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### INTER-FLUVIAL CONGRESS.

### LOW TAKEN TO TASK.

To Discuss Question of Connecting the Amazon and Plata Systems.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 19.—Through the arbitration question in the Pan-American Conference is supposed to have been disposed of, there is some prospect of its being again introduced.

There are some reports which the conference will be compelled either to abandon or refer to special bodies. Among these is the report on patents and trademarks. It will probably be recommended to refer this subject to the committee of five jurists who are to be appointed at Washington to codify the principles of public and private international law. There exists a general wish that the conference should make formal decision in favor of the Monroe and Diaz doctrines as a part of the international law of the Americas, but in the end it will probably be decided to refer this matter to the international law codification committee.

A committee matter that has aroused general interest is the report of General Rafael Reyes, of Colombia, on the means of fluvial communication in South America. If the contention of General Reyes is correct, to the effect that only a comparatively few miles of canal digging is necessary to connect the Amazon system of rivers with the Plata system, undoubtedly a most important fact for the future development of a rich and virgin country has been propounded. The delegations of the South American nations interested in this matter intend to recommend that their respective governments make an appropriation for the further investigation of the subject and hold an inter-fluvial congress at Rio de Janeiro, in which all of those nations will be represented.

The Chilean party asserts that its ideas have triumphed, since from the very start the advocates of the Hague treaty and finally the action of the conference was to adhere to the Hague convention. On the other hand, it cannot be doubted that the advocates of the compulsory arbitration in the conference have scored a great diplomatic victory in procuring admittance for their convention embodying that principle. The difficulties with which they had to contend were enormous.

### PRECIOUS METALS IN INDIANA.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 19.—Evidence of gold, silver and coal was discovered recently at Waynesville, in the extreme southwest corner of this county, and samples were sent to Professor J. Stanton, principal of the miners' assay office at Denver. A certificate from him shows an assay of 2.50 ounces of gold and .80 of silver, which will yield \$410 to the ton. On the strength of this assay, a company has been organized to develop the find.

Parkhurst's Society Demands That the Laws Be Enforced.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst today gave out a letter addressed to Mayor Low, which had been adopted by the executive committee of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, of which Dr. Parkhurst is president. The opening paragraph reads: "While the Society for the Prevention of Crime counts itself distinctly an ally of the present municipal administration, there are certain principles of action to which we have uniformly adhered and which we deem incumbent upon ourselves to pursue and to urge, even at the risk of excepting the old policy of those whom we would like in all respects to second and support. In all our past activity as a society we have proceeded upon the distinct understanding that law exists for the purpose of being obeyed."

The letter goes on to say that the first two weeks of the present regime have made it "entirely indefinite as to what kind of righteousness in this city is and what it is not, and that extent it has gone ahead with the Nicaragua Canal bill, as he believes the commission can have no further information than that already in possession of the Senate and the public. Representative Moody says he believes that the House will stand for Nicaragua with considerable determination before it will accept either the Panama route or a compromise proposition. Senator Morgan has been endeavoring to ascertain the position of the railroad in connection with the Panama movement, and has already been authorized by his committee to appoint two subcommittees for the purpose of conducting investigations in New York and Washington, with a view of ascertaining just what the railroad interests are in Panama, and especially in the Panama Railroad, which it is proposed the United States shall acquire with the Panama Canal property. If the railroads are taking a prominent part in the canal legislation, they are doing it in such a careful manner that their hands are not visible in the proceeding, and probably will not develop until the position of the various debaters supposed to be acting in the railroad interests is brought out in the canal debate.

### Lost His Suit Against Regulators.

ANTHONY, Kan., Jan. 19.—Alfred Patterson, who was "regulated" last September for maligning President McKinley, brought suit against 19 citizens here for \$5000 damages each. At the time that the President was shot, Patterson was alleged to have given utterance to these words: "All I am sorry about is that the fellow did not finish the job."

Patterson was given a ducking. Among the defendants is Lee Hoffman, editor of the Atlatia Advocate. The jury failed to agree, and was discharged.

## HEUSTIS WILL STAY

President Asks Collector to Keep His Office.

### DELEGATION TAKEN BY SURPRISE

Question Now Is, Will He Be Reappointed, or Will Roosevelt Accept Senator Foster's Recommendation?

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The members of the Washington delegation were completely surprised to learn that the President had, independently and without consulting any one of them, authorized a telegram to Collector Heustis, asking if he would accept a reappointment, and were doubly surprised to learn of his affirmative reply. In the whole fight Heustis has been eliminated by every one, in view of his repeated declarations that he wished to be relieved of the office of Collector. Now that he has expressed his willingness to continue, a lively fight is expected before his nomination is made, as Senator Foster significantly remarked that the recent tender and acceptance is a long way from an appointment. But since the President desires Mr. Heustis reappointed, because of his exceptional ability, there is little or no possibility of the nomination being prevented.

The question of vital interest with the delegation now is, Will He be reappointed, or will Hopkins secure the Marshals'hip? Ideas of friends intend to keep up the fight in his behalf, and are quite hopeful. The fact that the President will reappoint Heustis solely on his record, taken in connection with the remarkably fine record of Mr. Ide, is construed by them to indicate that he, too, may expect reappointment on the same ground. Yet to reappoint Ide would be completely to turn down Senator Foster. The President would doubtless hesitate long before totally ignoring the sole Republican Senator from Washington.

This fact, more than all else, seems to point towards Hopkins' appointment. Yet the President himself has changed his plans more than once during this fight, and there is no absolute assurance that he will not do so again. He may possibly yield to Senator Foster's fight on Heustis, retreating under cover of the latter's repeatedly expressed desire to be relieved, or he may take the Marshals'hip in his own hands and reappoint Mr. Ide on the sole ground of merit. The present indications, however, favor Hopkins for Marshals'hip and Heustis for Collector. If there is to be any considerable delay, the entire slate may again be changed.

### Isthmian Canal Prospects.

The friends of the Nicaragua Canal are a great deal at sea, and decidedly gloomy as to canal prospects. Until the full report of the commission is read, they are guarded in expressing opinions, although they say they are at a loss to understand why the commission should reverse itself. It is feared that this supplemental report in favor of Panama will defeat any chance of legislation on the Nicaragua route. The Senate, it is believed, will be a long contest in the Senate, fought bitterly on both sides, as the present inter-oceanic committee, unless it, too, has changed, will report the Hepburn bill, a majority having expressed themselves in favor of Nicaragua since the Panama offer was made. Should the Panama proposition carry in the Senate, it will meet with fierce opposition in the House, although the members of that body are so anxious for a canal that they might yield. The more probable outcome, however, is that the question will be referred back to the President to secure further information as to whether the French Government, representing the stockholders in the old Panama concern, will present claims on behalf of those stockholders should the offer of the new company be accepted, also whether there will be any doubt as to the concession from the Colombian Government.

Any attempt to delay the canal will be fought bitterly by those who are honestly in favor of Panama and by that large contingent which believes that the Nicaragua route is the only practicable solution of the canal problem. There is some suspicion that the Panama proposition is for delay only, and, consequently, those favoring a canal will make the most vigorous fight for the Nicaragua route, and to have action at this session.

Senator Mitchell says that what he knows of the supplemental report cannot change his views, and he still favors going ahead with the Nicaragua Canal bill, as he believes the commission can have no further information than that already in possession of the Senate and the public. Representative Moody says he believes that the House will stand for Nicaragua with considerable determination before it will accept either the Panama route or a compromise proposition. Senator Morgan has been endeavoring to ascertain the position of the railroad in connection with the Panama movement, and has already been authorized by his committee to appoint two subcommittees for the purpose of conducting investigations in New York and Washington, with a view of ascertaining just what the railroad interests are in Panama, and especially in the Panama Railroad, which it is proposed the United States shall acquire with the Panama Canal property. If the railroads are taking a prominent part in the canal legislation, they are doing it in such a careful manner that their hands are not visible in the proceeding, and probably will not develop until the position of the various debaters supposed to be acting in the railroad interests is brought out in the canal debate.

### Walla Walla Federal Building.

It is probable that Senator Foster will be able to secure a favorable report from the Senate committee on public buildings and grounds on behalf of the postoffice and federal building for Walla Walla. The Senator's bill, introduced early in the session, has been brought to the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury, and he estimates that, considering the business transacted at Walla Walla and

the needs of Federal office room, a satisfactory structure can be had for \$190,000, and it is estimated by the Secretary that \$100,000 would be sufficient to purchase the site. The bill has not yet been reported from the committee on public buildings and grounds, but, with the additional data Senator Foster is collecting with reference to the needs of the new building at Walla Walla, the prospects in the way of an early advancement of the bill are quite promising.

### An Anti-Canteen Protest.

A large number of citizens of Kelso, Cowlitz County, have sent to Senator Foster a very vigorous protest against the repeal of the anti-canteen law. In this petition the following statement is made: "In case of the civil war and there is a call for volunteers, we would like our sons freely to our country's service, but we think that our Government should protect them from evil influences as far as it is in their power, and in case our boys lived through the war, return them to be as nearly the good men they were when they left home, and not send us such a lot of drunken rascals to degrade and disgrace our families and make our homes living hells."

### RIOT AT TERRE HAUTE.

Attempt to Run Electric Cars After a Boycott Had Been Declared.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 19.—An attempt to run electric cars in Terre Haute, after a boycott had been declared by the Central Labor Union, resulted in a riot in the city streets. The city council, after a long session, ordered the cars to be run tonight and the non-union motormen and conductors were forced to leave them. The rioters, who were broken by strike sympathizers, kept the cars from running and kept busy making arrests. A mob early in the evening marched to the powerhouse for the purpose of ejecting the non-union men employed there, but was repulsed by the police.

### Miners' Convention Meets Today.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 19.—Fully 500 delegates to the annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America, which will open tomorrow, arrived today and it is estimated that 500 others will be there. Immediately after the convention is organized, President Mitchell will announce the regular committees, among the most important being that on wage scale. Owing to the prosperous year the operators have enjoyed, the miners will demand an advance. Many favor asking an increase of 10 per cent, but the exact figures will have to be determined by the committee on wages, which will meet on Tuesday in convention. At the joint conference between the miners and operators, which is to follow the convention, the scale fixed by the miners will be demanded.

### Union Labor at St. Louis Fair.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19.—The Labor Commission, the official organ of the National Building Trades Council, in today's issue says: "Union building tradesmen of St. Louis were one point contented for by the realization of the 10-cent minimum wage convention—the exclusive employment of union labor—for it is conceded that since the City of St. Louis and the United States Government are partners in the enterprise, any citizen of the United States could bring mandamus proceedings, if denied equal opportunity with others in bidding on labor or material contracts that would greatly delay and prejudice the success of the exposition. Union building tradesmen ask for and expect fair treatment, union wages and hours."

### Paper Makers' Strike Ordered.

KAUKAUNA, Wis., Jan. 19.—A general strike was ordered today at a joint meeting of the Appleton, Kaukauna and Neenah lodges of the United Brotherhood of Paper Makers, which will result, in less than three weeks, in closing the 25 mills in Wisconsin, throwing out of employment 10,000 men. The same question exists today from the supply of the paper market, unless the demands of the union for shorter hours are granted. Further than this, the union is threatening to strike through every paper-making district in the Northwest. The manufacturers will be given one or two weeks' time in which to make a reply, and, if nothing but an immediate and unconditional granting of the demands, it is authoritatively stated, can prevent a big walk-out.

### Shaffer Wants a Six-Hour Day.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Jan. 19.—The Amalgamated Association went into the last strike with the United States Steel Corporation with \$7,000 in the treasury, and spent \$20,000 in the fight. It will go into the next convention with \$100,000 in the treasury," said President T. J. Shaffer, of that organization, in addressing a mass meeting today. "On the question of hours of labor, Mr. Shaffer said that he would rather see a six-hour day with four turns adopted than to have an increase made in the wages of the men."

### Stamping Out Unionism.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—Fifty hundred custom clothing workers, the majority of whom have been in the city for some time, it is said the number will be largely increased in the near future, as the result of an organized movement to stamp out unionism among the garment-workers in Chicago. The Chicago Federation of Labor has taken up the fight of the clothing workers, and today declared a boycott against the concerns responsible for the lockout.

### SULPHUR SMOKE AND FUMES

Lead to an Injunction Against Tennessee Plants.

DUCKTOWN, Tenn., Jan. 19.—Another injunction has been granted against the Ducktown Sulphur, Copper & Iron Company and the Tennessee Copper Company on account of sulphur smoke and fumes that are being carried by the wind to the city of Chattanooga. The president of the Tennessee Copper Company has notified Randolph Adams, general manager of the company here, that he is to close down the entire works and mines and pay off and discharge every man. This would prove a calamity to the people of Ducktown. It would be a repetition of the days of 1878, when the Union Consolidated Mining Company suspended operations. The same condition exists now as then, hundreds of families too poor to procure transportation from Ducktown being forced to walk away with their wives and children, carrying as much of their personal effects as possible on their persons.

### Birthday of Robert E. Lee.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 19.—Memorial services commemorative of the birthday of General Robert E. Lee were held throughout the South today. At the Central Methodist Church in this city 100 people listened to a eulogy of the dead chieftain.

## DUG THEIR WAY OUT

Eleven Prisoners Escaped From McNeill's Island.

### ALL DESPERATE CHARACTERS

Cut a Tunnel From a Cell to the Air Passage and Made Their Way Through the Boiler Room.

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 19.—Eleven of the most desperate prisoners in the United States Penitentiary on McNeill's Island made their escape between 1 and 2 o'clock

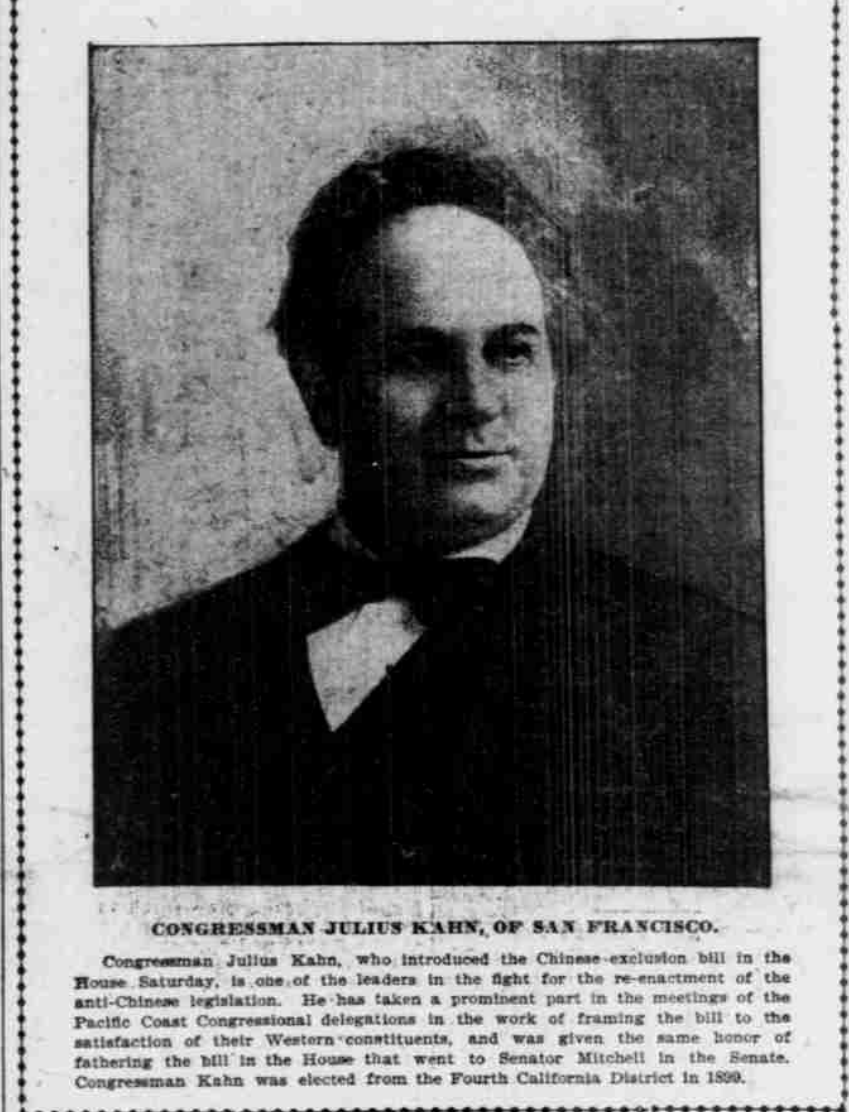
30 men guarding the shore line, it is believed by the officials that if the men were still on the island at 3 o'clock last night, their escape would be blocked.

### The Warden Surprised.

Warden Palmer has not had time to make a thorough investigation, but is unable to realize how the work could have been done without detection. "We inspect the cells regularly once each week," said the warden. "The last inspection was made Saturday, and I ordered the guard who made the inspection to make a careful examination. He reported everything all right. The work must have occupied several days, and how they could have concealed the brick and dirt which they took from the wall until they reached the air chamber is more than I can understand."

Warden Palmer believes the prisoners used a spoon and wood wedges to burrow through the brick wall. The plan which it is most feared will be pursued by the convicts will be to raid some of the numerous farmhouses on the island, secure guns, clothes and a boat, and then row to the mainland. Among the escaped prisoners are many desperadoes, who would not hesitate to murder to accomplish their purpose. With so many at large, the farmers would be at their mercy, and should they once get

## INTRODUCED CHINESE EXCLUSION BILL IN HOUSE.



CONGRESSMAN JULIUS KAHN, OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Congressman Julius Kahn, who introduced the Chinese-exclusion bill in the House Saturday, is one of the leaders in the fight for the re-enactment of the anti-Chinese legislation. He has taken a prominent part in the meetings of the Pacific Coast Congressional delegations in the work of framing the bill to the satisfaction of their Western constituents, and was given the same honor of fathering the bill in the House that went to Senator Mitchell in the Senate. Congressman Kahn was elected from the Fourth California District in 1890.

Sunday, and up to a late hour tonight were still at liberty. It was the most daring and successful jailbreak ever attempted in this state, and the character of the men implicated makes it doubtful whether they will be retaken without the loss of life.

The men at large are: W. D. Snyder, sent up from Idaho for robbery; James Campbell, Nome, pickpocket; Thomas Norton, Nome, burglar; Frank A. Almsworth, Spokane, larceny; Mike Williams, Spokane, counterfeiter; Harry Davis, Nome; Frank Moran (true name Ed O'Neil), Spokane, counterfeiter; James Moriarity, Spokane, counterfeiter; J. F. Stewart, Idaho, counterfeiter; Bruce Kenwright, Nome, manslaughter; James Carroll, Alaska, murder.

### How They Escaped.

A Ledger reporter, who visited the island tonight, brings the following particulars of the escape: "A hole in the brick wall of cell No. 19, occupied by Convicts Snyder and Davis, reveals the method of escape. The wall is about a foot in thickness, and the floor of the cell is of equal thickness, covered with concrete. The tunnel was dug at the junction of the wall and the floor, sloping outwardly until it formed a connection with the air chamber about two feet below and a foot outwardly from the corridor way of the cell. Through this air chamber the prisoners crawled about 40 feet to where it opened into the boiler-room, the opening being covered by an iron grating. This obstacle was overcome by the use of saws, and the prisoners had then only to walk out of the back door of the boiler-room across the yard and scale the board fence. A few yards from the prison grounds the dense growth of timber afforded them temporarily a safe retreat. The prisoners took advantage of the latitude allowed them during the dinner hour to consummate their plans, which had been carefully designed and boldly executed. The guards, with the exception of two who were on duty on the wall near the dining-room, were eating dinner, being spread in the corridor for the prisoners' dinner, it being customary to serve them immediately on the conclusion of the guards' repast. A dinner gang was at work putting the tables in order, and the other convicts had the privilege of the corridors."

### Slipped Out Unnoticed.

One by one the men slipped into cell No. 19 and crawled through the hole unnoticed. When the guards came out and lined the prisoners up for dinner it was missing. A brief search resulted in finding the hole in the wall, and the guards at once ran to the boiler-room where the steel door swung on its hinges, showing that the men had already flown. Warden Palmer does not think it possible the prisoners secured more than 15 or 20 minutes the start of them. He at once sent a squad of guards in pursuit of the perfect cordon around the boats, believing that the prisoners would be there, and instructing them to guard their boats carefully, so that no opportunity would be allowed for escape. Marshal Ide and Warden Palmer are exerting all their efforts to establish a perfect cordon around the boats, believing that if they can prevent the prisoners leaving the island under cover of darkness they will be able to retake them tomorrow. With two launches, three rowboats and

## A FILIPINO AMAZON

Capture of a Woman Insurgent Leader in Laguna.

### SIX YEARS ON THE WARPATH

Humanity of the American Troops One of the Causes of the Prolongation of Guerrilla Fighting.

MANILA, Jan. 19.—An important capture has been made in Laguna Province, Luzon, when eight men of the Eighth Infantry captured a woman insurgent leader named Agueda Kahabagan. She recently commanded an insurgent force of 500 men, 300 of whom carried rifles while 500 were armed with bolos. For six years past she has been leading insurgent bands against the Spaniards and Americans.

### General Chaffee's Annual Report.

General Chaffee, in the annual report which has just been issued, sums up the situation from the military point of view by saying that the Provinces of Batangas and Laguna, in Southern Luzon, and the Islands of Samar, Mindoro and Cebu constitute the disturbed area in which bodies of insurgents in force are to be found. General Chaffee says the prolongation of guerrilla warfare is due to the physical character of the country and to the nature of the warfare carried on by the insurgents, who in the same hour pose as friends and act as enemies; to the humanity displayed by the American troops, of which the insurgents take advantage; and to the fear of assassination on the part of those natives who are friendly disposed toward the Americans, who give the latter information concerning the movements or whereabouts of the insurgents.

Municipal and provisional governments are being organized. These governments have not yet received a practical trial. They constitute the only certain and reliable method of maintaining the protection of the Filipino toward self-government.

According to the opinion of Army officers, the disaster to Company C, of the Ninth Infantry, in Samar, when 45 men were killed, is attributed to the too great confidence of these men in the territory which they assumed to be pacified.

### Suppression of Brigandage.

In the same report, Judge-Advocate Grosbeck says the suppression of brigandage will probably be one of the most trying problems of the future. If the military arm be left free to deal with the marauders, it is said, no doubt, the final suppression. But the presence of the civil government complicates the situation considerably. With the civil and military authorities working in harmony, says Judge Grosbeck, no evil results should be anticipated.

### Eleven Infantrymen Missing.

A report has been received here that a dug-out canoe, in which 11 men of Company I, of the Second Infantry, were traveling, is missing and is probably lost. It is believed that the men either perished or were captured.

### The Sarander in Bohol.

General Wade has cabled from Cebu that 965 insurgents surrendered on the Island of Bohol last Friday. The authorities here say that this statement is astonishing, if accurate, as the secret service had failed to learn of the existence of any such body of insurgents on Bohol.

### Engagements in Batangas.

General J. Franklin Bell is still active in Batangas Province, Luzon. A recent engagement in this province, in which the insurgents were defeated with severe loss, resulted in the wounding of one American officer and the killing of one private. Colonel Theodore J. Wint, of the Sixth Cavalry, who is operating in Batangas and Laguna Provinces, reports numerous small engagements.

### CAPTIVES ARE WELL.

Reliable News From Miss Stone and Her Companions.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 19.—Reliable news has been received here that Miss Ellen M. Stone, the captive-American missionary, is well, and her companions, and the latter's baby are well. Negotiations which, it is said, will result in the early and safe return of the captives, are in progress.

John G. A. Fleischman, the American Minister here, has declined the negotiations. He declines to say anything for publication, but admits that there is ground for the above report.

### Spanish Ambassador Resigned.

MADRID, Jan. 20.—Alejandro Pidal y Mon, Spanish Ambassador to the Vatican has resigned.

### SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S NEWS

#### Philippines.

A woman insurgent leader was captured in Laguna Province. Page 5. General Chaffee files his annual report. Page 1. Eleven men of the Second Infantry are missing. Page 1.

#### Foreign.

Peace negotiations between Boers and British are under way at Brussels. Page 2. Boer Commandant Scheepers will be shot next Saturday. Page 2. Sixty lives were lost by a boiler explosion in a Spanish village. Page 2.

#### Domestic.

The President asks Collector Heustis, of Washington, to remain in office. Page 1. The Senate will debate the Philippine tariff bill fully. Page 2. Robbers stole from \$10,000 to \$20,000 worth of diamonds at Giverny, Mont. Page 2. Four business buildings at Detroit collapsed. Page 4.

#### Pacific Coast.

Eleven prisoners escaped from the Federal prison on McNeill's Island. Page 1. Mober Joseph, of the House of Providence, at Vancouver, died yesterday. Page 6. State Committeeman Baker aspires to succeed Governor McElrath. Page 6.

#### Portland and Vicinity.

Torpedo-boat destroyer Goldsborough is finally accepted by the Navy Department. Page 10. Bishop O'Dea denies intention of moving headquarters of Diocese to Seattle. Page 8.

#### Other.

Demands for new school buildings to go before taxpayers' meeting tonight. Page 5. Body of Guy Burnett, missing Portland boy, is found near Astoria. Page 5. Attorneys for W. H. Dalton issue public appeal for clemency. Page 8. Successful teachers' institute closes at Gresham. Page 6. Murderer Jack Wade makes bitter attack on Edward N. King. Page 10.