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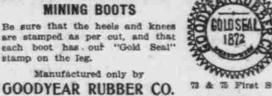
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The Indian appropriation bill was sent to

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Conference Over Cuban Bill. Couldn't Keep His Money, WASHINGTON, April 7 .- Representa-CHICAGO, April 7 .- Henry V. Lucas tive Hay, of Virginia, chairman of the was one of the 164 bankrupts for whom Democratic House caucus, today issued a call for a conference for Democratic memthe United States District Court today wiped out \$40,000 in debts. The schedule bers on the subject of Cuban reciprocity filed by the petitioner contained no assets and showed that in 1882 Mr. Lucas fell at 8 o'clock tomorrow night. The call fol-lowed a petition, signed by more than 25 heir to \$2,000,000 as his portion of an \$8,000,000 estate left by his father. Twen-ty years ago Judge Lucas, the petition-Democratic members, requesting the con-ference. The move caused agitation on both sides. In connection with the opener's father, was reckoned the wealthlest ing of the debate on the Cuban bill it man west of the Alieghenies. He was a money king in St. Louis, where a street was thought to introduce a new element of doubt as to the final vote on that is named in his honor. Among other ven-The movement for a contures, the son is said to have lost \$300,000 by the failure of a barge line which he started between St. Louis and New Orference was understood to have been begun by those opposed to the bill, with a view to concentrating the minority in opleans, Mr. Lucas' fortune slipped rapidly from his possession and he came to position. It was conceded by the sup-porters of the Payne bill that a combina-Chicago to work for a living. tion between the minority and the Republicans who oppose reciprocity would make the final issue doubtful. Representative Watson, of Indiana, who is acting as the Republican "whip" on the Cuban bill, expressed confidence that the bill

MADRID, April 7.—The bark Rivere Guadana has been wrecked near the mouth of the Guadana River. Twelve of

her crew were drowned.

BILL PASSES HOUSE

Anti-Chinese Measure Made More Drastic.

NOW INCLUDES MIXED BLOODS

No Chinese Sailors to Be Employed on American Ships-Applies to All Possessions of the United States.

The House of Representatives yesterday passed the Mitchell-Kahn Chinese exclusion bill, after amending it so as to make it more drastic. As passed it re-enacts present exclusion; extending the provisions to include all persons of mixed Chinese blood, and prohibiting employment of Chinese sailors on American ships. It is made to apply to all United States possessions.

WASHINGTON, April 7.- The House to day passed the Chinese exclusion bill, after incorporating in it several amendments which increased the drastic character of the measure. The principal one not only excludes Chinese by birth and descent, but all Chinese of mixed blood, The chief struggle was over an amendment to prohibit the employment of Chi nese saflors on American ships. An amendment covering this proposal was ruled out on a point of order, but subse quently was modified to evade the ruling ind was adopted, 100 to 74.

As passed the bill practically re-enacts all the existing exclusion laws, and incorporates with them the existing treaty It extends these exclusion laws to the Philippines and the other possessions of the United States, and forbids Chinese labor in our colonial possessions coming into this country. The Philippine Commission, by the terms of the bill, is directed to adopt proper measures for the enforcement of the provisions of the bill n the Philippines.

The conference report on the war reve oue tax repeal bill was adopted, and the bill sent to the White House.

Late in the afternoon Fowler (N. J.) noved to pass under suspension of the rules the Senate bill to extend the charters of National banks for 20 years. The Democrats were taken completely by surprise. As it was after the usual hour for adjournment, the attendance was slim. The Democrats attempted to fill-buster, but a roll of the House finsity secured a quorum and the bill was passed. Debate on Chinese Bill.

Immediately after the reading of the journal the House today proceeded with the consideration of the Chinese exclusion bill, which was read for amendment unde

the five-minute rule.

Kleburg (Tex.) said that much as he would like to vote for the bill, he could do so until the provision prohibiting the coming to the United States of Chinese born in Hawali or the Philippines since their acquisition was stricken out. The Supreme Court had decided in the Wong Kim Ark once that Chinese born in this country were American citizens. He thought that the decision fixed the status of future children in our insular posses sions, and unless the provision went out he would be forced to vote against the

Nappen (Mass.) moved to strike the provision from the bill. Hitt said he shared to a certain extent in the views of Kieburg, but thought the provision should remain in the bill in order that the question raised might be passed upon in the courts. Nappen's motion was lost, Two amendments were made without di-vision, one by Clark of Missouri to amend the definition of "teacher" under the privileged classes, so as to require that for two years before admission the teacher should have been engaged in "teaching the higher branches," and another by Coombs of California to provide that Chinese students shall leave the country immediately pon completion of their course of study. The amendments designed to perfect the language of the bill, which had been agreed upon by the committee and the California delegation, were adopted. Clark (Dem. Mo.) offered an amendment prohib iting the employment of Chinese laborers on American ships, as follows:

And it shall be unlawful for any vessel hold ing an American register to have or to employ in its crew any Chinese person, not entitled to admission into the United States or into the portion of the territory of the United States to which the vessel plies, and any violation of this provision shall be punishable by a fine not ng \$2000.

Clark made a strong plea for the amend-ment, deciaring that the purpose of the exclusion bill was to protect American labor. His amendment, he said, was to pro-tect American sailors. The amendment was subsequently broadened to provide for the temporary employment of Chinese sail-ors where a vessel in distress has lost part

of her crew. Against the modified amendment, Per-kins (N. Y.) raised the point of or. der that it was not germane, and Moody (Rep. Mass.) sautained the point, but in the course of his ruling, indicated how the amendment might be made germane. Thereupon Kahn (Rep. Cal.), modified the amendment to make it conform to the ruling of the chair, his nodlfied amendent providing that it should be unlawful for an American ship for a voyage terminating at an American port

loy Chinese sallors. Hitt vigorously opposed the amendment, He declared that such a provision would drive the American ships on the Pacific

Clark served notice that if the provision was defeated he would offer it as an amendment to the ship subsidy bill. War Revenue Repeal.

At this point the committee arose to per-mit Payne, the majority leader, to call up the conference report on the war reve-nue repeal bill. Richardson, the Demo-cratic leader, explained why he declined to sign the report. He said the Democrats did not believe that all the war revenue taxes should be repealed and taxes on the necessaries of life remain. For instance, he said, he favored the Senate amend-ment which would have allowed the tax on bucket shops to remain, but which the conference disagreed to. Payne, in reply, said he had opposed the Senate amendment because he did not believe in taxing the small gamblers and allowing the big ones to go scot free. "Besides," said 'we promised the people that we would remove every vestige of the war taxes, and we want to keep our promise." The report was adopted without division

nent to the exclusion act was then re-Cannon agreed with Hitt that the adoption of this provision would force American ships to sail under foreign register,

The amendment was adopted on a vote by tellers, 190 to 74.

On motion of Clark of Missouri an amendment was adopted adding to the bill's definition of Chinese those of mixed Chinese blood. Clark announced that as the main features of the minority bill had been placed upon the majority bill, and in that way had made it more drastic than the original majority. Republicans Would Make It Currency Reform.

the original majority bill, he would not ask a vote upon the substitute. As amended the bill was then passed FOWLER BILL MAY LEAD TO IT

Fowler asked unanimous consent for he consideration of the bill to ex-Measure May Be Put Off Until After tend the charters of National banks for 20 years. Smith of Kentucky objected, Election, in Order to Hold Gold-Standard Forces Closely whereupon Fowler moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill. Twenty minutes' debate was allowed on a side. The debate was brief, the Democrats having been taken completely by surprise. Fowler explained that there were 650 National banks with a capital of \$123,753,300, whose character would be extended by the bill. Together.

WASHINGTON, April 7.- There is ters would be extended by the bill. Ball of Texas briefly protested against the pro-posed legislation. The bill was passed, possibility that the Fowler currency bill may be made a party issue in the present ayes 117, noes 48, not present 18, a call for campaign. This is especially true if it

PART AUTHOR OF CHINESE EXCLUSION BILL, WHICH HAS PASSED THE HOUSE.



HOTEL EXTENDED REPRESENTATIVE KAHN, OF CALIFORNIA.

At 5:55 P. M. the House adjourned,

CALLED FOR THE LETTER. Culberson Wants to Know How Phil-

ippine Governor Criticised. WASHINGTON, April 7.-The hearings by the Senate committee on the Philip-pines on the situation in the Philippine Archipelago were resumed today, with Major-General Arthur MacArthur stand, but before he had begun his testimony Senator Culberson, one of the Dem-ocratic members of the committee, took eccasion to call attention to the omission ort of the Civil Governor of one

of the report of the Civil Governor of on of the Philippine provinces from the rec ord of Governor Taft's testimony. is the peport referred to in the corresponence between General Miles and Secretary Root, of which the Secretary said: The reference in the memorandum is to the letter of Governor Taft to the Sec-retary of War, dated February 2, 1991 transmitting for the purpose of an investigation of the military authorities a re port by the Civil Governor of the Prov ince of Tayabas, containing in general terms and without specifications or names

serious charges against the conduct of the

Army generally in its relations to the

civil government." Senator Culberson quoted this para-graph. He said he understood the report had been withheld for the purpose of pro uring a statement to be presented it, calculated to parry it, but he thought the report should be presented now, and if there was countervalling testimony it could be recovered later. He took occaas the effort of the Secretary of War to direct and control the proceedings of a committee of the Senate. After some debate Senator Culberson changed his reslution so as to call directly upon the S retary of War for the report, with a request to forward any information he may have from General Chaffee, and in this

form the resolution was adopted. General MacArthur then began his statement, which he said would be a review of his observations in the islands opinions he had formed. He said after a complete study of the situation he had concluded that permanent American occupation of the Islands was advisable, The General had not concluded his statement when the committee adjourned until tomorrow.

The Senate and "Bucket Shops." WASHINGTON, April 7.- Much time vas consumed by the Senate today in the fiscussion of the conference report on the bill to reduce war revenue taxes. As passed by the Senate, the tax on transacions in so-called bucket shops was retained. The conferees struck out that provision, it being explained that the House would not consent to its retention Berry, Bacon and Pettus insisted that of the tax. Aldrich, Allison and Spooner, while they were in favor of the tax, explained that it could not be retained without endangering the entire measure. The onference report finally was adopted, 36

Simmons explained briefly why he should upport the Chinese exclusion bill. The bill was read for committee amendment, the reading occupying much

Two Presidential Nominations. WASHINGTON, April 7.- The President day sent the following nominations to

Frank D. Roberts, Collector of Internal Revenue Sixth District, Missouri; Charles Herdhaka, District of Columbia, Consul Consideration of the pending amend- at Caliao, Peru

is taken up for consideration. It is known that Speaker Henderson and leading Republicans of the House are favorable to out in the canal protocol drafted by the House having first to be had in order is taken up for consideration. It is known making the financial issue prominent in some measure of currency reform

> Some objections are made to the Fowler bill on account of its many provisions, and if any attempt is made to bring it up, the minority will say that there cannot be time to consider it this session. There is a possibility that a Republican caucus will be called so as to make it a party measure, and an issue in the coming campaign. The bill may be then taken up and considered for a while, and laid over, with the statement that the ountry shall be given an opportunity to earn more about it, but with the avowal that the Republicans are pledged to currency reform as the bill is denominated a 'bill to strengthen the gold standard." The Republicans do not think they would ose anything in going before the country with this issue of the gold standard, supplemented by an additional issue providing for elasticity of the currency. It is believed that such an issue will keep gold standard Democrats from going back to the party, and will force the Bryanites further toward the Populist party.

GOES TO JUNEAU.

Alaska Land Office Leaves Sitks on June 1.

WASHINGTON, April 7 .- The President today ordering the transfer of the United States land office in Alaska from Sitka to Juneau to be made June 1 next. This removal was made at the recommen dation of Commissioner Hermann, who suggested that inasmuch as there will hereafter be but one land office in Alaska, the one at Juneau is the more centrally located, and is on direct mail and steame routes connecting with the United States. having almost daily mails. Moreover he points out that Juneau is well supplied with lawyers, whereas Sitka has but two a fact that has greatly hindered land business heretofore, and necessitated the employment of Juneau attorneys at additional expense. While for the present it will be necessary to rent quarters for the land office at Juneau, there is now available an appropriation for a Federal building at that city, which when completed will accommodate this and other

The Richardson-Christmas scandal regarding the Danish West Indies has degenerated into simply a Democratic attack upon Secretary Hay. There is a great deal of viciousness displayed by the Democrats toward the Secretary of State, and they lose no opportunity to attack him. Everybody who has had anything to do with the investigation knows that it is simply a farce.

Affirmed by Supreme Court. The Supreme Court today affirmed the decision of the Supreme Court of Oregon

in the case of the French-Glenn Livestock Company against Alva Springer, involving title to certain lands on the present borders of Lake Malheur. These lands were originally covered by the lake, but owing to recession of its waters became classed as swamp lands, and as such passed to Springer. The case at issue is but one of many involving practically all the low

land surrounding Lake Malheur, which has long been claimed by the cattle con panies owning large tracts adjoining. Simon Won't Talk.

Senator Simon appeared in the Senate chamber today, after an absence of some weeks at home. He does not care to discuss recent political events in Oregon.

Oregontan.

Although Administration Regards Chinese Bill as Too Drastic. WASHINGTON, April 7.-The attitude

WILL NOT OPPOSE.

of Senator Cullom and Representative Hitt on the Chinese bill, as well as of some others who are leaders in the Republican party and rather close to the Administration, may mean that the bill is somewhat more drastic than the Administration would like in some particulars It is well known that Secretary Gage was opposed to the opinions expressed by the President in his annual message on the subject of Chinese exclusion, and it is also known that Secretary Hay fears that his open-door policy in China and the building up of Oriental trade may be seriously interfered with if the bill as now framed becomes a law. At the same time it is observed that the members of both houses are not disposed to treat the Chinese coolies with any tenderness, and that they are determined to have a bill which cannot be evaded by fraud, as the Geary law has been in the past 10 years. No matter what may be the attitude of the Secretary of State and some of the other advisers of the President, it is not believed that he will place any obstacles in the way of the enactment of such a law as Congress deems best at this time.

PASSES THE SENATE. Mitchell's Land Bill for Repaying Certain Funds.

WASHINGTON, April 7.-Senator Mitchell today called up and had passed his double minimum land bill. The bill as passed provides that where homestead timber culture, desert land or other entries of public lands are or have been cancelled or relinquished because of conflict, or where the entry has erroneously been allowed and cannot be confirmed, the Secretary of the Interior shall repay to the entryman all fees, commissions, purchase money and excesses paid upon the same when, such entry is duly cancelled by the department.

In cases where parties have paid double minimum price for land, which has afterwards been found not to be within the limits of a railroad grant, or within the limits of any portion of a grant which may be forfeited for failure to construct that portion of the railroad in aid of which the grant was made, the excess of \$1 25 ah acre shall be repaid to entrymen, Claims for repayment to be valid must be flied within three years.

ISTHMIAN CANAL RIGHTS Mearagus and Costs Rica Negotiating With United States.

WASHINGTON, April 7 .- It is understood that Mr. Corea, the Nicaragua Minister here has forwarded to his gov-ernment a proposition as to the price the United States would be likely to pay for Nicaragua Canal rights, proposition having been submitted to the United States Minister Merry last year. Mr. Corea, for Nicaragua, and Minister Calvo, for Costa Rica, have decided to away with the protocol stage in their negotiations regarding a canal, and are preparing drafts of treaties which will embody the terms under which their respective governments will cede the necessary canal rights. These treaty drafts are expected to be com-plete by the end of the current week. By that time Mr. Corea expects to re-ceive his final instructions from his government, including the decision respect-

ing Secretary Hay's proposal.

The situation as to Colombia is precisely the reverse to that as to Nicaragua, as in the former case the United States Government has before it a definite proposal from Colombia and is considering it with some indication of a purpose to suggest desirable amendments.

nal machine exploded today at the entrance of the Banque Nationale, and caused slight damage to the janitor's de-No clew has been found to partment. the persons who caused the explosion

Infernal Machine Exploded.

BRUSSELS, April 7 .- A supposed infer-

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S NEWS.

House of Representatives passed drastic anti-Chinese bill. Page I. War revenue repeal bill has passed and gone to the President. Page 1. Republicans in Congress favor making cur-

Congress.

Domestic.

President Roosevelt and party left Washington for Charleston. Page 2. Attorney - General Stratton, of Washington presents anti-merger bill to Supreme Court.

rency reform an issue in coming election.

Striking miners in Pennsylvania reject offer of mineowners. Page 2. Murderer Patrick sentenced to die May 5. Page 3.

Venezuelan rebeis are gaining ground, and gov-ernment is in bad way. Page 5. The Shah of Persia will visit Emperor Will-A third attempt has been made to assassinate

the Moscow Prefect of Police. Page 5.

Australian troops wantonly killed Dutch chil-

Foreign.

dren. Page 5. Pacific Coast. Washington Labor Commissioner suggests a plan for ending Seattle labor strike. Page 4.

Railroad from Baker City to Snake River mines is to be constructed. Page 11. British ship Frankenstan abandoned at Page 4.

Democrats of Clackamas County hold conven-tion. Page 4. Marine. More charters reported for wheat loading at

low rates. Page 12. Venerable bark Antigua headed for Portland. Page 12. Schooner Compeer has a rough trip from the Columbia. Page 12.

Clipper ship Semantha sailed from Hamburg for Portland, Page 12. Portland and Vicinity. Democracy's problem in making up a platform.

Page 10. Portland ministers discuss Golden Rule and Chinese exclusion. Page 8. Postoffice will have five new substations.

Port of Portland issue an ultimatum to drydock contractors. Page 10. Vanguard of Portland baseball team arrives.

Bill Attorney-General Stratton Asks to File.

DIFFERS FROM MINNESOTA'S

Defense Says None of the Allegations of the State of Washington De-Fines Illegal Acts-Leave to File Asked.

In asking leave to file a bill against the railroad merger, Attorney-General Stratton, of the State of Washington, presented to the Supreme Court a copy of the bill he proposed to file, and it was discussed by him and opposing counsel. This bill differs from that filed by the State of Minnesota in that it makes the Great Northern Railway Company, as well as the Northern Pacific Railway Company, defendants to the proceeding. *******************

WASHINGTON, April 7 .- Attorney-General Stratton, of the State of Washington, today brought to the attention of the Supreme Court of the United States the desire of that state to bring suit to prevent the merger of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Railroads by moving for leave to file a bill of complaint on behalf of the state versus the Northern Paetfic and Great Northern Railroad Companies and the Northern Securities Company. In making the motion Mr. Stratton said counsel for the defendants was present and prepared to proceed with an oral argument if the court was prepared to hear them, adding that the case involves the same questions as were presented in the Minnesota case. He added that an immediate hearing was desired because it would save another trip from the State of Wash ington.

Ex-Attorney-General Grisgs, who was present as the representation of the railroad companies, acquiesced in what Mr. Stratton said as to the desirability of az early hearing, but the court declined to announce an immediate decision on that point. The Chief Justice said, however, that an early response would be given.

In connection with his motion for leave to file his bill of complaint, Mr. Stratton submitted copies of his bill and a brief in its support. To avoid the objection under which this court refused to enter-tain the bill of the State of Minnesota against the Northern Securities Company, the State of Washington has made the Great Northern Railway Company and the Northern Securities Company

Bill for an Injunction.

The bill asks for a general order of restraint and injunction, and is a general recital of the acts of the merger, which, it is claimed, are in contravention of the laws of the State of Washington prohibiting the consolidation of competing lines broad. It is charged as "the Northern Securities Company was organized solely for the purpose of carrying out and accepting the designs, agreement and plans of James J. Hill and J. P. Morgan and their associate stockholders to effect a consolidation of the property, railway lines, corporats powers and franchises of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Companes, respectively, through the Northern

Securitles Company." This combination is characterized as a and it is asserted that the "conspiracy," and it is asserted that the interests of the individual stockholders in the property and franchise of the two railway companies was to terminate and to be converted into an interest in the property and franchise of the Northern Securities Company. The individual stockholders were no longer to hold an interest in or draw their dividends from the earnings of either of the said allway ompanies, but rather from the earnings of both systems, collected and distributed by such holding corporation. That the defendant, the Northern Securities Company, is not only exercising the right of ownership of such stock, but also dictating the management of said raflway

The interest of the state in maintaining independent lines of road is fully set forth and in the accompanying brief the legal reasons in support of the action are set out in detail. Among these is the plea that unless the Supreme Court as-sumes jurisdiction, the State of Washington is without a forum to which the

controversy may be presented.

The brief, referring to the former case brought by the State of Minnesota, says: "Under the authority of the recent de-cision of this court in the State of Minnesota vs. the Northern Securities Company, it is clear that the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railway Companies are necessary parties defendant, not only in this, but any other court hav-ing equitable jurisdiction in an action brought by the State of Washington against the Northern Securities Com-

This rule bars the State of Washington from maintaining such an action in the courts of New Jersey, for the reason that said railway companies are not with-in the state for the purpose of giving the court jurisdiction over them. An action against the Northern Securities Company will not lie in the State of Washington, for the reason that the courts are poweriess to obtain jurisdiction over its per-

No Action in New York.

"Careful inquiry has been made and it has been found that the State of New York is the only state in the Nation in which each of said parties defendant has designated an agent upon which court process may be served, and it is clear that such an action against the defendants (all being nonresidents of the State of New York) cannot be maintained therein, under section 1780 of the New York Code of Civil Procedure."

Two briefs were filed in opposition to the complaint, one of these being by George B. Young, M. D. Grover and C. W. Bunn, and the other by ex-Attorney-General John W. Griggs. Mr. Griggs takes the position that the bill of complaint does not present a case of a con-troversy of a civil nature which under the Constitution and laws of the United States is justifiable in this court; that it is a suit to enforce the local law and policy of a state, whose right to make laws and enforce them exists only within itself and by means of its own agencies, and is limited to its own territory, and that "whatever the law of the State of Washington is upon the subject of the

(Concluded on Second Page.)