

Morning Oregonian.

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PORTLAND, OREGON, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1902.

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American Plan . . . \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75
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With a large and complete line of up-to-date footwear, latest lasts and best material only used.

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SEEDS
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SWEET PEAS
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Yesterday started SPRING SUIT selling in earnest. We took 39 measures for those \$30.00 and \$40.00 Spring Suits that we are making to order this week at . . .

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It is a common expression of patients whose aching teeth have just been removed by Wise Bros.' PAINLESS METHOD. Wise Bros. extract teeth ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN; no sloughing of the gums; no bad after-effects.

WISE BROS.
208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213 FAILING BUILDING
Cor. Third and Washington Sts.
Both Phones: Or. South 2281; Col. 388. Open evenings till 9; Sundays from 9 to 12

"GOOD WIVES GROW FAIR IN THE LIGHT OF THEIR WORKS," ESPECIALLY IF THEY USE

SAPOLIO

The Pianola

An instrument by means of which it is for the first time possible to play a piano with YOUR OWN EXPRESSION.

A few can touch the magic string. And noisy Fame is proud to win them; But die with all their music in them. To such—and their name is legion—the Pianola must seem nothing less than an instrument of enchantment.

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NOT IN A HURRY

Senate Will Not Force Ship Subsidy on House.

HOPE OF GETTING MORE VOTES

Has No Desire to Split the Lower Branch by Holding Up Canal and Harbors Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—An attempt has been made to show that the feeling between the Senate and House is very much strained because the House has not passed certain Senate bills. This is true to some extent, but the allegation is also made that the Senate intends to hold up the canal bill and the river and harbor bill until the House passes the ship subsidy bill. This is absurd. The Senate committee is working as hard as it can on the river and harbor bill, and will report and pass it as soon as possible. If the canal bill is defeated it will be because the opposition is strong enough to postpone it without regard to the subsidy bill. The fact is the Republican managers realize that it would be doubtful policy to attempt to pass the subsidy bill in the House now, and that even if it is favorably reported it would necessarily go over to the short session, when it is sure of more votes than at present.

REQUEST IS DENIED.

No Forest Reserve for Oregon City's Water Supply.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—At the request of the Water Commissioners of Oregon City, Senator Mitchell asked the General Land Office to set aside a tract of 55 sections, constituting the watershed of the south fork of the Clackamas River, as a reserve for the protection of the water supply of that city. After making a thorough examination into the matter, Commissioner Hermann has advised the Senator that it is not practicable.

Twenty-four of the sections in question are now included in the Cascade forest reserve, while the remaining lands belong largely to the Northern Pacific or the Oregon & California Railroad Companies, and the department contends that it has no authority, under existing laws, to create reserves of other than public lands. Furthermore, the policy in establishing forest reserves has been to create as little disturbance as possible. To create a reserve such as requested would be to offer these two companies and several settlers an opportunity of relinquishing their present holdings and perhaps securing much more valuable public lands elsewhere. For these reasons, the request has been denied.

Against Railroad Merger.
Attorney-General Stratton, of Washington, arrived here this morning, and on Monday next will ask the Supreme Court for leave to file a complaint against the Northern Pacific-Great Northern merger. He thinks he will be allowed to make an oral argument on that day. Mr. Stratton leaves for home as soon as the argument is made, as the court may take some time for consideration before ruling as to whether or not it has jurisdiction. Should a favorable decision be handed down, as he expects, in view of the fact that he is presenting different ground than did the Attorney-General for Minnesota, it will then be some months before evidence can be taken and final argument of the case can be heard, as the company will be given time to file its reply.

Sympathy With Miles.
To a small extent, the sympathy with Miles has something to do with the defeat of Crozier in the Senate military committee. Miles has some friends on the committee who think he has been rather badly treated by the Administration, and that sympathy helped in the fight against Crozier. The principal reason given for refusing to confirm Crozier is that he is an inventor of ordnance material, but this is a notice to officers of the Army that they must not invent and patent articles for warfare if they want high positions. Crozier is no more of an inventor than was Buffington, his predecessor, so that the real reason is that he is too young a man, in the judgment of the committee, for such a responsible position. Both the President and Secretary of War are very much annoyed at the action of the committee, as it may mean that intended reforms in the Army by selecting young men for high rank will not be approved by the Senate.

Sad Case of Jones.
There was a sad homecoming in the Senate today when Jones of Arkansas appeared. He is very much dejected at his defeat, and even the regrets expressed by his colleagues on both sides could not drown his sorrow. It has already been determined by the younger Democratic element of the Senate that Gorman is to step into Jones' shoes as soon as the Maryland man enters the Senate. He will be made chairman of the Democratic caucus, and probably be given a place on the finance committee, as the Democratic party of the Senate hopes to rehabilitate itself under his leadership. The Democratic Senators privately express very little regret, as they think the loss of Jones will be rather beneficial to the party.

The Washington Post today says: "The Hon. James K. Jones has shown that he does not differentiate in the management of campaigns. He did as well by himself as he did by Mr. Bryan."

Hermann and Tongue Make Lectures.
Land Commissioner Hermann and Representative Tongue today addressed the convention of the Interstate Good Roads Association, at Charlottesville, Va.

FAVORED BY ROOSEVELT.

Plan to Transfer Forest Reserves to Agricultural Department.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Chairman Lacey, of the House public lands committee, had a conference with the President this morning regarding his bill to transfer the management and control of forest reserves

from the Interior to the Agricultural Department, and to create and maintain game preserves in the public land states. The President expressed a deep desire to have the bill enacted. Mr. Lacey later had a conference with Speaker Henderson, who promised to allow the bill to come up next Monday. Mr. Lacey will then endeavor to get the bill through about as reported, although he says an attempt will be made to strike out the transfer provision. If the bill cannot pass as a whole, he favors passing the game preserve provision to which there is no objection.

DANISH INDIES TREATY.

Exciting Debate in the Upper House at Copenhagen.

COPENHAGEN, April 4.—There was an exciting debate on the Danish West Indies treaty in the executive session of the Landthing today. The opposition members violently attacked the treaty, and piled the Foreign Minister, Dr. Deuntz, with numerous questions, to which he replied firmly and clearly. There is great public interest in the question, and the agitation and excitement are intense. Both sides are confident of success. A strong effort is being made to identify the members of

the Landthing who are suspected of furnishing information to Congressman Richardson. So far it has not been successful.

Taking Advantage of Treaty.
WASHINGTON, April 4.—Complaints are coming in to the Treasury Department that large quantities of merchandise, particularly rice, are being brought into the Danish West Indies in the owners' expectation of being able to ship it into the United States after the ratification of the treaty of cession free of duty.

WILL REST AT ARLINGTON

General Rosecrans' Remains Will Be Taken East From Los Angeles.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Society of the Army of the Cumberland, at its annual meeting, decided to transfer the remains of General Rosecrans from Los Angeles, Cal., to Arlington for burial. The ceremonies connected with this military funeral will take place on or about May 12 at the pavilion in the Arlington grounds. President Roosevelt has agreed to be present, the prominent officers of the Army will attend, and the troops available about Washington will form part of the funeral cortege. Both houses of Congress will be represented by committees, and it is expected that the Speaker of the House and General Grosvonts, both of whom served under General Rosecrans, in behalf of the House of Representatives, and Senator Foraker, who also served under him, representing the Senate, will make brief addresses.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S NEWS.

Congress.

Mitchell made the opening speech in the Senate on the Chinese exclusion bill. Page 1.

The House also began consideration of the bill. Page 2.

The House calls for Hear's report on the British military camp in Louisiana. Page 2.

General.

The bulk of Rhodes' fortune is left to education. Page 1.

The Minnesota merger suit was begun at St. Paul. Page 2.

Botha's force is advancing toward the Natal frontier. Page 3.

Clyde Fell confesses to killing old man Collins, at Salt Lake. Page 11.

Pacific Coast.

New textbooks in Oregon schools are satisfactory. Page 4.

Discord in ranks of Clackamas Democrats. Page 4.

No glow to robbers of Castle Rock, Wash., postoffice. Page 10.

Marine.

Twenty million feet of lumber shipped by sea from Portland since January 1. Page 12.

Steamship Indrapura found a good depth of water on the bar. Page 12.

British ship Muscatier to load at Antwerp for Portland. Page 12.

British shipowners alarmed over French competition. Page 12.

Portland and Vicinity.

Socialists name a city and county ticket. Page 10.

Democrats arranging terms of fusion with Simon men. Page 8.

Park Commission contemplates extensive landscape improvements. Page 8.

Railroads discriminate against Northwest in lumber rates. Page 10.

THE EXCLUSION BILL

Senator Mitchell Makes the Opening Speech.

ELABORATE ANALYSIS OF IT

Constructed on the Basis of Existing Law—Provisions Draught, but More Liberal Than Geary Law.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Senate today began consideration of the Chinese exclusion bill, Mitchell (Rep. Or.) making the opening speech. He pointed out forcefully the necessity for the exclusion of

Chinese laborers, and carefully and elaborately analyzed the bill. He said that it had been constructed on the basis of existing law, in the light of experience and of the decisions of the courts. While its provisions were drastic, he said, it was in some respects more liberal than the Geary law.

The Proceedings.
When Jones appeared on the floor of the Senate today, after a protracted absence, during which he passed through a warm and unkindly reception by Senators on both sides of the chamber.

The Senate, at the conclusion of routine business, proceeded to the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill. At 2 o'clock the Indian bill, not having been completed, the unfinished business—the Chinese exclusion bill—was taken up for consideration.

Mitchell addressed the Senate in support of the measure. His speech had been carefully prepared and was given close attention by Senators. Mitchell, in beginning, said that the policy of Chinese exclusion had become one of the great policies of this country, acquiesced in by all political parties and as firmly fixed as the Monroe doctrine. It is a policy based upon the general welfare, upon the principle of protection to American labor, and upon the doctrine of protection against noxious infection of the institution which constitutes American civilization. The basic principles of the pending bill were embodied in existing legislation, and such additions as have been proposed were approved by experience and were in accord with the decisions of the courts.

The framers of the measure had endeavored to make it as effective as possible as a restrictive measure, while keeping steadily in view all necessary means of protection against fraud. An effort has been made to liberalize those provisions relating to the admission of Chinese to this country of Chinese persons. The aim of the framers was carefully to avoid anything which might give just cause for offense to the Chinese Empire, and to an extent, at least, it was a more liberal measure, so far as the exempted class were concerned, than that which is now on the statute books.

Analysis of the Measure.
Mitchell then entered on an extended analysis of the proposed measure, making his explanation of its provisions in the light of the decisions of the highest courts relating to Chinese exclusion which have been delivered since the enactment of the Geary act. The theory on which the measure was constructed, he said, is not that all Chinese persons who are not prohibited may enter this country; but upon the contrary, the legislation proceeds upon the theory that "only those are allowed to enter who are especially allowed." Therefore, every Chinese person shall be deemed a laborer, within the meaning of the bill, who is not an official, a teacher, a student, a merchant or a traveler for pleasure.

Referring to the regulations in the measure for the prevention of fraud, Mitchell said that no one could successfully question the authority of Congress to establish and enforce all necessary rules which would operate as statutory safeguards against fraud, and which would test properly the good faith of Chinese persons claiming to belong to one or another

of the exempted classes. He held that this Government never would barter away its inalienable right to inhibit the coming to this country of any class of people from any country on earth, if in the judgment of Congress such persons should be objectionable.

Mitchell expressed the belief that the constitutionality of the proposed measure could not be challenged successfully. "It is in line," said he, "with the overwhelming sentiment of this country. It is not, when viewed from the proper standpoint, in conflict with any existing treaty stipulations between the United States and China. Even if it were this could be urged only as a policy objection, and not one that for a moment would go to any least of power in Congress, under the Constitution, to enact a law. It is legislation not only in line with public sentiment of this country, but also with the established policy of this Government."

He pointed out that China had assented to the policy of exclusion, and had not regarded such a policy on the part of the United States as hostile to the Empire of China.

Further along, Mitchell said the proposed legislation "is but another grand step forward by this republic in the majestic and progressive march of true Americanism, which looks to protection of American labor and to the preservation of purity and perpetuity of American institutions. It is a grand step in the direction

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LEFT TO EDUCATION

Cecil Rhodes' Fortune Will Found Many Scholarships.

ALL ARE TO BE AT OXFORD

Ten Million Dollars Laid Aside for Anglo-Americans—W. T. Stead's Opinion of the Financier's Last Testament.

LONDON, April 4.—The will of Cecil Rhodes provides for the establishment of colonial scholarships as previously announced and two American scholarships to each of the present states and territories of the United States. The will of Mr. Rhodes also provides for five scholarships for students of German birth at Oxford, to be nominated by Emperor William, and commenting on the bequest Mr. Rhodes, in a codicil telegraphed from South Africa, said:

"For a good understanding between England, Germany and the United States will secure the peace of the world, and educational relations form the strongest tie."

The Rhodes scholarships, American, colonial and German, are at Oxford.

Mr. Rhodes' will is a remarkable and voluminous document of more than 3500 words. Even this is not the entire will, as the executors only gave out the portions which they consider to be of public interest. It was executed in 1899. There is a codicil attached on the day of the deceased's last departure from England, and another codicil from Cape Town, which leaves \$100,000 yearly to keep up the spot in the Matopos Hills where his remains are to be buried.

Mr. Rhodes explicitly says he is to be buried in an aperture cut in the solid rock, surmounted by a brass tablet bearing the words: "Here lie the remains of Cecil John Rhodes." No one else is to be buried there who has not deserved well of his country.

Mr. Rhodes bequeaths all his landed property near Bulwerio and Salisbury, both in Matabeleland, to trustees, whom he directs to cultivate the land for the instruction of the people of Rhodesia. His celebrated country place at Groot-schuur, not far from Cape Town, Mr. Rhodes leaves as a residence for the "Prime Minister of the Federal Government of South Africa," with \$100,000 yearly for its maintenance.

Mr. Rhodes divides the \$100,000 bequeathed to Oriel College into several funds, indicating concretely how he wished them to be applied, and adds this characteristic sentence:

"And, finally, as college authorities live secluded from the world, and so are like children as to commercial matters, I would advise them to consult my trustees regarding the investment of these various funds, as they would receive great help and assistance from such advice."

Regarding the American scholarships, Mr. Rhodes said:

"Whereas I desire to encourage and foster an appreciation of the advantages which I implicitly believe will result from union of the English-speaking peoples throughout the world, and to encourage in the students from the United States who will benefit by those scholarships an attachment to the United States, which they have sprung, but without, I hope, withdrawing them or their sympathies from the land of their adoption or birth."

The will provides that the executors may at their discretion delay establishing any territorial scholarship until such time as they may think fit, but it provides also that the territorial scholarships, once established, shall not lapse upon the admission of the territory to statehood. Another provision is that no student shall be qualified or disqualified for election to a scholarship on account of religious opinion.

Mr. Rhodes desires that the students should not patronize any particular college, but distribute themselves throughout the university. The trustees are allowed to suspend or remove any scholar at their discretion. Mr. Rhodes expresses the hope that the trustees will arrange graduates who are able to attend, and invite thereto as guests "persons who have shown sympathy with the views expressed by me in my will."

In a codicil to his will, Cecil Rhodes settles the Dalham Hall estate on his brother, Colonel Francis William Rhodes and his male heirs, with the remainder to his brother, Ernest Frederick Rhodes and his male heirs. In a clause referring to this settlement, Mr. Rhodes expresses his objection to the expectation that he was developing into a "foetus," and says that the essence of a proper life is that every man should have a definite occupation during a substantial period of his career. In the disposition of the Dalham estate he is providing that the successor to the estate must have been 10 years in business or in a profession other than the army, or in the case of an infant heir, he must enter business and remain there for 10 years; otherwise the entail will terminate. The will guards strictly against encumbering the estate.

The will provides for five German scholarships in each of the first three years after his death, or a total of 15 scholarships. There is some doubt as to the precise wording of the codicil, as only the tenor of it was cabled from South Africa. W. T. Stead wrote the following for the Associated Press:

"The will of Cecil Rhodes is in every respect worthy of its author. With the exception of some family estates in this country, the whole of which is left to his own relatives, Mr. Rhodes has dedicated his wealth in diamonds and gold mines to public uses. His disposition is dictated by what was ever the dominating principle of his life.

"What renders this will of exceptional interest to Americans is the fact that it reveals for the first time under his hand and seal that he was no mere British imperialist, but that he was essentially a citizen of the United States, of the English-speaking world. In other words, his will proves how accurately I interpreted his sentiments when I declared, on the strength of many intimate and confidential conversations, that he recognized as his common fatherland the great English-speaking community, which includes both the United States and the British Empire within its ample frontiers.

"Mr. Rhodes' first will was made in September, 1877, when he was a young man of 24. At that time he was only beginning to amass the wealth which before he died had made him a multimillionaire, not in dollars, but in pounds sterling. His last will was dated January 1, 1899. But the two documents were essentially alike in sentiment. They both embody in express terms what was ever the master thought of this master mind—

(Concluded on Third Page.)