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"A FAIR FACE MAY PROVE A FOUL BARGAIN."
MARRY A PLAIN GIRL IF SHE USES
SAPOLIO
WHAT IS THE PIANOLA DOING?

SUGAR MEN BOLT

Cuban Fight to Be Carried to the Last Ditch.

FORTY-NINE MEMBERS PLEDGED

Michigan Delegation Stand Solidly With Sugar Men, Which Would Otherwise Have Disintegrated—President May Retire Miles.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Beet-sugar Republicans are confident today that their fight is not lost. Last night the Michigan delegation, 12 strong, decided to "stand pat," and that instantly solidified the sugar men's ranks. There had been danger that three members from Michigan would give in, and had they done so the beet-sugar forces would have disintegrated. Now, however, they say they are enlisted for another war, and it is evident that their belligerent attitude is causing the ways and means leaders some anxiety.

Following the announcement of the Michigan members, a poll was made of the House, with the result that 49 members were found who unreservedly pledged themselves to fight to the "last ditch," while there are probabilities that 15 others will join them, making 64 in all. Seven members from Wisconsin—Barney, Babcock, Eech, Minor, Brown, Dahle and Jenkins—are in this "last ditch" crowd; six from Minnesota, Eddy being absent; six from California; 12 from Michigan; two from Washington; one from Utah; two from Kansas, with the likelihood of two others; two from Nebraska; three from Illinois, with the likelihood of two others; two from Maine, with the likelihood of two others; four from West Virginia; probably two from Maryland; probably four from Ohio; two from New York, Driscoll and Ray, and probably from Iowa, Hepburn, Smith and Rumble.

The only uncertain men in the foregoing list are two of a possible four from Kansas; two of a possible five from Illinois; two of a possible four from Maine, four from Ohio, and three from Iowa. That these probable insurgents will "stick" is generally believed by House leaders on both sides.

The fight will be made on the floor when the House takes up the bill in committee of the whole. Probably Representative Sherman, of New York, will preside over the committee. Close watch will be kept on parliamentary matters, and all amendments will be offered in good faith by the beet-sugar forces. They declare that they will not resort to buncombe. Some of their amendments may be ruled out on a point of order, but some, they think, will stick.

Representative Morris, of Minnesota, will probably offer the first amendment, which will be to abolish the sugar differential. This will be a blow aimed straight at the sugar trust. Morris will hold that his amendment is germane, and, therefore, not subject to a point of order.

Representative McClellan, of New York, will offer an amendment putting sugar on the free list. This amendment will be in the interest of the sugar trust. It, too, will probably be held germane. Other amendments will follow in rapid order, and should the presiding officer rule against them there will not be the same disinclination to overrule him that would exist if the Speaker were in the chair.

The announcement of the beet-sugar people that they will not offer buncombe amendments means that nothing will be done to bring iron and steel, glass, wood pulp and other trust articles to the fore, unless there is clearly some way of doing so successfully. The main idea of the sugar forces is to convince the country that the sugar trust is entirely responsible for this activity in the interest of Cuban reciprocity, and that there is no legitimate or logical demand for it.

Roosevelt May Retire Miles.

The statement of General Miles before the Senate committee on military affairs has been the talk of the day in Washington. That he has disturbed the Administration and the officials of the War Department is stating it mildly. His action in severely criticizing his superiors, even official records, is regarded as insubordination. Miles' friends in the Senate are apt to stand by him, and they will make the most of any punishment the President may inflict. Others who know the situation thoroughly and deplore the misunderstandings which have occurred between the War Department and the General of the Army, say that it is the result of the system and conflict between the civil and military authorities, and, although having the title of head of the Army, Miles has been practically ignored. McKinley recognized Alger and Corbin as the men in the War Department whose advice he should take. Roosevelt has done the same with Root and Corbin, and Miles and his suggestions have, for the most part, been overruled.

If the President should take any extreme measures, such as retiring General Miles, which he has a perfect right to do under the law, as any officer reaching the age of 62 years can be retired by executive order, there is no doubt that a great deal of sympathy would be expressed for Miles, and Roosevelt's action in that event, as well as his action in the Schley case, would be severely condemned. The President, however, is not shaping his course with any view to winning favors for himself in the political world. He desires to have a good Administration, and he will not have his acts governed or circumscribed by their political effect, and consequently Miles may be retired, as Schley was, condemned, in the face of public sentiment. It is understood that a member of Congress said to the President today that it was very unfortunate that President McKinley had allowed a state of affairs to continue in the War Department that promised just such serious disputes and troubles. It is said that the many squabbles that have occurred between Miles and Alger, and afterwards between Miles and

Root, ought to have been investigated and some one disciplined.

It appears that Miles has taken the popular side in Congress to the extent of his opposition to Secretary Root's general staff bill, the bill which he criticized yesterday. In fact, there is a decided sentiment in favor of allowing the present Army law to receive a thorough trial before there are any more innovations.

The Democratic opposition to the bill for the protection of the President has been regarded by the Republicans as so much political capital for themselves, especially as many of the leading Democrats did not sympathize with the Constitutional hair-splitters of the South, who opposed the bill because their "Conscience" would not allow them to interfere with a state's rights to punish any person committing an offense within the state. The Republicans regard the legislation as a response to the desire of the people that the more drastic measures are necessary to prevent any more assassinations. The Democratic Senators, who were not of the same opinion as their colleagues, who voted against the bill, were very much disgusted at those who

SELLS TO HARRIMAN

Rock Island Road Will Not Come to Coast.

MEANS GREAT CHANGE IN WEST

Deal Places Harriman and Santa Fe in Absolute Control of Western and Southwestern Situation From Missouri to Pacific.

CHICAGO, March 21.—In well-informed railway circles today, it was asserted with considerable positiveness that the

to custom, the joint conference of Iowa miners and operators will hold a special meeting Saturday, at which the joint scale committee will meet with the entire delegate body and an especial effort will be made to effect an agreement. While minor details are being rapidly adjusted, both sides apparently recognize that each discussion on the spot-firing question operates to separate them more widely than ever, and each side has begun to estimate the effect of the prospective strike. In case of a strike, work will probably be suspended at practically all the mines in the state.

JUBILEE OF PYTHIANS.

Thousands of Visiting Knights Linger in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Although their jubilee was at an end, thousands of visiting Knights of Pythias spent today in Chicago. Various visiting lodges became guests of the different Chicago lodges at banquets, balls and other entertainments. The last of the visitors will leave for their homes tomorrow.

The jubilee was declared to be by far the most successful in point of attendance ever held by the organization. There were

BIG LOSS IN WHEAT

Half Million Acres Wiped Out by Frosts.

DAMAGE WILL REACH \$2,000,000

Theoretical Shortage of 3,000,000 Bushels in Pacific Northwest Crop Is Result of Cold Wave—New Acreage Offsets Loss.

Half a million acres of winter wheat have been removed in Oregon, Washington and Idaho, the result of the February frosts which came down with killing effect on a number of unprotected localities in the three states. Umatilla County alone was damaged to the extent of 300,000 acres. Walla Walla County was still harder hit. Eureka Flat, which produces more big crops than any other section in Washington, was practically all reseeded, and there is a big winter wheat district in the Palouse that will this year be planted in spring grain after the fall wheat was wiped out entirely or left in such straggling patches that it was drilled over and re-sown. Conflicting reports have been coming in from the wheat districts since the cold weather nearly two months ago, but it was not until the past few days of warmer weather that the full extent of the damage was learned, and some fields which had apparently come through the winter all right are now being reseeded.

In Oregon the greater part of the damage is confined to Umatilla County, but some of the exposed patches in Morrow County were also touched sufficiently to demand reseeded of the whole or a part of the affected farms. Between Umatilla County and Eureka Flat, the damage runs in places as high as 75 per cent. Over toward Dayton the damage is lighter, and as there is very little winter wheat in that vicinity, the effect will not be felt. The cold wave swept across Snake River and killed a lot of wheat on the new acreage around Washtucna, then hit the high spots again in the vicinity of Ritzville. In the heart of the Palouse around Colfax, Garfield and St. John entire fields were wiped out, and the per cent of damage throughout that section was very high. It struck the Idaho line south of Moscow, but the effect was milder, the damage around Genesee being only about 30 per cent. The Big Bend escaped the frost, except in isolated cases, and the damage in that territory from this cause is inconsequential.

The exact effect of this extensive damage cannot be determined until harvest. With a favorable spring wheat season the yield on the reseeded ground may be pulled up to nearly the same figures as would have been returned from the winter crop. Conservative men, however, estimate that under the best circumstances it would not be safe to figure on within five bushels per acre of the yield that would have been secured from winter wheat. If this ratio of loss should hold for the entire tract reseeded, there will be a theoretical shortage of 2,500,000 bushels of wheat. To this must be added 500,000 bushels of actual wheat used for reseeded, making a total of 3,000,000 bushels of wheat lost by the severity of the weather in February. At present prices this would represent a loss of approximately \$2,000,000. With conditions similar to those of last season from now on, the loss will still be as much wheat in the Pacific Northwest as there was last year. This is due to the fact that there is quite a material increase in the acreage, there being more new land under cultivation for both winter and spring wheat than ever before.

From the Big Bend, which turned off a wonderful crop last year, come reports that there is a decided lack of moisture, and that the condition of the crop is by no means so good as it was a year ago, and it is feared that the lack of moisture cannot be made up in time to do much good in pulling the crop up to the proportions of a year ago. In the Big Bend country there is more new acreage than in any other section, and it is on this new acreage that the deficit is depending for a stand-off for the poor yield which now seems inevitable. The reseeded land in Umatilla and Walla Walla Counties has not been done up very favorably, and the deficit is immediately after the drills stirred up the ground a dry wind swept over the country and absorbed considerable moisture, leaving the ground so dry that the wheat was very slow in germinating, and will not have a very good start. The situation as compared with the past few years might be summarized as follows:

A larger acreage of spring and winter wheat combined than ever before. A very small acreage of winter wheat in first-class condition, and a very large acreage of spring wheat in hardly as good condition as that of a year ago.

Union County, which lost more heavily than any other section last season, is now in fine condition, the crop never looking better, and similar reports are received from Sherman and Wasco Counties. Fortunately for Portland, there is more of the damaged territory tributary to Puget Sound than to Portland, and even the Puget Sound cities will not suffer much if any loss of business if there is a favorable spring wheat weather, for they have a very large area of new wheat land in their territory.

FATE OF DANISH TREATY

Opposition Brings About Another Delay.

COPENHAGEN, March 21.—The fate of the Danish West Indies treaty, according to the statement made by a prominent member of the Landsting (the upper house), in an interview today, now depends on the attitude of the Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Deuntztor, who, if firmly opposed to the treaty, even the Puget Sound cities will not suffer much if any loss of business if there is a favorable spring wheat weather, for they have a very large area of new wheat land in their territory.

A bluebook, which is in course of preparation, contains the latest reports from the islands. All the negroes favor their sale. They hope that it will result in their being granted the elective franchise, and that higher wages will follow.

Piners for ex-Presidents.
NEW YORK, March 21.—In a letter addressed to John Bigelow, published in the Tribune today, Charles Francis Adams, of Boston, indorses at length the recently discussed proposition for a Constitutional amendment to utilize the services of ex-Presidents of the United States by making them Senators-at-large for life.



Harriman interests had secured control of the Rock Island by a purchase of the Moore, Leeds and Reid holdings. The report came from sources which leave no doubt that great changes will take place in the Western railway world within 90 days. It is said that after having parted with their Rock Island holdings at a profit of nearly \$50 a share, the Moores' began acquiring Northwest iron stock with a view of acquiring control and later selling at a profit, as they are credited with having done with the Rock Island.

There is no one in Chicago connected with either the Rock Island or Harriman interests who is in a position to confirm or deny the rumor, which has received wide credit. Color is lent to the rumor though by the fact that announcement is about to be made that the Rock Island and the Southern Pacific have entered into a long-time agreement whereby the former will be able to operate solid trains between Chicago and Los Angeles by way of El Paso. The agreement provides that the Southern Pacific crews and engines shall be used from El Paso. This announcement precludes the possibility of the Rock Island extending its lines from El Paso to the Pacific Coast, which it was certainly contemplating doing, and removes from the Southwest field a dangerous competitor.

Whatever truth there is in the story of the purchase, it is conceded that the Rock Island fits in nicely with the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific properties, and would enable the Harriman and the Santa Fe interests to continue in absolute control of the Western and the Southwestern situation from the Missouri River to the Coast. Furthermore, it would give the Harriman interests an ideal winter route to California, and an ideal Summer route, and enable them to control absolutely the routing of all transcontinental freight by a continuation of the present agreement with the Santa Fe. The latter line would not be hurt by the acquisition of the road by the Harriman people, as the Rock Island out of the Harriman fold is a greater menace to the Santa Fe than it would be in the fold.

The Moores have been credited with holding \$2,000,000 worth of Rock Island stock, which is said to have cost them on an average of \$35. According to the rumor of the sale, they are credited with having realized between \$8,000,000 and \$10,000,000 on their purchase. The Reid and Leeds interests, which, together with the Moores' stock gave control of the road, are said to have been also sold to the Harriman interests.

The Prospect in Iowa.
DES MOINES, Ia., March 21.—Contrary

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S NEWS.

- Congress.**
The House passed the river and harbor bill. Page 2.
The Senate passed the war revenue repeal bill. Page 2.
The bill for the protection of the President passed the Senate. Page 2.
- Foreign.**
Alfred Stead says Hawaii was ruined by annexation. Page 3.
A revolution has broken out in Albania. Page 2.
British tobaccoists indorse the American company's plan. Page 3.
Remarkable performance in the French Chamber of Deputies. Page 3.
- Domestic.**
Beet-sugar men decide to carry Cuban fight to the last ditch. Page 1.
Harriman buys Rock Island Railroad, which means it will not be extended West. Page 1.
It is believed that President Roosevelt will retire General Miles. Page 5.
- Sport.**
Al Neill knocked out Rube Ferns in the twelfth round at Oakland. Page 3.
Gus Rubin defeated Peter Maher at Philadelphia. Page 3.
Ernie got the decision over Gardner at the end of six rounds at Chicago. Page 2.
- Pacific Coast.**
C. A. Johns, of Baker City, formally announces his candidacy for Governor. Page 4.
Washington Supreme Court declares law for assessment of drainage improvements unconstitutional. Page 4.
Colon of Swedes will locate in Klamath County, Oregon. Page 4.
Two men caught by wild car at Washington mine, and meet terrible death. Page 4.
- Commercial and Marine.**
Local Butchers' Association fixes a wholesale price for veal and pork. Page 13.
Wheat markets again showing weakness. Page 13.
Ninth March wheat cargo finished yesterday. Page 13.
Schooner Wins and Wing makes a long trip to the Shuslaw. Page 13.
German bark Barnetk given very quick dispatch. Page 13.
Another day of depression in Eastern grain markets. Page 13.
Dealings in New York stock market were highly professional. Page 13.
- Portland and Vicinity.**
Half million acres of winter wheat damaged by frosts. Page 1.
Lewis and Clark committees organize for renewed campaign. Page 10.
Portland baseball team is completed. Page 11.
Portland may get guns from Fort Sumter. Page 12.
Many homesteaders arrive on delayed trains. Page 11.
Portland High School basket-ball girls defeat Seattle, 20-6. Page 11.