PORTLAND, OREGON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY, 14, 1902.

Continuing, Mitchell said:
"I submit further that if the policy en-

equity must the people of the Pacific Coast States pay the same rates on Philip-

pine products coming into this country that are imposed by the Dingley act? Why impose one rule on our insular possessions

in the Atlantic Ocean and another on our

occult force, if any, is operating on the Congress of the United States, and this, too, with Congress seemingly being con-

scious of the act, which seems to compel

possessions in the Pacific Ocean?

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Has a place on every well-appointed sideboard. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

ROTHCHILD BROTHERS

Will Stop That Cough

THIS IS THE TIME of the year when colds are prevalent. S. B. Cough Remedy never fails to cure. Try a bottle today. Your druggist sells it. We guarantee it.

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THE PORTLAND

PORTLAND, OREGON



\$3.00 Per Day

EVERY DEMAND GRANTED

Northern Pacific Switchmen Win

Their Strike.

MISSOULA, Mont., Feb. 13.-The North

ern Pacific switchmen's strike in the yards here was called off late this after-

noon. Superintendent Russell at 3 o'clock

passed has been kept a secret, except th

striking switchmen was granted by the

deduction from their pay for the time los

vards, and the congestion which has pre-

valled for the past few days is being rap-

The switchmen declare this is the first

victory for the men since the fatal strike

Canadian Reciprocity.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 13.-John Charlton has given notice of the following resolu-

tion to be placed before the House of

the Canadian port duties should be ar-ranged upon the principle of reciprocity

in trade conditions, so far as may be con

sistent with the Canadian interest. That

a rebate of not less than 40 per cent of the amount of the duties imposed should be

made upon dutiable imports from nation

products into their markets free of duty,

and that the scale of Canadian duties should be sufficiently high to avoid in

jury upon Canadian interests in case

Opposition to Tammany.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.-Primary elec-

tions for the purpose of reorganization have been held by the Greater New York

Democracy in nearly a dozen assembly districts in New York County. This or-ganization is in opposition to Tammany

Hall. There were several lively contests and the voting generally was heavy, in

and the voting generally was heavy, in some districts twice that cast by the new

rebates of 40 per cent or more shall

That this House is of the opinion that

Tonight two crews are working in the

while on the strike.

READQUARTERS FOR TOURISTS AND COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS

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

Nordica and the Aeolian

"I have personally found the Acolian a source of great pleasure and enter

"I have been surprised at the intrument's artistic possibilities. Each time I played a piece I found opportunities for new and improved effects. You can justly claim it to be a parlor orchestra.

"I am going to call within a few days to see about taking one back with me LILLIAN NORDICA."

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

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

NEGLECT OF CUBA.

General Wilson Says We Have Not Done Right by the Island.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12 .- "Since our occupa tion of Cuba we have not done one thing to repair the ravages of war. We have re-established no families in their homestends, nor attempted to restock barren called a conference with the committee farms and plantations. We have not of the switchmen. The meeting lasted farms and plantations. We have not of the switchmen. The meeting lasted taken a single step to extend the com- until 6:20 o'clock this evening, but what merce of the country so as to enable the and to recover from the devastation of fact that every concession asked by the

In these words General James H. Wil-in these words General James H. Wil-rallway company. All the strikers have been reinstated by the company, with no son, late Governor of Matanzas, and recent appointee as delegate to King Edward's coronation to represent the United States Army, charged neglect of Cuba in speech delivered tonight at the Union cague Club. General Wilson made frequent references to what he called the unfair treatment the Island had received at the hands of the Administration. The speaker enade it plain that an interpreta- of 1894. tion of broken faith might be placed upon our conduct by the Cubans themselves.

Strikers Besiege a Factory.

LIMOGES, France, Feb. 13.—Three hun-dred strikers have been besieging a leathare entrenched at the factory. The latter defended their position with a hose, throwing boiling water, until this afternoon, en the besiegers rushed the nonunion A number of men were severely in tured in the melec. Troops have been ned to preserve order

ST. LOUIS, Feb. II.—A special to the Hoby-Democrat from Washington says

Commander of Jefferson Guards.

that Major Edward A. Godwin, Eighth Cavalry, will command the Jefferson Guards, or police organization, of the Purchase Exposition, in St. Louis, and has been instructed to go at once to St. Louis and report to the esident of the Exposition Company,

Secretary Root Is Better. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.-Although still suffering with a severe cold, Secretary Root resumed his duties at the War De-

Mitchell's Philippine Tariff

Speech in the Senate.

MATTER OF JUSTICE

HE ARGUES FOR CONCESSIONS

Beet Sugar Needs Protection, Not the Sugar Trust-A Vote on the Bill May Be Reached Next Week.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.-While no definite agreement has been reached, a vote on the Philippine tariff bill in the Senate seems to be in sight. It appears likely, judging from a discussion of the subject into in today's session, that the vote may be had next week, although the matter yet is involved in some un-

relief concluded his speech today. He urrod strongly that the Filipinos be given the fullest possible self-government, the United States simply maintaining a protectorate over the islands.

Mitchell of Oregon delivered a care-

fully prepared speech in support of his amendment to reduce the tariff duties upon Philippine products coming into this country to 50 per cent of the Dingley rates, maintaining that Congress owed this concession to the Pacific Coast States, as well as to the Philippines themselves.

The Philippine bill will not be considered tomorrow or Monday, the Senate having made special orders for both of

The Proceedings.

In his invocation at the opening of the session the chaplain made feeling refer-ence to the death of Senator Blackburn's

A concurrent resolution was agreed to directing the Secretary of War to report whether there is danger of the Missis-sippi River cutting through the space between that river and the St. Francis River, near Walnut Bend, Ark., and if such danger exists to present an estimate of cost to avert the danger.

McEnery offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of

War to inform the Senate what railroads are being built in Cuba, by whom they are being built and under what authority

Another resolution, offered by Gallinger, was adopted, directing the Postmaster-General to send to the Senate a list of the persons employed in the division of rural free delivery at the time it was included free delivery at the time it was included in the classified service, whence they were appointed and whether they were subjected to an examination before they were placed in the classified service.

A bill was passed to vest in the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission certain powers possessed by Circuit and District Courts of the United States.

Quaries made an effort to secure con-

Quarles made an effort to secure con-sideration of the census bill, and it was agreed that the bill should be considered tomorrow. Discussion of the Philippine

Teller Talks of Cruelties.

Teller continued his speech presenting clippings from newspapers reciting stances of cruelties practiced by American troops upon the Filipinos. did not youch, he said, for the accuracy of the reports, and he disclaimed any inntion to criticise the American Army as a whole. He thought the private sol-diers could not be blamed for such cruelties when men of culture and refinement attempted to justify, on the plea of war, the cruel sedition laws enacted and en-forced in the Philippines. He urged, in view of the memorial of the Federal party presented to the Senate yesterday, that this Government announce a definite polcy towards the Philippines, and to rankly what this Government proposed Umately to do with them. Further along said that as much as he might sympa-ize with the Filipines he could not bring imself to wish dispater to hefall Amer in arms. He expected to vote for the

appropriation to support the Army. In response to an inquiry from Aldrich Telier expressed the belief that the offer of statehood to the Filipinos would settle difficulties between them and the nited States. He added, however, that did not want to proceed in that way He would rather withdraw the Army fro the Philippines, and let the inhabitants work out their own destiny than give the islands statehood. He did not think Americans and Asiatics could live to-gether in the relation of statehood without serious friction, Teller said that as a solution of the Philippine trouble he would send to the Islands a commission of prominent, able and liberal men to say to the Filipinos that they should have the kind of government they want, except that they could not become cit-izens of the United States. He urged that the commission say to them that they need not maintain an army or navy, that the United States would pro

tect them from foreign interference, "It would be a protectorate, I should pply to the Philippines," said Teller, and I believe it would be satisfactory to the Filipinos.

Teller said that in his judgment the day would come when the United States would clash with some Asiatic or European nation in the far Eastern seas. Ther the Philippine Islands, held as they are now, would be a source of weakness to this country. If treated by the United States as they ought to be, the Filipinos at that time would be a source of strength

to this Government Senntor Mitchell's Speech.

Mitchell addressed the Senate in sup-port of his amendment to the pending bill to place certain articles entering the United States from the Philippines on the free list; to levy a tariff of 50 per cent of the Dingley rates upon articles not admitted to the free list, and to eliminate that portion of section three of the bill which provides that the same tonnage tax shall be levied on all vessels oming from our insular possessions as is levied on vessels coming from foreign ountries. Mitchell denied that it ther expedient or right to apply to our insular possessions the same rule in these respects as is applied to foreign countries. He maintained that Congress should differentiate in favor of the insular posses

Referring to the proposition to grant trade concessions to Cuba, Mitchell said: "That we have as a nation given pledge that stable government shall be established and maintained in Cuba conceded. This must be done and this is being done. But this pledge does not, I admit, impose upon us a duty to make trade concessions to the planters and producers of Cuba which will militate materially against the planters, agricul-Such a concession is not an obligation resting upon us, either expressly or by implication. Of course, if a reciprocity implication. Of course, if a reciprocity arrangement can be made with Cuba which will be to the advantage of our

people, or which will not seriously effect adversely any American interest or Amer-ican labor, and which may be of benefit to Cuban interests, then by all means let AID TO IRRIGATORS

"I submit further that if the policy enforced in the last Congress of permitting the products of Porto Rico to come to the United States at 85 per cent reduction of the rates of duty imposed by the Dingley act, and later on entirely free, and this all largely in the interests of the trade and commerce of the people of the Atlantic States, as well as the people of Porto Rico, be right, then, upon what principle of right or justice or soulty must the records of the Pacific Coast New Bill to Be Introduced by Tongue.

IS ADAPTED TO STATE LAWS

Provides National Assistance Rather Than a System of Government Control-Dissatisfaction With Administration.

HOW MUCH OF THIS WILL THE PUBLIC STAND?

acious of the act, which seems to compet the Nation's parliament to arrive at such absolutely contradictory conclusions. "We should give the Filipinos," he urged, "concessions in trade which will instill into their minds encouragement, confidence and hope; which will cause them to realize the wide difference be-WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.-Representanew irrigation measure. It provides for the accumulation of a reclamation fund

at the Postoffice Department that fourthclass postmasters shall not be removed except for cause. This fact will make many postmasters independent of the Congressmen, and they need not work for the Congressman's renomination and election unless they choose. It is generally understood in Washington that the fourth-class postmasters constitute the largest part of the machine in the country districts, by which Representatives handle politics for their own advancement. If the postmasters are no longer subject to removaby the Congressmen, they may not be as active in looking after his interests. all events, it has always been a prerogative of the Congressmen to secure the removal of a postmaster at the end of four years, at least. When Roosevelt was Civil Service Commissioner he considered the advisability of extending civil service protection over fourth-class postmasters and removing them from political influence, but this never received favor from any Administration. The next thing to extending civil service protection is to abolish the rule tive Tongue will tomorrow introduce a that four years shall constitute a term and continue the officer in his place until he

Youse wants for register, does yer?

tegontan.

TO BUILD NEW LINES

NEW COPPER TRUNK ROUTES

Telephone Company Will Ex-

pend \$2,100,000.

Patrons May Talk 2500 Miles, From Mexico to British Columbia-Local Improvements Will Also Be Made.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Pacific States Telephone & Telegraph Company was held in Portland yesterday resigns or is removed for cause. The acmorning at the local offices of the corperation. Expenditures were authorized for extensions to the lines of the com-pany and for other improvements, which aggregate \$2,100,000. Plans were considered and approved for improvements to the local system and for enlarging the building occupied here by the company, This has been made necessary by the large increase in volume of business transacted in Portland, New multiple switchboards will be installed in connec-tion with the local system, at a cost of \$30,000, and new copper trunk lines will be established between Portland and San Prancisco, Blaine, Wash, and Northport, Wash, the last-named place being di-rectly north of Spokane on the Canadian border, where connection is made with the system in Settish Columbia. the system in British Columbia

Louis Glass, vice-president and general manager, and F. W. Eaton, secretary, came to Portland from San Francisco to attend the meeting. Mr. Glass is the executive head of the corporation, the president John J. Salite Co. dent, John I. Sabin, of San Francisco, having moved to Chicago, where he is also president of a large system. At the meeting of the stockholders the following directors were elected; John I. Sabin, of Chicago; Louis Glass, F. W. Eaton, E. S. Pillsbury, of San Francisco; J. H. Thatcher, F. R. Strong and J. C. Ains. S. Pillsbury, of San Francisco; J. H. Thatcher, F. R. Strong and J. C. Ains. worth, of Portland. Immediately after the election the board of directors as-sembled and named the following officers, all of whom were re-elected: John I, Sa-bin president: Louis Glass, vice-president and general manager; F. W. Eaton, sec-

In referring to the work for the coming year, outlined by the directors, Mr. Glass said last night at the Portland Ho-

'Our lines extend over California, Arizona, Nevada, Oregon, Washington and part of Idaho, embracing points from the Mexican border to British Columbia, We are continually making improvements and extensions and adopting new devices which have proved practicable. At to-day's meeting estimates were approved for extensions and other work to cost \$2.100,000, which will be made during the coming year. Three new copper trunk lines will be added to the present equip-ment conterior in Parkland. These will ment centering in Portland. These will extend from this city to Northport and Blaine, Wash., and one additional line to San Francisco. They will be the main arteries from which will radiate extensions taking in territory not now covered and new lines made necessary by the crease of business.
"We decided upon several improvements

in the Portland system, chief of which will be the installation of new multiple witchboards, which will greatly facilitate the service. It is estimated that this work will cost in the neighborhood of 80,-000. It will also be necessary to enlarge the building occupied by the cost that additional room can be to accommodate the increased traffic over the lines. The work will be commenced within a short time. About 150 feeder lines are now being put up in our territory, and a number of these will be rectly tributary to Portland." An interesting feature of the improve-

ments planned is the projected installa-tion of Pupin coils on all trunk lines of the system from Nogales, Ariz., on the Mexican border, to Northport, on the Canadian line. The coll was invented by Professor M. A. Pupin, of Columbia Unt. value lies in the fact that by its use sound will be carried a much greater distance and be delivered more distinctly than under existing conditions. Professor ducted with a view to the adaptability of the device to ocean telegraph cables, where a greater possible speed has long been desired. The field of value for the Pupin colls has outgrown the inventor's expectations, and they have proven as valuable for land lines as for ocean cables. "It will be possible," said Mr. Glass, "to talk over a continuous line from the Mexican line to British Columbia when the Pupin coffs have been installed. Under present conditions, alany telephone system in the world, it is any terephone system in the world, it is difficult to make telephonic conversation satisfactory at a distance in excess of 1000 miles. We have a continuous line of 2500 miles, and through connections can make a continuous line the entire length of United States possessions on the Pa. known that the Pacific Stales Telephone & Telegraph Company has more subscrib-ers, based on ratio of population, than any other system in the world. We have 114,000 patrons, which is equal to one for each 22 persons in the territory where we operate.

we operate.

Secretary F. W. Eaton left last night
for San Francisco, and Mr. Glass leaves
this morning for Sedttle, where he will inspect the office and inquire into desirable improvements in that territory. Will Issue New Stock.

According to the Financial Chronicle, of New York, the Pacific States Telephone & Telegraph Company proposes to issue \$1,000,000 of new stock at par, to present shareholders. January 1, 1902, there were \$9,979,700 of stock outstanding, the majority of which was owned by the American (Bell) Telephone & Telegraph Company.

Object to a Negro Orator. LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 13.-The selection

of Booker T. Washington as commence ment-day orator for the University of Ne braska next June was announced tonight by Chancellor Andrews. The invitation was sent to Mr. Washington by the faculty, and his acceptance was received four days ago. A number of members of the sentor class, which has a voice in the choice of an orator, announced their opposition to the selection of a negro, and protest at a meeting of the class called for tomorrow to discuss the matter.

Must Ratify Franchise Ordinances ing of the Council tonight, at which the voted that hereafter street franchise ordinances must be ratified by popular vote before they can become law

Nit! Cully, not wid me! Youse just go clear way back an' squat, Until I'm t'rough here. See?

tween the iron and hurtful rule of the Spaniard and the beneficient and helpful rule of the American."

Beet Sugar Needs Protection. Further along he said:

"Let Congress strike out boldly against the manufacturing industries which have ripened the gigantic trusts and which have brought and are bringing to their promoters princely individual wealth, but let Congress hesitate to strike down in its infancy an agricultural industry like that of the sugar beet. The sugar trust, the steel trust and certain other formidable combinations that might be mentioned are able to stand alone. The beet sugar industry is not. The former do not need rotection, the latter does."
Referring to the argument that the

United States was bound to accord to all nations the right to deal with the Filipinos on the same basis as that employed by Americans, Mitchell said: "An open door in the Orient is all well enough, but if the price of it is to be the

surrender of a principle of the right to exercise the very highest prerogatives attaching to us as an independent sovereign power, then that door had better be forever closed." He thought our capacity to hold our

share of the Oriental trade depends mainly upon our ability to control the great transportation lines. "Our merchant marine," he declared, "must be lifted in the carrying trade of the world, and we, as a Nation, must rise paramount and take our position as a commercial Nation in the front rank of those controlling the world's transportation."

When Mitchell concluded his speech, an effort was made by Lodge, in charge of

the pending bill, to reach an agreement on a time when a final vote upon all amendments and the measure itself should be taken. In the course of the brief dis-cussion of the matter it was developed that several Senators on the Democrati side of the chamber desired still to speak and that Spooner and Wellington also speak on the bill. Bowlins thought perhaps an agreement for a final vote next week might be made, but he did not commit the minority to such an agree-

A bill to regulate the practice in the United States Courts as to appeals and writs of error was passed. The Senate, then, at 4:30, went into ex ecutive session and soon afterward ad-

CAPTURED THIRTY BOLOMEN

Engagement With Lukbon's Rebel

MANILA, Feb. 13.-Captain William Swain, of the First Infantry, in an en-gagement with insurgents at Paranas, Sa-mar, recently captured 30 bolomen and four riflemen. There were no American casualties. The enemy's loss is not known. It has been learned that two hours before the fight, Lukban, the insurgent leader was with the natives engaged by Captain

this fund is to be at the disnosal of the Secretary of the Interior for use in examinations and surveys to ascertain the extent to which arid lands may be reable amount of water and the gauge flow of rivers. The other half of the fund is to be placed at the disposal of the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct investiga tions of irrigation laws and investigate methods by which water may be conserved, distributed and used. The measure also contains a feature adapting it to the legislation which various states have enacted or may enact relative to the formation of irrigation districts. It provides that where such districts have been organized and bonds voted to provide funds for the purpose of constructing irrigation works, public lands in such district shall be subject to taxation on like terms as other lands in the irrigation district for the purpose of paying principal and interest on said bonds and maintenance and operative charges. Irrigation projects in such irrigation districts will be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and when pronounced practicable and constructed, public lands within such district shall be subject only to a homestead entry of not exceeding 80 acres, final proof to be conditional on entire reclamation in addition to the requirements of the present homestead act. The object of this measure is to extend practical National aid | Five men were killed in the Quarter House to actual irrigators, rather than the inauguration of a system of Government con-Dissatisfied With the Administration Murmurings of discontent are heard

The Anglo-Japanese alliance was explained in Parliament. Page 3. quite frequently among Republicans who do not find as much graciousness and suavity at the White House as they did during McKinley's term. Particularly ob jectionable is the manner in which President Roosevelt refuses a request. It was always said of McKinley that he refused an appointment or some other request in a manner to make the applicant feel that he had really received a favor, while Roose velt rather bluntly says he will or will not do a thing, and thus settles it, without any sugar-coating for the Congressman and his constituent. It is acknowledged that McKinley would have brought about Cuban reciprocity with little or no friction, or at least without leaving any filfeeling, and would have applied patronage as a balm to the wounded feelings of thos who were compelled to surrender their personal convenience. Roosevelt is doing the same things that McKinley would have done, but it is Roosevelt's method and manner that anger Congressmen.

The Representatives have another caus

from sales of public lands. One half of tion of the Postoffice Department is beclaimed, location of reservoir sites, avail- istration, Congress. Senator Mitchell spoke on the Philippine tariff bill. Page 1. week. Page 1. The House passed the resolution for an amend-ment for the election of Senators by direct vote. Page 2. pany. Page 2. Teddy Roosevelt has recovered sufficiently for his father to return to Washington. Page 2.

of complaint. A decision has been reached

lieved to be due to the influence of the President and adds to the wrath of those Republican Representatives who are growing dissatistied with the Roosevelt admin-Mitchell's Philippine Speech.

Senator Mitchell's speech was listened to with considerable interest by those wao are following the Philippine debates. It Pupin's original experiments were conhave already made up their mind, but it will give some of the ultra-protectionists something to think about and it is posstble that there will be a considerable re-

(Concluded on Second Page.)

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S NEWS.

A vote on the tariff bill may be reached next Representative Tongue will introduce a new irrigation bill in the House today. Page 1.

orliss scored the Mackay-Bennett Cable Com-Domestic.

The commander of the Hohenzollern returned official calls at New York. Page 2. fight in Kentucky. Page 3. Universal suffrage papers were read at the woman's rights convention. Page 5.

London conferred the freedom of the city on Joseph Chamberlain, Page 3. Pacific Coast. leader Edward Boyce made a rich man by strike in his wife's mine. Page 4.

Continental views on the new agreement.

Company incorporated in California to develop Mindanao, P. L. Page 4. Big mining and irrigation project to be under-taken in Southern Oregon. Page 4.

Two ships chartered for Portland loading at lowest rate since 1897. Page 10. Bids for repairing French bark Asie opened yesterday. Page 10. nship Indravelli has been extin-

guished. Page 10.

Marine.

Overdue steamship Folmina is safe. Page 10. Portland and Vicinity. Telephone company will expend \$2,100,000 for improvements. Page 1.

Delayed fleet at mouth of river is moving again. Page 10.

Death of John Conner, a well-known Oregon Labor unions complain about Chamber of Com-merce Chinese resolution. Fage 8.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.-At a special meettransportation was considered, the Coun-