various lines of productive enterprise in which the members of the congress are engaged. It was essentially a meeting of practical men, and its spirit was such as to draw out a world of discussion not down on the programme, it was especially notable that the wisest talk did not always come from men of scholarly polish. At many points in the discussions the vital point was touched not by the man of most suave habit and glib tongue, but by some man whose working experience had put him into practical relations with the subject under review, and had given him the best and most scientific of all the forms of education, personal working knowledge of the precise fact. The temper of the meeting was such as to encourage free inquiry and expression, and at the conclusion of the stated papers the comment was unrestrained and often spirited, and it is no discredit to the essayists to say that their formal presentations often became secondary in interest and instruction when compared with the informal interchange of experience and opinion which they served to draw out. There is truly a new spirit in the life of Oregon when two or three hundred farmers—mostly Williamette Valley people—can be brought together for the discussion of their mutual interests on the basis of general hopefulness and of the expansive tendencies of our field and orchard industries.

Of all the demonstrations of this meeting, there was none more impressive than this fact, namely, that in every department of our primary industrial activity—that is, of our productive energies related to the soil—there are those who are working with minds open and teachable and in the expert spirit. Whether the subject be grain-growing, hop-growing, dairying, the sheep, the hog, or the hen, it is somewhere, and by one or by many, the basis of studious attention and intelligent comparison with the best of the world. There has been accomplished the beginning which must lead inevitably to the end of revolution and reorganization upon modern lines. Already the farmer who heeds not the new spirit and the new movement which proceeds from it—and it must be confessed there are many such—is plainly behind the times; and it is not for his profit that new fields are opening; it is not to his advantage that Oregon is winning pre-eminence as a producer of products in markets so widely separated as China, Australia, Alaska, Central America, England, France and Germany, not to mention the markets of our own country.

Among many other interesting suggestions is one which grows out of the new and urgent demands made upon the state college of agriculture at Corvallis, and the experiment station affiliated with it. Time was, and it is not very long past, when the so-called Agricultural College was a mere country academy, with little more relation to the agricultural life of the state than any other one of many local schools, but under the newer conditions we find the Corvallis establishment grown into an institution of high consideration, pursuing its course upon original and practical lines, and under steady and intelligent pressure of demands from the farmers of the state. In the meetings of this week the Agricultural College has been represented by two or more members of its faculty, and if they shall heed half the demands for future work urged upon them, the experimental department will have its work cut out for long months ahead. The suggestions of all this

(Continued on Fifth Page.)