Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XLII.—NO. 12,846. PORTLAND, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1902. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

For 122 Years

JAS. E. PEPPER

Has been the favorite whisky among connoisseurs.

ROTHCHILD BROS., Agents

A GOOD CAMERA

At a Nominal Price

4x5 CYCLE CAMERA, rack and pinion for fine focusing, pneumatic, time, instantaneous and bulb shutter, fine achromatic lens, sole leather carrying case and one double plate-holder.

PRICE, $7.50.

Blumauer-Frank Drug Co. WHOLESALE AND IMPORTING DRUGGISTS.

TAKE ELEVATOR TO PHOTO DEPT.

EQUITABLE LIFE

"STRONGEST IN THE WORLD"

L. Samuel, Manager, 306 Oregonian Building, Portland, Or.

PHIL METSCHAN, Pres. C. W. KNOWLES, Mgr.

Imperial Hotel Co.

SEVENTH AND WASHINGTON STREETS, PORTLAND, OREGON

CHANGE OF MANAGEMENT.

European Plan: . . . . $1.00, $1.50, $2.00 per Day

Adamant The Perfection of Wall Plaster

Is applied to over one million buildings throughout the United States. Made in forty different factories. It is no experiment. Investigate. For information address

THE ADAMANT CO.

Phone North 2091. Foot of 14th Street, Portland, Or.

THE PORTLAND

PORTLAND, OREGON

American Plan

$3.00 Per Day and upward.

COST ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR TOURISTS AND COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS

Special rates made to families and single gentlemen. The management will be pleased at all times to show rooms and give prices. A modern Turkish bath establishment in the hotel. H. C. BOWERS, Mgr.

There Are Some Advantages

In paying spot cash for a Pianola, but if any one is not financially prepared to participate in these advantages, he is not necessarily deprived of the privilege of having this latest musical necessity. The Pianola may be purchased by moderate monthly payments. Drop us a line or call and we will give you the details of our installment plan.

Free recital tonight, 8:30.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

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

DECLARATION OF FAITH.

Presbyterian Revision Committee Goes Over the Statement.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—The Presbyterian revision committee resumed its labors today, confining its attention to the brief statement of faith for popular use. The brief statement contains 16 chapters or sections, which were formulated by the committee last December at Washington, D. C. The committee is now going over the statement, chapter by chapter, and making changes where they are thought to be necessary. The first three chapters, as outlined at the session in Washington, were reviewed today and conclusions reached in the first two. The three sections are entitled: "Chapter I, revelation and the rule of faith; chapter II, God; chapter III, eternal purpose." The committee will not give out what was adopted, but it is understood that no important changes have been made.

The revision committee will adjourn next Friday, regardless of what progress has been made. Another meeting will have to be held before the opening of the General Assembly, which will convene May 15, in New York, so as to wind up all unfinished business.

The New Colombian Cabinet.

COLON, Colombia, Feb. 11.—The following recent cabinet appointments at Bogota were announced here today:

Francisco Mendoza Perez, Minister of Home Affairs; General Aristades Fernandez, Minister of War; Ramon Lagos, Minister of Hacciendа (Exchequer); Augustin Uribe, Minister of the Treasury; Jose Jesus Casus, Minister of Public Instruction; Jose Antonio Revas, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs. Jorge Velez has been appointed Governor of Bogota.

Dust Explosion in a Mine.

BON AIR, Tenn., Feb. 11.—Over 15 men were injured by a dust explosion in the main entry of mine No. 15. All were rescued and all will probably recover. About 100 men are employed in this mine. The explosion was caused by the shots fired by miners to knock down the coal for today's use. The damage to the mine is extensive.

SWITCHMENS' STRIKE.

Pickets at Missoula Turn Back Crews Sent to Take Their Places.

MISSOULA, Mont., Feb. 11.—The striking Northern Pacific switchmen have posted pickets along the line, and today succeeded in turning back two crews, one from Helena and the other from Butte, sent by the railroad company to take the place of the strikers. Freight has been badly congested in the yards as a result of the trouble. Brakemen and conductors still refuse to make up trains unless the regular yard crews do the switching. The strike has assumed a grave aspect, and unless the officials of the company recede from the position they have taken a strike along the entire system is probable.

The cause of the trouble was the discharging of two men who refused to work with a road engine without sideboard attachments. The switchmen declare they are violating a state law in complying with the order of the railway company. The statute in question provides that trainmen and yardmen who are injured while working in the yards on an engine without sideboards are alone held responsible for such injuries, and can collect no damages from the company.

Favor Letting Chinese Merchants In.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—At the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce today, announcement was made of the vote of members, in response to a circular asking them to express their views on a resolution favoring the unrestricted entrance into the United States of all merchants and members of the mercantile class of China, such as salesmen, clerks, buyers, bookkeepers, accountants, managers, storekeepers, bankers and cashiers. Of the total membership of the board of over 650 only 480 replied. Of this number, 329 voted for and 51 against the resolution.

Will Reject English Sugar Proposals.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—A dispatch to the Standard from Brussels says that the German and Austrian delegates to the International Sugar Conference have decided to reject the British demands made in the conference.

STOP THE BIG GRAFT

If Law Is Obeyed, County Will Save Money.

CONTRACTS GO TO FAVORITES

Taxpayers' League Demands That Competitive System Be Adopted—Then All Dealers Have Equal Chance, and Taxpayer Gains.

ALL CONTRACTS RELATING TO COUNTY BUSINESS, AND ALL PURCHASES OF COUNTY SUPPLIES, SHALL BE MADE BY THE COUNTY COURT. ALL SUPPLIES SHALL BE ADVERTISED FOR AND PURCHASED FROM THE LOWEST RESPONSIBLE BIDDER, AND NO MEMBER OF THE COUNTY COURT SHALL BE INTERESTED IN ANY WAY IN ANY CONTRACT OR PURCHASE.—Section 6, of state law of 1901, defining the duties of the County Court of Multnomah County in transaction of county business.

Thousands of dollars have been lost to Multnomah County by official extravagance in awarding contracts and making purchases of supplies without asking for competitive bids. The law is explicit and there is no vague nor indefinite language behind which refuge can be taken. **All supplies shall be advertised for and purchased from the lowest responsible bidder.** That is the law. It is a part of an act passed at the last session of the Legislature, regulating the government of Multnomah County. It has no connection whatever with the law passed upon by the Circuit Court Judges of Multnomah County, in which a decision was rendered in effect that in cases of extreme emergency, where necessity for supplies was urgent, purchases could be made without formality of bids.

The law from which the section quoted at the head of this article is reprinted has been sustained by the court of last resort of the State of Oregon. Its validity was contested in the suit brought by ex-County Commissioner W. B. Steel, who was legislated out of office and sought through the courts to defeat the law. The Circuit Court for Multnomah County and the Supreme Court of Oregon upheld the law in its entirety. It is the law today, as it has been the law since its passage a year ago. The measure was framed by the Taxpayers' League, and its purpose was to correct existing abuses whereby extravagances prevailed in purchasing county supplies. It is an essential part of the law, and it has not been obeyed. Persistent and continual neglect has been the attitude of the County Commissioners towards the section.

The Taxpayers' League has again taken up the subject. **It is notorious that contracts for election ballots and envelopes, let without bids in previous years, have cost the county twice what would have been paid had bids been invited.** The cost of ballots for the past three June elections in Multnomah County, and the cost of envelopes for sending out and returning election supplies for these elections, has been as follows:

1896—Ballots	$2013 00	
Envelopes		$175 00
1898—Ballots	2083 80	
Envelopes		166 25
1900—Ballots	996 75	
Envelopes		225 00
Totals	$5093 55	$566 25

The average cost of ballots for each June election has been $1697 85; average cost of envelopes for each June election, $188 75. A prominent printer, who conducts one of the largest establishments in the city and has unsuccessfully attempted to participate in former county contracts awarded without bidding, said yesterday:

"If bids were called for now, and a contract let at one time for envelopes needed in the primaries and the June election, these envelopes can be purchased for 50 per cent of the prices quoted in the foregoing. If public competition is invited and bids called for, a contract can be entered into for ballots at one-half the quoted average prices. On the basis of prices which have prevailed in the last three years, Multnomah County would pay for envelopes and ballots required for both primaries and election this year, $397 50 and $3395 70 respectively. **By advertising and letting the contract to the lowest bidder the county can save $2000 on these two items alone."**

It is to save this $2000 to the county that the Taxpayers' League has sent a letter to County Clerk L. Q. Swetland, County Judge W. M. Cake, County Commissioner William Showers and County Commissioner J. G. Mack, the last-named being senior partner in the firm of J. G. Mack & Co., dealers in carpets, linoleum and shades. The text of the letter in full is appended:

February 10, 1902.

To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners, County Courthouse, city—Gentlemen: We beg leave to call your attention to the fact that at the coming primaries and state elections, the county, under the law, is required to furnish ballots and envelopes for both of these elections. The cost of the printing and the envelopes for the election alone amounts to a considerable sum, and this year it will be nearly double what it was formerly.

The printing of the ballots for the last election was done without public bidding, and was let by private contract, and we think that we are but stating the fact when we say the failure to call for bids for this printing two years ago occasioned a great deal of dissatisfaction.

For the purpose of the county having the benefit of competition in the purchase of all its supplies, the last Legislature of the State of Oregon passed two laws on this subject, one of which the Circuit Court of this county has declared to be discretionary rather than mandatory. There was, however, another law passed at the same session of the Legislature which has been sustained by the Supreme Court of the State of Oregon, and which contains this provision:

Section 6, page 400, Session Laws of Oregon, 1901:

"All contracts relating to county business, and all purchases of county supplies, shall be made by the County Court. All supplies shall be advertised for and purchased from the lowest responsible bidder, and no member of the court shall be interested in any way in any contract or purchase.

In order that this matter may not be overlooked, we at this time call your attention to the fact that these ballots will be required, and respectfully request you to have this work done by the lowest bidder after being duly advertised; and in this connection, and in the line of economy, we would state that there can be no reason why the contracts for the primary ballots and the election ballots should not be let at the same time. There is every reason to believe that by letting the contracts together a lower bid would be made. It was claimed, two years ago, that the county would have saved a large sum of money by advertising for bids and letting the contract to the lowest bidder, and we are firmly of the opinion that, not only as a matter of principle, ought the work to be done in the way indicated, but that it would also save the county a very large sum of money. The printing establishments are, of course, entitled to the opportunity of bidding on this work, but the public generally are also interested in getting the work done at the lowest figure.

It may be suggested that the Clerk of the County Court is the only person who has authority to order this printing done. Possibly this is the fact, but the Board of County Commissioners, who have the bills to pay, is certainly in a position to exercise a supervisory power in this matter. By this we do not mean to intimate that the Clerk of the County Court would not, or does not, intend to advertise for bids for the ballots and envelopes, but are simply calling your attention to the facts of the matter. Moreover, it is a very close question if the law above cited does not cover the purchase of all supplies for the county, without regard to the particular official making the purchase.

We trust that you will see your way clear to comply with our request. Kindly acknowledge receipt of this letter and oblige. Yours, very truly,

A. L. MILLS, President.
J. N. TEAL, Secretary.

The item of $2000 that can be saved in printing ballots and furnishing envelopes for the primaries and June election is by no means a considerable part of the possible saving. Failure to effect this economy in former years is one illustration of the way the county's affairs are being handled. It shows the laxity of the County Court. It is an index in a faint measure of gross extravagances which the Taxpayers' League believes is costing the citizens of Multnomah County thousands of dollars each year. The county is a large purchaser of all sorts of supplies. The lumber, hardware and nails used in road and bridge work will reach a large aggregate; meats, groceries and provisions for the poorfarms run up to a large figure. Printing, blank books and stationery for all the county offices would make a desirable contract, and would attract spirited and close bidding. That carpets and linoleum contracts are valuable has been shown by the account of dealings of the County Court with J. G. Mack & Co., of which firm County Commissioner Mack is senior partner. Supplies for repair work on bridges and ferry, roadscrapers, plumbing in county buildings, repairs to the Armory and county buildings, all these are items of expense to the taxpayers.

If $2000 can be saved in election printing and stationery by competitive bidding, what will be the aggregate saving if all county supplies are purchased from "the lowest responsible bidder," as the law specifically directs? Under the existing neglect to comply with the law there is no check against outrageous prices for inferior goods. County officials order what they want from whom they wish to favor, at a price arbitrary between the official and the favored merchant; the bills are approved blindly and warrants drawn in payment. Perhaps there has been no flagrant abuse of official positions to maintain a system of graft and plunder, but of a certainty there has been lamentable laxity on the part of office-holders in fulfilling their trust and obligation to conduct the affairs of the county with economy and care.

The reply of the County Commissioners, County Judge Cake and County Clerk Swetland to the letter from the Taxpayers' League will be awaited with much interest by all citizens who are earnest in their desire for good government.

GREAT SAND STORM.

Hurricane Sweeps the Western and Central Nevada Desert.

RENO, Nev., Feb. 11.—Since early this morning the wide stretch of desert in Western and Central Nevada has been swept by a wind storm that at times has approached the proportions of a hurricane. At several points on the Central Pacific, between Reno and Elko, the wind at times blew at the rate of 80 miles an hour, and though there was no serious damage to property, it delayed trains, prostrated telegraph wires and long stretches of railroad are almost buried in sand. Vast clouds of sand, picked up by the gale, were hurled across the country with fearful force, and at Wadsworth, Deseret, Thistle and other towns, business was practically suspended all afternoon, it being almost impossible for people to breathe while facing the drifting, whirling walls of dust and sand. At Deseret and Mirage, the sand filled the air to such an extent that the sun was obscured and lamps were necessary.

At Humboldt House, about 40 miles west of Winnemucca, the few people who ventured out of doors beheld a peculiar sight. About eight miles south of the town is a mountain, rising abruptly from the sandy desert. The wind, sweeping across the flat country, caught the snow of this hill and seemed to stretch it out for two or three miles from the slopes. Through occasional breaks in the clouds of dust across the plain between the town and the mountain the middle slopes could be seen, apparently swept bare of snow in a few hours by the terrific force of the wind. The storm tonight shows but little sign of abating.

Botkin Appeal Will Be Dismissed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—When the Supreme Court of the United States reconvenes on the 24th inst., a stipulation will be filed for the dismissal of the case of Mrs. Cordelia B. Botkin vs. the State of California, and doubtless the court, acting in accordance with unvarying precedent, will grant the motion. The plaintiff in this case was in 1898, tried for murder in San Francisco on the charge of murdering Mrs. J. P. Dunning by sending her a box of poisoned candy. She was found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment. Representative Coombs, of California, Mrs. Botkin's counsel, will consent that the case be dismissed, in order that proceedings for a new trial may be instituted in California.

Lawson's Knock-Down Yacht.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—It has been learned, says the World, that T. W. Lawson's yacht Independence, which, it was stated, had been ordered broken up and sold for junk, is so broken up that she can be put together at a moment's notice. Its parts are said to have been carefully stowed away. Every frame, every plank, in fact, every part is numbered, and the storehouse is watched night and day. Mr. Lawson's plans for the boat are unknown.

Shipwrecked Crew on Board.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The White Star steamer Nomadic, which anchored at quarantine tonight, from Liverpool, February 9, passed the American and Indian line steamer Bucentaur, bound for New York from Calcutta and Colombo, which signalled, "Have on board shipwrecked crew of bark Manx Queen, of Liverpool. All on board saved, and all well." The Manx Queen was an iron bark of 291 tons net.

IT FAVORS PERRAULT

Report of President Roosevelt's Special Agent.

REAPPOINTMENT IS PROBABLE

Moody Secures Several Important Amendments to the Indian Bill—Hermann Declines the Request of Chelan Settlers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—When the final charges filed by the Civil Service Commission against Surveyor-General Perrault, of Idaho, were laid before the President, together with the replies to the same, Mr. Roosevelt sent a special agent to Idaho to investigate. The report of this inspector was received today, and is said to be entirely favorable to Perrault. The inspector found that the employes in the office were placed on the per diem roll when Perrault entered the service, and because of not being assigned any work were practically dismissed, were inefficient and incompetent to perform the necessary duties. He also found that Perrault did not exceed his authority in making temporary appointments to the vacancies, and in conclusion recommends his retention in office.

In view of the fact that Perrault has been recommended for reappointment by ex-Senator Shoup and Committeeman Standrod and the further fact that Perrault is a satisfactory officer to the two Senators, it is quite probable he will soon be reappointed Surveyor-General of Idaho.

Moody Amends the Indian Bill.

Representative Moody, as a member of the Indian committee, has secured several amendments to the Indian appropriation bill which will be reported Thursday, among them an increase of 50 in the number of pupils to be accommodated at Chemawa, making a total of 550, and an increased appropriation of $8350 for the support and education of these additional scholars. The bill also carries $5000 for improvements to sewerage and $5000 for general repairs, the total appropriation for this school being $104,550. The bill carries the regular appropriations for other Oregon and Washington schools, and for agents and superintendents in those states. The above are the only new features.

The bill will contain a provision that the adult heirs of any deceased Indian to whom a trust or other patent containing restrictions upon alienation shall be issued for land allotted to him may sell the land, and if there be both adult and minor heirs, the minor may join in such sale. When land has been allotted to a white person who is a citizen, final patent shall be issued without awaiting the expiration of the usual trust period, and he shall thereupon be authorized to sell or dispose of the land so allotted without restriction. All allotted land so alienated shall be subject to taxation. Mr. Moody considers this important, as it may make salable some tracts on the Umatilla reservation, as well as some of the valuable Indian allotments in Harney County, near Burns. He expects to have the allotments in Harney County investigated in the hope that such as were left by deceased Indians without heirs may be opened to settlement.

Mitchell Amendment Tampered With

The State of Oregon is not to get the full benefit of the Mitchell amendment to the urgent deficiency bill in the matter of its claim growing out of assistance rendered the General Government in suppressing the War of the Rebellion. The amendment was tampered with successfully in the House, so as to permit only the payment of that part of Oregon's claim for interest paid out by the state on money borrowed, which will amount to something like $100,000. Oregon's claim for supplies actually furnished cannot be settled under the amendment as finally adopted.

Reducing Southern Representation.

Republicans of the House really have very little interest in the propositions of Crumpacker for reducing the representation of Southern States, because they have doubts whether such a measure could ever pass, and they also are equally indifferent to the strict election law proposed by Representatives of Southern States, as they are sure that also would fail. But these men have sufficient force to compel caucuses to be held, and are attempting to make the Republicans of the House take a position one way or the other. The apparent futility of any corrective legislation is responsible for the indifference. But the Republican leaders will still attempt to give the advocates of both plans a fair show in caucus before a decision adverse to them is taken.

Chelan Settlers' Request Declined.

Commissioner Hermann declines to accede to the request of a number of settlers in Chelan County, Washington, that the odd sections in that county along Entiat River be withdrawn from entry, on the ground that they are purely mineral in character. The tracts involved are included in a grant to the Northern Pacific. The commissioner also declines, on the showing made, to require the company to relinquish its title to these lands and make selections in lieu thereof. He advises mineral claimants to file copies of their locations, so that the individual cases may be considered on their merits.

Dubois Files a Protest.

Senator Dubois today filed with the Public Land Committee a number of protests from residents of his state against the appointment of John F. Yost as Register of the Coeur d'Alene Land Office. Other charges are on the way and no action will be taken until all are considered.

Little Profit in Foreign Ores.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 11.—The Omaha smelter has discontinued the smelting of South American and Canadian ores, owing to the small percentage of profit. It is stated that these ores carry a large amount of lead, which has become less profitable by reason of a decline in prices. The closing of the smelter at Argentine, Kan., however, has materially increased the work here, and much of the Argentine machinery is being installed at the local plant. This and the increasing receipts of American ore is also given as a reason for shutting out foreign ores from the Omaha smelter.

Struck Against Japanese Labor.

FLORENCE, Colo., Feb. 11.—Thirty-two Japanese laborers, imported from Wyoming and California by the Victor Fuel Company, to work in the Chanlor coal mine, at Coal Creek, arrived here today. All the white miners employed there went on strike as a protest against the action of the company, and they say they will keep the Japanese out of the camps, if possible.

Dr. Mueller's Mission.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Hague correspondent of the Daily Telegraph understands that Dr. Mueller, ex-Consul of the Orange Free State to Holland, and now on his way to New York, is taking dispatches from the Boer delegates in Europe for President Roosevelt, and that Dr. Mueller will remain in the United States as an official Boer agent.

French Lecturer Arrives.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Hugus Le Roux, chosen from the group of great French writers as fifth lecturer in the Harvard course, arrived here today from Paris and left tonight for Boston. M. Le Roux will remain in America for more than three months, and will deliver 93 lectures.

DEATH OF THE MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN AND AVA.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Marquis of Dufferin, ex-Governor-General of Canada and ex-Viceroy of India, is dead. He was born at Florence, Italy, June 24, 1826, the son of Hon. Price Blackwood, fourth Baron of Dufferin and Clandeboye, his mother being the granddaughter of Richard Brinsley Sheridan. He received his education at Eton and Oxford, and in 1850 was created an English Baron. After some 20 years' diplomatic service, he was appointed in 1872 Governor-General of Canada, keeping that position until 1878. In 1884 he was appointed Viceroy of India, and in 1888, Ambassador at Rome, when he was created Marquis of Dufferin and Ava. In 1891 he became Ambassador at Paris, ending his diplomatic career in 1896. In 1862 he married Harriet, eldest daughter of Captain Archibald Rowan Hamilton, of Killyleagh Castle, County Down.

POST IS PERMANENT

Department Headquarters to Remain at Vancouver.

REPORT OF THE ARMY BOARD

Changes in Other Washington Forts—Boise Barracks Will Be Held Temporarily—Concentrating Alaska Troops.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The report of the Army Board clearly establishes the fact that Vancouver Barracks is to be the one great Army post of the Pacific Northwest, and puts an end to the rumors that this post is to be abandoned as headquarters of the Department of the Columbia. Whereas there are now at Vancouver only two batteries of field artillery and headquarters and two companies of infantry, there will hereafter be headquarters and 12 companies of infantry and two field batteries. This post is to be permanent, and is to have a steady garrison of the full complement stated.

Fort Lawton, Washington, is to become a permanent post, with four companies of infantry, where it now has two companies of coast artillery. Fort Walla Walla, during its temporary retention, will have a garrison of four troops of cavalry, where it now has two batteries of field artillery, and Fort Wright will become a permanent post with a regular garrison of four infantry companies. At present there are no troops at this post. The board took no action regarding posts maintained solely for coast artillery. Boise Barracks, Idaho, now in the hands of a mere detachment, is made a temporary post for one troop of cavalry. The idea is to concentrate the troops in Alaska, and for that reason Fort Davis, Fort Liscum, Fort Gibbon, St. Michael and Rampart City are made temporary posts, while Skagway and Fort Egbert are made permanent.

REPORT OF THE MILES BOARD.

New Posts and Sites for Permanent Camps Recommended.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The report of the board of high-ranking Army officers, headed by Lieutenant-General Miles, which considered the question of Army posts, was made public at the War Department today. The board recommends the establishment of the following new posts:

One for a regiment of infantry in the vicinity of Los Angeles, Cal.; one for a regiment of cavalry on the camp site on the Nacimiento ranch; one for a regiment of infantry in the vicinity of Albuquerque, N. M.; one for a regiment of infantry at Governor's Island, New York harbor; one for a regiment of infantry in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., north of the Potomac River; one for a battalion of infantry in the Red River Valley, in the vicinity of Crookston; one for a regiment of infantry on the camp site in the Conowago Valley, Pa., when practicable.

The sites recommended for the four permanent camps are: One in the vicinity of Chickamauga Park, Ga.; one at Fort Riley, Kan.; one in the Conowago Valley, in Lebanon, Dauphin and Lancaster Counties, Pa.; one on the Nacimiento ranch, in Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties, Cal. The board recommends that the necessary surveys be made of the Nacimiento ranch and the Conowago Valley.

No less important than the creation of new posts and camps was the duty assigned to the board of indicating which of the existing posts might be discontinued, and also how the accommodations of the posts might be changed for the better. The board has solved these questions, which, while it does not indicate any existing post for abandonment, designates a number of such posts as "temporary," indicating that they are to be eliminated gradually from the list of Army posts. The board says that its recommendations are based on a total force of 50,000 men, infantry, cavalry and field artillery. The table, which shows also the accommodations to be provided at each post for

(Concluded on Second Page.)

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S NEWS

Congress.

Teller, Platt and Hoar led the Senate debate on the Philippines. Page 2.

The House will pass th oleomargarine bill today by a reduced majority. Page 2.

Moody secures important amendments to the Indian appropriation bill. Page 1.

Foreign.

England and Japan form an alliance. Page 3.

Colombia offers the United States a guaranteed title to the waterway. Page 3.

The Marquis of Dufferin is dead. Page 1.

Domestic.

Vancouver barracks will remain permanent headquarters of the Department of the Columbia. Page 1.

Young Teddy Roosevelt was better last night. Page 2.

Novel plan of the Harriman lines to bring settlers to the Northwest. Page 3.

Pacific Coast.

Move of Baker City to get 1000 families to settle near there this year. Page 4.

Second Congressional Republican Committee to meet February 20 to fix time and place of convention. Page 4.

Little girl at Oregon City runs in front of street-car and will lose her foot as a result. Page 5.

Attorney-General renders opinion cutting down tracts of many tide-land owners. Page 4.

Commercial and Marine.

Sugar takes a drop of 25 cents in the Portland market. Page 5.

Water will be used to extinguish fire on steamship Indravelli. Page 5.

Fourteen sailing ships now due at Portland. Page 5.

Tug Oswego goes down at Oak Point. Page 5.

Coasting schooner John A. makes a fast trip from San Francisco. Page 5.

Alaskan steamer Bertha wrecked. No lives lost. Page 5.

Portland and Vicinity.

Taxpayers' League writes strong letter to County Commissioners. Page 1.

Trustees Chamber of Commerce favor admission of Chinese merchants. Page 12.

Lewis and Clark stockholders will hold special meeting today. Page 8.

Mayor Rowe undecided as to whether he will sign liquor license bill. Page 8.