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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 nifty Fame is proud to win them; And for those that never stir, 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.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY
M. E. WELLS, Sole Northwest Agt. 333-355 Washington St., cor. Park.

Conference Over Cuban Bill. WASHINGTON, April 7.—Representative Hay, of Virginia, chairman of the Democratic House caucus, today issued a call for a conference for Democratic members on the subject of Cuban reciprocity at 8 o'clock tomorrow night. The call followed a petition, signed by more than 25 Democratic members, requesting the conference. The move caused agitation on both sides. In connection with the opening of the debate on the Cuban bill it was thought to introduce a new element of doubt as to the final vote on that measure. The movement for a conference was understood to have been begun by those opposed to the bill, with a view to concentrating the minority in opposition. It was conceded by the supporters of the Payne bill that a combination 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 will pass.

Couldn't Keep His Money. CHICAGO, April 7.—Henry V. Lucas was one of the 164 bankrupts for whom the United States District Court today wiped out \$40,000 in debts. The schedule filed by the petitioner contained no assets and showed that in 1883 Mr. Lucas felt heir to \$2,000,000 as his portion of an \$8,000,000 estate left by his father. Twenty years ago Judge Lucas, the petitioner's father, was reckoned the wealthiest man west of the Alleghenies. He was a money king in St. Louis, where a street is named in his honor. Among other ventures, the son is said to have lost \$300,000 by the failure of a large line which he started between St. Louis and New Orleans. Mr. Lucas' fortune slipped rapidly from his possession and he came to Chicago to work for a living.

Bark Wrecked. MADRID, April 7.—The bark Riveo Guadana was 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. The amendments 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 today 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 Chinese sailors on American ships. An amendment covering this proposal was ruled out on a point of order, but subsequently was modified to evade the ruling and was adopted, 190 to 74.

As passed the bill practically re-enacts all the existing exclusion laws, and incorporates with them the existing treaty regulations. 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 in the Philippines.

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

Late in the afternoon Fowler (N. J.) moved to pass over suspension of the rules the Senate bill to extend the charter 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 filibuster, but a roll of the House finally 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 under the five-minute rule.

Kieburg (Tenn.) said that much as he would like to vote for the bill, he could not do so until the provision prohibiting the coming to the United States of Chinese born in Hawaii and the Philippines since their acquisition was stricken out. The Supreme Court had decided in the Wong Kim Ark case that Chinese born in this country were American citizens. He thought that the action fixed the status of future children in our insular possessions, and unless the provision went out he would be forced to vote against the bill.

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 division, 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 of the Chinese language of California to provide that Chinese students shall leave the country immediately upon 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 prohibiting the employment of Chinese laborers on American ships, as follows:

And it shall be unlawful for any vessel holding an American register to have or to employ in its crew any Chinese laborer, or to admit into the United States or into the territory of the United States to which the vessel plies, and any violation of this provision shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding \$2000.

Clark made a strong plea for the amendment, declaring that the purpose of the exclusion bill was to protect American labor. His amendment, he said, was to protect American sailors. The amendment was subsequently broadened to provide for the temporary employment of Chinese sailors where a vessel in distress has lost part of her crew.

Against the modified amendment, Perkins (N. Y.) raised the point of order that it was not germane. Moody (Rep. Mass.) sustained 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 modified amendment providing that it should be unlawful for an American ship for a voyage terminating at an American port to employ Chinese sailors.

Hitt vigorously opposed the amendment. He declared that such a provision would drive the American ships on the Pacific under the British flag.

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

Revenue Repeal. At this point the committee rose to permit Payne, the majority leader, to call up the conference report on the war revenue repeal bill. Richardson, the Democratic 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 necessities of life remain. For instance, he said, he favored the Senate amendment 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 he, "we promised the people that we would remove every vestige of the war revenue taxes, and we want to keep our promise." The report was adopted without division. Consideration of the pending amend-

FORCE THE ISSUE

Republicans Would Make It Currency Reform.

FOWLER BILL MAY LEAD TO IT

Measure May Be Put Off Until After Election, in Order to Hold Gold-Standard Forces Closely Together.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—There is a possibility that the Fowler currency bill may be made a party issue in the present campaign. This is especially true if it

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



REPRESENTATIVE KAHN, OF CALIFORNIA.

the House having first to be had in order to secure a quorum.

At 5:35 P. M. the House adjourned.

CALLED FOR THE LETTER.

Culberson Wants to Know How Philippine Governor Criticized. WASHINGTON, April 7.—The hearings by the Senate committee on the Philippines on the situation in the Philippine Archipelago were resumed today, with Major-General Arthur MacArthur on the stand, before he had begun his testimony Senator Culberson, one of the Democratic members of the committee, took occasion to call attention to the omission of the report of the Civil Governor of one of the Philippine provinces from the record of Governor Taft's testimony. This is the report referred to in the correspondence between General Miles and Secretary Root, of which the Secretary said:

"The reference in the memorandum to the report should be presented now, and if there was countervailing testimony it could be recovered later. He took occasion to object to what he characterized as 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 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 and opinions he had formed. He said that 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 was consumed by the Senate today in the discussion of the conference report on the bill to reduce war revenue taxes. As passed by the Senate, the tax on transactions 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 the Senate should demand the retention of the tax. The conferees struck out that provision, it being explained that the House would not consent to its retention. Berry, Bacon and Pettus insisted that the Senate should demand the retention of the tax. The conferees struck out that provision, it being explained that the House would not consent to its retention.

Two Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Frank D. Roberts, Collector of Internal Revenue, Sixth District, Missouri; Charles Herlihy, District of Columbia, Consul at Callao, Peru.

AFTER THE MERGER

Bill Attorney-General Stratton Asks to File.

DIFFERS FROM MINNESOTA'S

Defense Says None of the Allegations of the State of Washington Deserve to Be Filed—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.

PASSES THE SENATE.

Mitchell's Land Bill for Repaying Certain Public Lands.

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.

ISTHMIAN CANAL RIGHTS

Nicaragua and Costa Rica Negotiating With United States.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—It is understood that Mr. Corea, the Nicaraguan Minister here has forwarded to his government a proposition as to the price the United States would be likely to pay for Nicaragua Canal rights, the proposition having been submitted to the Secretary by Secretary Hay. Secretary Hay's proposition is said to be in the nature of a counter proposal to that set out in the canal protocol drafted by United States Minister Merry last year. Mr. Corea, for Nicaragua, and Minister Calvo, for Costa Rica, have decided to agree to the canal protocol, and will begin 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 complete by the end of the current week. By that time Mr. Corea expects to receive his final instructions from his government, including the decision respecting Secretary Hay's proposal.

INTERNAL MACHINE EXPLODED.

BRUSSELS, April 7.—A supposed internal machine exploded today at the entrance of the Banque Nationale, and caused slight damage to the janitor's department. No clew has been found to the persons who caused the explosion.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S NEWS.

- Congress.** House of Representatives passed drastic anti-Chinese bill. Page 1.
- War revenue repeal bill has passed and gone to the President. Page 1.
- Republicans in Congress favor making currency reform an issue in coming election. Page 1.
- Domestic.** President Roosevelt and party left Washington for Charleston. Page 2.
- Attorney-General Stratton, of Washington, presents anti-merger bill to Supreme Court. Page 1.
- Striking miners in Pennsylvania reject offer of mineowners. Page 2.
- Murderer Patrick sentenced to die May 5. Page 2.
- Foreign.** Venezuelan rebels are gaining ground, and government is in bad way. Page 5.
- The Shah of Persia will visit Emperor William. Page 5.
- A third attempt has been made to assassinate the Moscow Prefect of Police. Page 5.
- Australian troops wantonly killed Dutch children. Page 5.
- Pacific Coast.** Washington Labor Committee 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 Frankston abandoned at sea. Page 4.
- Democrats of Clackamas County hold convention. Page 4.
- Marine.** More charters reported for wheat loading at low rates. Page 12.
- Veneber bark Antigua headed for Portland. Page 12.
- Schooner Comper has a rough trip from the Columbia. Page 12.
- Clipper ship Samantha sailed from Hamburg for Portland. Page 12.
- Portland and Vicinity.** Democrats problem in making up a platform. Page 10.
- Portland ministers discuss Golden Rule and Chinese exclusion. Page 8.
- Postoffice will have five new substations. Page 10.
- Port of Portland issue an ultimatum to drydock contractors. Page 10.
- Vanguard of Portland baseball team arrives. Page 3.

DEFENSE SAYS NONE OF THE ALLEGATIONS OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON DESERVE TO BE FILED—LEAVE TO FILE ASKED.

The bill for a general order of restraint and injunction, and its 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 of railroad, is charged specifically by "the Northern Securities Company was organized solely for the purpose of carrying out and accepting the designs, agreement and plans of James J. Hill in his 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 complete by the end of the current week. By that time Mr. Corea expects to receive his final instructions from his government, including the decision respecting Secretary Hay's proposal.

The combination is characterized as a "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 said railway companies, 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 the owner of the right of ownership of such stock, but also dictating the management of said railway companies.

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 assumes 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 decision of this court in the State of Minnesota vs. the Northern Securities Company, and Great Northern Railway Company, not only in this, but any other court having equitable jurisdiction in an action brought by the State of Washington against the Northern Securities Company."

"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 within 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 powerless to obtain jurisdiction over its person.

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 179 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 controversy 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

(Continued on Second Page.)