Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XLII.—NO. 12,847. PORTLAND, OREGON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY, 13, 1902. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

We Carry a Large and Most Complete Stock of

Mechanical Rubber Goods

RUBBER, LEATHER AND CANVAS BELTING, STEAM AND SUCTION HOSE, SHEET PACKING, ETC.

Headquarters for All Kinds of Rubber Goods.

GOODYEAR RUBBER COMPANY

R. H. PEASE, President. J. A. SHEPARD, Secretary. F. M. SHEPARD, JR., Treasurer.

Nos. 73 and 75 First Street, PORTLAND, OREGON.

These Dogs Are Well Known

As the label of the celebrated BEAU BRUMMEL 5c CIGAR

For sale by all dealers Smoke no other

Distributers:

Blumauer-Frank Drug Co.

Wholesale and Importing Druggists.

OLD KENTUCKY HOME CLUB O. P. S. WHISKEY

Favorite American Whiskey

BLUMAUER & HOCH, SOLE DISTRIBUTERS,

Wholesale Liquor and Cigar Dealers, 108-110 Fourth St.

HOTEL PERKINS

Fifth and Washington Streets PORTLAND, OREGON

EUROPEAN PLAN

First-Class Check Restaurant Connected With Hotel.

Rooms—Single .....75c to $1.50 per day
Rooms—Double .....$1.00 to $2.00 per day
Rooms—Family .....$1.50 to $3.00 per day

J. F. DAVIES, Pres. C. T. BELCHER, Sec. and Treas.

St. Charles Hotel

CO. (INCORPORATED).

FRONT AND MORRISON STREETS PORTLAND, OREGON

American and European Plan.

American Plan $1.25, $1.50, $1.75
European Plan 50c, 75c, $1.00

Wholesale Shoe House

Immense stock of Spring styles has arrived. They are artistic, up-to-date and durable. Send in your orders early.

Krausse & Prince 87-89 FIRST ST. Portland :-: Or.

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.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

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

TWO HUNDRED YEARS' LEASE

Features of the Colombian Canal Protocol.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Full authority is given for the statement that the protocol now being prepared by Admiral Walker, chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, and Dr. Silva, the Colombian Minister here, will not contain any provision for the relinquishment of sovereignty over the Isthmus. It is understood that the territory for the canal, which will be provided for in the protocol, is a strip eight miles wide, four miles on either side of the canal. An interesting question has arisen with regard to the policing this zone—that of the pursuit of criminals who commit crimes within the zone and then take refuge without it—and it is stated that the protocol will confer the privilege of pursuit within the limits of Colombia of criminals charged with crimes committed in the zone. Justice will be administered within the zone by mixed tribunals and the question of their organization is now occupying the framers of the protocol.

The question of price, it is said, will be left as the last item to be incorporated in the document. It is desired to have it in the form of an annuity. A lump sum in the present bad state of Columbia's finances, it is said, would be most objectionable, as it would be immediately swallowed up in the payment of debts. A lease in perpetuity is contrary to the legislation of Colombia, and, therefore, is out of the question, it is said, and the terms probably will be a 200 years' lease, with privilege of renewal.

QUEEN OF THE NAVY.

Battle-Ship Illinois Surpassed Other Vessels of Her Class.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The battle-ship Illinois, which today dropped anchor off Tompkinsville after its final trial run from Newport News to New York, has proved herself the Queen of the Navy. In every test she has surpassed the Alabama, the Oregon, and even her sister ship, the Kearsarge. The tests were rigorous and fully demonstrated, her officers say, her superiority over other vessels of her class of which the country can boast. Her maintained speed was 15.7 knots.

Klondike Mines Railway.

SEATTLE, Feb. 13.—The North American Trading & Transportation Company has been awarded the contract to supply 25,000 railway ties for the Klondike Mines Railway, the construction of which from Dawson to Grand Forks, a distance of 12 miles, is soon to begin. This news is given in recent advices from Dawson. Manager Hawkins is now in this city. The railway will be a belt line, when completed, and will tap a rich territory.

KILLING OF HUMBERT.

Anarchists at New York Planned the Assassination.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—In a report by the police of this city to the Italian Ambassador in Washington and the Italian Consul in New York, the direct assertion is made, the Herald will say tomorrow, that the killing of King Humbert was planned here. The police have named the men who conspired with Bresci. Many of them are still at liberty. The report, which, it is asserted, was sent to Baron Fava, and which reached Consul Branchi soon after Bresci's crime, contains a resume of the growth of the Italian anarchist societies in this country. Names and dates are freely given.

Just four months to a day before the assassination of King Humbert, according to report, the crime was planned in this city. It was at a meeting of anarchists held at a hotel owned by an Italian who has since died. That meeting was called by Malatesta, who presided. Among others present were Gaetano Bresci, Guido Canovo, the Grazzini brothers and the Biatto brothers, who are now fugitives, believed to be in Colorado. Incendiary speeches were made, and the assertion was shouted that King Humbert must die.

Just at the close of the meeting Bresci volunteered his services, saying he was ready to make the sacrifice. For this he was loudly applauded, and Malatesta promised to return to Europe to watch the situation and send word when the time was ripe for the blow. Both Bresci and Malatesta kept their word, and King Humbert died the death that was planned for him in New York.

The report goes on to say that many other meetings in various cities were addressed by Malatesta, when he was in hiding in this country. At these meetings, it is charged, murder was preached and plans were laid for the assassination of the King of Italy, as well as the heads of other foreign governments.

Testing 1901 Coinage.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—The United State Assay Commission, appointed by President Roosevelt to test officially the 1901 coinage of the mints in this city, San Francisco and New Orleans, assembled today at the new mint here. Coins from the San Francisco and New Orleans mints were forwarded to this city, which will obviate the necessity of the commission visiting those cities. The object of the assay is to insure uniformity in the weight and fineness of the coins. The commission will finish its labors in about three days.

Root Has a Cold.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Secretary Root is suffering from a cold, and was compelled to leave his office early this afternoon and go home for medical treatment.

SIXTY MILLION CUT

Senators Working on War Tax Reduction Bill.

WILL ALTER HOUSE MEASURE

Opposition to the Oleomargarine Bill—Seattle and Spokane Public Buildings—Democrats' Losing Fight.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Republican members of the Senate finance committee have begun the construction of the war revenue reduction bill, even before the bill has been considered in the House. It having been determined by the Republican leaders that the bill shall be railroaded through the House without opportunity to amend, the Senate knows just what kind of a measure it will have to work upon. It has become very apparent that a proposition to reduce the tariff on steel and other trust articles would go through the House with a rush, as Republicans from districts not wholly tied up with manufacturing interests are ready to vote that way, if they get a chance. It is understood that the Senate committee is figuring on a cut of $60,000,000, instead of $77,000,000, and that the duty on tea and a part of the tax on beer and some other articles in the war revenue act will be retained.

Democrats' Losing Fight.

The fact that the Democrats are making a losing fight on the Philippine situation becomes more and more apparent. Teller disappointed them by taking a middle ground, holding that the Philippines were rightly the property of the United States, and expressing the conviction that some good had been accomplished by American occupation. At the same time, the Democrats are exasperated because the country does not seem to sustain them in the course they are taking. This accounts for the attacks made upon the press reports of the investigations before the Philippine committee. Having failed to bring out anything of a character sustaining their position, the newspaper reports are challenged, although the testimony is printed from day to day, and the Senators could introduce it in the Senate if they desired.

Opposition to Oleo Bill.

The change of sentiment in the House of Representatives, as evidenced by the vote today, indicates that the oleo bill will have a hard time in the Senate, and it may be talked to death or defeated by various methods of delay. Had the majority voted their sentiments, the bill would have been defeated in the House, as there were at least 20 or 30 men who were forced to vote against their convictions on account of the influence of the dairy interests in their Congressional districts. If there is a determined minority in the Senate and only a half-hearted majority, as indicated by the feeling in the House, the oleo interests will be able to postpone consideration of the bill passed today.

Retaining Yakima Agency.

The Indian committee of the House will probably discontinue the office of Indian Agent at Yakima, Wash., recommended by the Interior Department, but inasmuch as Senator Foster desires to have the position continued and to appoint a new man to the place, it is probable the Senate will amend the House provision and restore the office.

Washington Public Buildings.

Representative Jones today filed papers with the public buildings committee in support of the bill to increase the limit of cost of the Seattle public building to $1,000,000, and to appropriate $500,000 for the public building at Spokane. He believes both bills will pass at this session, particularly the Seattle bill, as the department asserts that a building of the size necessary to accommodate the offices cannot be erected for less than $1,000,000. He thinks the Tacoma bill will also pass.

Fort Hall Reserve.

Senator Heitfeld today introduced a bill granting a tract of 187 acres of the Fort Hall reservation, near Pocatello, to the State of Idaho. These lands contain many hot mineral springs, and are to be converted into a reserve.

Representative Cushman delivered a speech tonight before the Union League Club, of Baltimore.

Senator Dubois believes that, on charges now on file, or soon to be filed, John Yost, recently nominated for register of the Coeur d'Alene land office, will be defeated.

KAISER'S YACHT AT NEW YORK

Hohenzollern Arrives One Day Ahead of Time.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The imperial German yacht Hohenzollern, sent here for the use of Prince Henry of Prussia during his forthcoming visit, arrived today from Kiel. She was not expected, for she came by the southern circle, and it was calculated that the run would take at least one day more than it did. It had also been thought that she would touch at Bermuda, and that place had reported her as two days overdue. The weather encountered was unfavorable for a call at Bermuda, and at sea Admiral Count von Baudissin abandoned the partly formed plan and shaped his course for New York.

The yacht had some heavy weather in southern waters, but for the most it was fair and when it was at its best, she logged 16 knots an hour. She hove in sight off Sandy Hook a few minutes before the noon hour, and an hour later was in quarantine. She got the courtesy of the port from Federal officials, and came on through the Narrows and up into North River without delay. Passing craft gave her an enthusiastic welcome with their whistles, and the man at her jackstaff was kept busy dipping her big naval flag, with its field of white, black Prussian eagle and black cross. She stood high out of the water and looked impressive beyond her real size. She was painted white all over, save for a black eagle at her figure-head, some touches of gold astern and a long streak of red that showed below her water line. She has a ram bow, and in general type resembles a modern man-of-war.

The North German Lloyd pier, at Hoboken, where she is to be overhauled, was not ready for her reception, and she dropped anchor in midstream until a fleet of tugs cleared a berth for her. German flags floated above the docks and warehouse of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American Line piers, and the ships of these two companies in port were dressed. The bands of the latter assembled on the quarter-deck and serenaded the yacht as she lay at anchor. At 4 o'clock she hove her anchors, and, guided by two tugs, was carefully warped into the pier.

Admiral von Baudissin was formally welcomed to New York by a civic committee, a representative of Mayor Low and an officer of the United States Navy. The civic committee was headed by Captain A. T. Mahan, U. S. N., retired, and his associates were Emil S. Boas, Gustav H. Schwab, Captain Jacob S. Miller, William H. Baldwin, Jr., George H. Boldt, Colonel Whelan and Commander Rodgers. Captain Mahan spoke briefly, greeting the Admiral and his officers and ship in the name of the people of the city. The Admiral thanked the committee, and, through its members, the citizens of New York. Private Secretary Reynolds left the card of the Mayor, and Captain Converse, of the battle-ship Illinois, made the formal call in behalf of the Navy. Wallace Downey, builder of the yacht for the German Emperor, for the launching of which Prince Henry is coming to the United States, also called. The officers of the Hohenzollern said that it would be impossible for them to accept formal entertainments until the arrival of the Prince, of whose suite they are members. They can and will do so in their private and individual capacities, but when they come ashore it will be in civilian attire. Admiral von Baudissin will return the calls of those who called or left cards for him, and it was expected this evening that he would visit the City Hall some time tomorrow. He will also call upon Consul-General Buenz, the representative of the German Government.

After the formal greetings, the Admiral talked with the newspaper representatives as to his voyage across, and said:

"We all feel very grateful for the kindly welcome you have given us. Everybody aboard is well. We shall lie here at this dock until February 21, when we cross to the other side of the river. The yacht is to be given a general overhauling while here."

The Admiral distributed photographs of the Hohenzollern and scenes on her decks, taken at different times when the Emperor was aboard, and also gave out printed slips describing the yacht and explaining the purposes for which she was built and maintained by the Emperor.

The officers of the Hohenzollern are: Rear-Admiral Count von Baudissin, Captain von Holleben, Captain Hipper, navigator; Captain Lieutenants von der Osten and Von Martey; First Lieutenants Rebensburg, Seidensticker and Von Haxthausen, Lieutenant Elle, First Staff Surgeon Uthemann, First Engineer Steinmeyer, Second Engineer Nicollay, Paymaster Heppner.

Corrects a British Story.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—The official North German Gazette and the German press have variously complained, since the visit of Prince Henry to the United States was announced, that English correspondents at New York have been sending dispatches calculated to create unpleasantness in some quarters.

The North German Gazette this evening corrects a dispatch from New York to the Manchester Guardian, which says: "Emperor William has requested that all addresses made by the German-Americans to Prince Henry be in the English language."

The paper in question says that it is authorized to make the following statement: "Emperor William has never expressed any wish whatever regarding the ceremonies and circumstances of Prince Henry's reception, but has left all the details to the Americans."

Ohio Traction Deal.

CANTON, O., Feb. 12.—It is stated by authoritative source that the Northern Ohio Traction Company, the Everett-Moore Syndicate and Henry Everett have disposed of their interests in the Canton-Akron Street Railway line, now being constructed between Akron and Canton and the Canton and the Massillon City street-car systems, as well as the Canton-Massillon inter-urban line now in operation with the extension to Navarre, five miles south from Massillon. The purchasers are said to be a syndicate composed of the banking house of Tucker & Anthony, of Boston; L. E. Myers, of Chicago, and Eastern capitalists. The transaction will involve something over $2,500,000.

Chichester Becomes an Admiral.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Captain Sir Thomas Chichester, who commanded the British squadron at Manila during the Spanish-American war, has been made an Admiral.

WORK NOT OF A DAY

Developing the Philippines Will Require Time.

FUTURE IN ISLANDERS' HANDS

Secretary Long's Speech at a Lincoln Banquet at Boston—Senator Depew's Tribute to McKinley.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—The anniversary of Lincoln's birthday was observed here today by a liberal display of the National colors.

The feature of the day was the banquet of the Middlesex Club this evening, at which several well-known men spoke, including John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, and Congressman James E. Hill, of South Norwalk, Conn. Secretary Long received a flattering welcome. He said, in part:

"The War Department is dealing with the great interests which have been committed to its hands, and if Secretary Root were here, he would assure you that the administration in the Philippines is not a failure, but is advancing every day toward the pacification and good government of those islands. The wise student looks not to the sporadic incident of a fight here or a riot or a murder there, but to the fact that schools are established; that the American teacher is in evidence in great numbers; that courts are established; that roads are built; that business grows, and that American civilization is there to stay and to bless. Of course, the cost of internal administration is defined by the islands' revenues. And why should it not? And who can speak more for their welfare and for their redemption from slavish dependency?

"The question of the independence of these islands, which one day will be a substantial and vital question, is today an academic question. Men may make speeches for party effect, but there is no party, there is no community, in the United States that for one moment intends to abandon or would take the responsibility of abandoning the trust we are now under to give those islands the pacification, the government and the civilization which we ourselves enjoy. I doubt if there are many intelligent Filipinos who do not accept this view.

"This is the work, not of a day but of a generation, but when the time comes that that trust is executed and the ability of self-government is assured, then the question of their political status will be for the people of those islands themselves to decide. Whether they will walk alone and independent, or whether they will walk hand in hand with us, as Canada walks with England, they, whoever they shall then be, will decide. And as England respects the wishes of Canada in this regard, so shall we then respect and ought to respect the wishes of the Philippines."

Mr. Long said he had long hoped to see the moral obligation to Cuba redeemed by adjusting the tariff on Cuban sugar and tobacco.

WU TALKS FOR RECIPROCITY.

The Principal Guest at the Lincoln Banquet at Grand Rapids.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 12.—The Lincoln Club, of this city, celebrated the birthday of Lincoln tonight with a banquet, Congressman William A. Alden Smith bringing a number of guests from Washington. The principal guest was Minister Wu. The Chinese Minister was warmly welcomed when he arose to respond to a toast. He said, in part:

"Looking back through the vista of time, I am inclined to think that the Civil War, coming as it did, was not altogether a bad thing for this country. Measured by the amount of wealth destroyed by fire and sword and the quantity of blood spilled on the battle-field, the war was undoubtedly an appalling calamity. But measured by the glorious results achieved, chief among which was the settlement of the slavery question, the war was not an unmixed evil. For before the war slavery had been an incubus weighing upon the life and energy of the Nation. It had hung like a heavy shadow over the whole land. It had divided the country into two hostile factions, one working for its abolition and the other for its extension. Under such circumstances, the question of slavery had to be settled before the country could enter upon the road to prosperity and peace. For as long as that question remained unsettled, the people wasted their time and thought and all the important matters pertaining to internal development and foreign commerce were relegated to the background. The war came and Lincoln cut the Gordian knot by issuing his famous emancipation proclamation. With the abolition of slavery, the country at once awoke to a new life.

"What a change in the condition of things from what they were no further back than two or three decades ago! Now American products and manufactures can hold their own, not only in domestic, but also in foreign markets. Then the United States was content to keep aloof from the rest of the world. Now you are not to be satisfied with anything less than a world power. It is the irresistible logic of events that has brought about the new order of things.

"The question now is whether you Americans realize the change. Fortunately, you have men at the helm of affairs that grasp the full meaning of the new problems which confront the Nation. President McKinley sounded the keynote to the present situation when he said 'the period of exclusiveness is past. Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the time.'

"Now cannot this grand principle of reciprocity be applied to the intercourse between China and the United States? It is not merely a matter of sentiment, but also a matter of business that this should be done. In order to pave the way for the interchange of friendly offices—for the profitable employment of American capital and American energy in the development of China to the advantage of both—the establishment of good feeling between the people of the two countries is a primary requisite. There should be perfectly fair dealing. There should be no invidious discrimination of any kind whatever. Then will there be mutual helpfulness between the old empire and the youthful Republic. Then both countries will reap the benefit of genuine reciprocity."

AMERICANISM OF M'KINLEY.

Senator Depew's Tribute to the Late President.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—There was a general suspension of business in the financial district of this city today in honor of the 93d anniversary of the birth of Lincoln. Many mercantile houses also closed and flags were generally displayed.

There were several banquets tonight, the principal one being that of the Republican Club, at which more than 500 were present. Senator Depew, who spoke on "A Tribute to McKinley," said in part:

"William McKinley was the product and representative of the development of Americanism which has aroused intense interest and discussion at the commencement of the 20th century. Industrial America owes more to him than any other statesman. Though never a business man nor an employer of labor, he created those enterprises which have given unequaled position, wages and work to his countrymen. Though never a manufacturer, he gave the impulse and opportunity of manufacturers which have placed the surplus of the mills and factories of the United States in the markets of the world and given them success, not only in the competitive countries of the East, but upon the soil and alongside the most highly organized industries of Europe. Though always a poor man, and leaving an estate which was the result only of the saving from his salary as President and his life insurance, he made possible the gigantic fortunes which have been massed by master minds in the control, use and distribution of iron, coal, oil, cotton and wool and their products. Though never an organizer or beneficiary of combinations or trusts, yet the constant aggregation of most industries in vast corporations of fabulous capital, while due to the tendencies of the age and common to all countries, received tremendous acceleration from his policies.

"The dominant idea which governed his public life was that measure which brought out our National resources and increased our National wealth, and added to the security, comfort and happiness of every citizen. Some might profit more than others, but every one shared in greater or less degree in the general prosperity. Pride in his country and love for his people were the mainsprings of his career. Americanism with him meant the victories of peace. The happiness of the American home and the welfare of the individual American citizen were the aims of McKinley.

"Happily for him, before the dread summons came, the realization of his life work, his aspirations and his hopes were complete. The assassin struck him down at the moment when the splendors of the fruition of his labors were crystallized by his death into a halo of immortality."

MARQUETTE CLUB'S BANQUET.

Speeches at Chicago in Honor of Lincoln.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Memorial exercises in honor of Abraham Lincoln were held here today on a scale surpassing that of any previous local celebration of the anniversary of his birth. Appropriate exercises were held in the schools. All of the public buildings, save the Postoffice, were closed, and no business was transacted at any of the banks, on the Board of Trade or on the Stock Exchange. A large number of business houses were also closed during the afternoon.

In the evening there were a number of banquets, at which the speakers for the most part dealt with some phase of the life of Lincoln. The largest of these affairs was held in the home of the Marquette Club, where at least 700 members of the club gathered to listen to addresses. La Fayette Young, of Des Moines, Ia., spoke on "Abraham Lincoln," and his address was received with much enthusiasm. Curtis Guild, Jr., of Boston, spoke on "Our Flag in the Tropics." His declaration of what is owed as a duty to its new possessions by the United States was received with much approval. Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina, followed with an address on "Lincoln and His Relations to the South." Philip Campbell, of Kansas, had for his subject "The Responsive Powers of the Republic." His remarks were greeted with much enthusiasm.

A banquet was also held by the members of the Lincoln Club, at which the chief speakers were Governor Yates, ex-United States Senator John M. Thurston, and Congressman Foss, of Chicago.

At the Lincoln Monument.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 12.—At the National Lincoln monument this afternoon hundreds of gray-haired veterans of the Union Army assembled and laid floral offerings on the sarcophagus. The exercises were under the direction of the Woman's Relief Corps.

Observed at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—The Federal offices, all the schools, local exchanges and some of the business houses closed today, in commemoration of Lincoln's birthday. Patriotic exercises were held in the various schools, and different societies celebrated the event appropriately.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

This picture is a copy of a life-size portrait of Abraham Lincoln, which was purchased before the war by Henry Kuehlman, of Springfield, Ill., in a second-hand store in St. Louis. The portrait, in the opinion of Mr. Kidd, an old friend of Lincoln, is one of the first early likenesses of the great emancipator. Mr. Kidd thinks that Lincoln must have posed for it while he was trying a law case, as it was his habit, when pleading, to run his hand through his hair. Mr. Kuehlman paid 50 cents for the picture.

NEW STOCKYARDS

Harriman Lines Join for Large Portland Enterprise.

PACKING HOUSES COME NEXT

New Establishment to Be on the O. R. & N. Extension to St. Johns—Present Stockyards to Be Taken Outside City Limits.

News comes from a source that is not to be doubted that the O. R. & N. Co. and the Southern Pacific Company have concluded to build large stockyards on the St. Johns extension of the O. R. & N. This work is to go forward at once. It will involve the removal of the present stockyards from the west side of the river. The new yards, it is understood, will be outside the city limits, where, it is conceived, it is proper to locate an institution of that character. There will be ample facilities for handling livestock of all kinds, and for feeding the animals a reasonable time.

The enterprise is understood to be preliminary to the building of large packing-houses at Portland—establishments that will handle all the meat of the tributary farms and ranges. This will turn the meat producers of the Columbia Basin to Portland for a market instead of compelling them to keep their eyes on the great packing centers of the East. It will encourage the recently manifested tendency to fatten stock at home, and will do away with shipments of lean stock to the feeding yards of the states in the corn belt.

Details of the expected packing establishments are not yet ready for announcement, but it is known that careful examination of the sources of meat supply of this country has been in progress some time. It has been ascertained that about 60,000 neat cattle, 600,000 sheep and 125,000 hogs went to market last year from country tributary to Portland. Over and above the home demand it is estimated that this year 232,000 hogs will move to market. The estimate for 1903 is 1,000,000 hogs as the minimum. It is not expected that the number of beef animals will increase so rapidly, but it is said that Columbia Valley farms and ranges would within five years send 300,000 cattle to the shambles in a year. Of sheep, perhaps not more than 1,000,000 a year may be counted on for mutton, for the limit of sheep grazing has almost been reached.

These estimates do not include remote parts of the Columbia Basin, in British Columbia and Montana, or even a large part of Idaho but only the region generally recognized as tributary to Portland by virtue of the configuration of the country and its transportation facilities.

Yesterday an option was secured on 160 acres of land on the Peninsula accessible from the St. Johns extension of the O. R. & N. This tract is outside the city limits, and adjoining other vacant tracts. It is said that this tract is for the new stockyard, and the fact that the bond is taken for but a few weeks indicates that operations are to be begun there immediately. It is also ascertained from another source that the decision was reached at a recent conference of O. R. & N. and Southern Pacific authorities to build these stockyards. There is no doubt about this fact. These will be union stockyards, and will accommodate the livestock business of all the railroads entering Portland.

Fatally Injured in Football.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—William Senate, 22 years old, of Brooklyn, is dead from injuries received in a football game February 1, when he was kicked in the stomach.

Again On Overdue List.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—The steamer Folmina was again placed on the overdue list today.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S NEWS.

Congress.

The Senate will contruct a new war-tax reduction bill. Page 1.

The House passed the oleomargarine bill. Page 2.

The Senate continues to debate the Philippine bill. Page 2.

Domestic.

Secretary Long, Senator Depew and Minister Wu were prominent speakers at Lincoln day banquets in the East. Page 1.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., is nearly out of danger. Page 5.

Memorial of the Filipino Federal party. Page 3.

Six men were killed and six fatally wounded in a battle in Kentucky. Page 5.

The International Woman Suffrage Conference opened at Washington. Page 5.

Foreign.

The Anglo-Japanese alliance was the work of Marquis Ito. Page 3.

France is not disturbed by the agreement. Page 3.

Lord Clandeboye succeeds to the title of Marquis of Dufferin. Page 3.

Pacific Coast.

Vancouver Barracks likely to be doubled in size to accommodate troops. Page 4.

Oregon horses way ahead of any others for service in Yukon. Page 4.

Grant County, Oregon, stockmen said to have lynched alleged thief. Page 4.

New Washington Capitol cannot be finished by time specified. Page 5.

Marine.

Ocean freights at lowest rate reached since 1897. Page 12.

Snake River steamboats again running on schedule time. Page 12.

Abandoned bark Pinmore again ready for sea. Page 12.

Stranded steamer Bertha may be floated. Page 12.

Portland and Vicinity.

O. R. & N. and Southern Pacific will build extensive stockyards at Portland. Page 1.

Great activity of Mr. Gus Routh in promoting registration. Page 14.

How Lincoln's birthday was observed in Portland. Page 10.

County Commissioners make changes in Election Judges and Clerks. Page 10.

Pastime Club offers $15,000 purse for championship prizefight. Page 11.

Retail butchers decide to raise meat prices. Page 8.

Lewis and Clark stockholders fail to get a quorum. Page 8.