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America's ORIGINAL MALT WHISKY Without a Rival Today
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PORTLAND, OREGON
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EUROPEAN PLAN
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POLITICIANS
REQUIRING A STRONG PULL SHOULD PATRONIZE OUR
Logging Engine Department
WILLAMETTE IRON & STEEL WORKS, PORTLAND, OREGON.
REMOVAL SALE
PORTLAND SAFE & LOCK CO.
Will remove to 76 First St. cor. Oak, on Jan. 1st.
BIG CUT IN PRICES DURING THIS SALE
Buy a High-Grade Safe Today 205 Second St., near Taylor

On January 1st, 1903,
On account of increased manufacturer's cost and increase in freight rates the price of the PIANOLA will be advanced to
\$275.00
Sole Agent for Oregon, Washington, Idaho. **M. B. WELLS** 533-535 WASHINGTON ST., PORTLAND, OR.

STRATTON WILL PROBATED
Isaac Stratton Will Appeal His Contest to Higher Court.
COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Dec. 29.—Judge Orr, of the County Court, today admitted the will of the late W. S. Stratton to probate over the protest of the contestant, I. H. Stratton. O. S. Dines, Dr. D. H. Rice and William Lloyd, the last being Mr. Stratton's secretary during his life, were the only witnesses examined, and they simply testified to the executing and signing of the will. The attorneys for the contestants offered no evidence in support of their protest, and contented themselves with cross-examining the witnesses. As soon as the court announced his decision, they gave notice of an appeal to the District Court.

DRAMA IS MADE REAL.
Hero Shoots Villain in Rehearsal for Western Play.
MARION, Ind., Dec. 29.—During the rehearsal of a Western drama in the Revere Opera House, in South Marion, tonight, William Fogelson, aged 18 years, the hero, shot and killed Oliver Miller, aged 25, the villain. The shooting was witnessed by six other members of the company, one of whom was Miss May Fogelson, a sister of William Fogelson. She says that not even blank cartridges have been used during the rehearsal, and it was not the intention to use them until tomorrow night. She says that young Fogelson carried the revolver with a number of loose cartridges in his overcoat, and their 3-year-old brother must have secured the weapon and loaded it and not taken them out again.

Shaw in New York on Pleasure.
NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Secretary of the Treasury Shaw is in New York today. He visited the financial district, calling at the sub-Treasury and Custom-House. The Secretary was accompanied by his son and two daughters.
"My visit here has no public significance," said the Secretary. "I am combining business with pleasure. At present my plans include a journey to Philadelphia tomorrow. I do not expect to meet any New York bankers."

Lemon Juice Kills Typhoid Germs.
CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—That lemon juice will destroy the typhoid fever germs in water is authoritatively announced by the Chicago Health Department after careful experiments extending over the last three days. One teaspoonful of the juice to half a glassful of water is known to be a good combination, and repeated trials have invariably produced the same result—every germ was killed. This confirms the announcement made on Christmas day by Dr. Am. Ferguson, a London physician, to the effect that lemon juice was a deadly foe to typhoid.
Eugene Jones is Dead.
NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Eugene Jones, a member of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, died at the Presbyterian Hospital here today. He resided in Elizabeth, N. J.

HERMANN TO GO

Trouble With Hitchcock Comes to a Head.

HIS RESIGNATION OFFERED

Blamed for Loose Management of Land Office.

HE FAILED TO DISCOVER FRAUD

Secretary of Interior Thinks He Should Have Unearthed Frauds in Oregon—Two of His Clerks Under Fire and One Removed.

Binger Hermann has tendered his resignation as Commissioner of the General Land Office, to take effect February 1.

It is expected that he will be succeeded by his present assistant, Mr. Richards.

This is the culmination of the long-extended friction between Mr. Hermann and Mr. Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Hermann's loose management is held responsible for the frauds in the Land Office, particularly those in Oregon.

Two of his clerks are now charged with misconduct in office, and their cases are under investigation.

He is charged with having employed a man who had been removed from the Geological Survey for dishonesty.

Mr. Hermann gives as his reason for resigning that he desires to return to Oregon. It is understood that he intends to take a hand in the Senatorial fight.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Dec. 29.—Binger Hermann has finally been forced out of the general land office by the resignation of Secretary Hitchcock. He was strongly intimated to the commissioner that his resignation would be acceptable and Hermann has decided to comply with the wish of his superior and resign, to take effect February 1, when he will probably be succeeded by his assistant, William A. Richards, of Wyoming. The resignation has not yet been tendered, but will be forthcoming in a short time.

This is the culmination of a long and persistent fight made on Hermann by the Secretary for the past two years. There has always been a tension between the two officials, which, on several occasions, threatened to force Hermann out of office, but up to now without result.

Late in 1900 it was believed that Hermann was to be forced out of office by Hitchcock, because of his disagreement with the Secretary. The latter intimated to the President that a change could be made and Commissioner Hermann, dissatisfied with his post under the conditions, told the President he would like to transfer to another office. President McKinley offered to appoint him civil service commissioner, but that office was not to his liking and was declined. While McKinley was looking for some other place for Hermann, the relations between commissioner and Secretary became severely strained and Hermann finally told McKinley that if some satisfactory office could not be found for him before the ensuing Oregon election, he would voluntarily retire in June, 1902, all of which was related in "The Oregonian" at the time. This followed the tragedy at Buffalo. As soon as the new Administration was well under way, Secretary Hitchcock again brought pressure to bear to force Hermann's retirement. But with the Oregon elections approaching President Roosevelt concluded that it would be unwise to permit the change, and nothing was done.

Careless About Frauds.
From last June up to the present time the friction between Hermann and Hitchcock has been growing more and more intense. The Secretary adheres to the belief that the commissioner is to some extent responsible for the widespread land frauds in Western States, and particularly in Oregon. While Hermann is not accused of complicity, it is held that his administration of the land office has been lax and that his interpretation of the laws has been so loose as to permit the spread of the fraudulent practices which are but recently unearthed. The Secretary held that the commissioner has not exercised due diligence nor required such diligence on the part of his subordinates. By overlooking many rigid decisions of local land officers, which were in accordance with the letter of the law, it is said he has encouraged carelessness on the part of local officers. Furthermore, the local officers have passed up to the land office and the land office to the Secretary records in case where fraud was apparent on their face, but where no discovery of the fraud was made until the papers reached the Secretary's office. In fact, several decisions of the Secretary have flatly stated as much.

This was true of the apparent frauds in Oregon timber lands and office land selections, where records indicating fraud were not closely examined or held up until they reached the Secretary. The recent discovery of these frauds, and particularly those in Oregon, was largely instrumental in inducing the Secretary to call for Hermann's resignation at this time.

To the Oregonian correspondent Secretary Hitchcock, tonight said:

"To my knowledge, Mr. Hermann has

not resigned. I have not received his resignation. That is all I care to say about the matter."

Hermann Tells Reasons.
Commissioner Hermann, when seen, said:

"For the past year, it has been my intention to withdraw from the land office. When I so stated to President McKinley, he required me to remain. When acquainted with the situation here, he desired to find another place for me, but until that was found, he wanted no change to take place. I have now concluded, as the year is drawing to a close, that I would formally submit my resignation to the President, so as to give him an opportunity for the appointment and confirmation of a successor before the expiration of this Congress. I made known this intention to the Secretary some time ago, and he has understood that I would resign about the first of February. While I know nothing about it, I would not be surprised if my assistant, Governor Richards, was appointed to succeed. He would make a worthy and capable official."

"I will go back to Oregon before long and resume my law practice. So far, I have kept aloof from the Senatorial fight and do not care to discuss future movements at this time."

Commissioner Hermann has held office for nearly six years, having been appointed March 27, 1897. His term is longer than that of all predecessors, save two. Under both administrations he has been highly regarded at the White House, particularly by President McKinley. His relations with President Roosevelt have been most cordial. The President only recently complimented him on the manner in which he has carried on his campaign against stockmen who have unlawfully fenced in large areas of the public domain.

Two Clerks Under Fire.

It so happens that tomorrow Secretary Hitchcock will have the repeal of two clerks in Commissioner Hermann's office, who have been charged with irregularities, and while Hermann it not held responsible for their deeds, it is thought by the Secretary he should have had knowledge of the workings of their division.

The accused men are Harry King, of the District of Columbia, chief of the drafting division, and Frederick P. Metzgar, of Kansas, a clerk in that division. They are charged with making copies of official maps and plats upon request of attorneys and contestants before the land office, doing the work in office hours and selling the maps, pocketing the money, which should have gone into the office. In other instances they are charged with requiring other clerks in the office to make such maps or tracings, either in office hours or at home, allowing them to remove official papers from the department over night, in which cases they divided the money with other clerks. King denies the charge in toto.

Metzgar was private secretary to Hermann upon the latter's first becoming Commissioner. He was shortly appointed chief clerk of the land office by Hermann, but held that office for a short time only, when he was reduced to a clerkship in the drafting division by order of the Secretary. While chief clerk, Metzgar made himself ridiculous by giving out an interview on public land topics which showed him to have no practical or intelligent understanding of the affairs of his office and these interviews led to the investigation which resulted in his reduction. He has always been a close friend of the Commissioner.

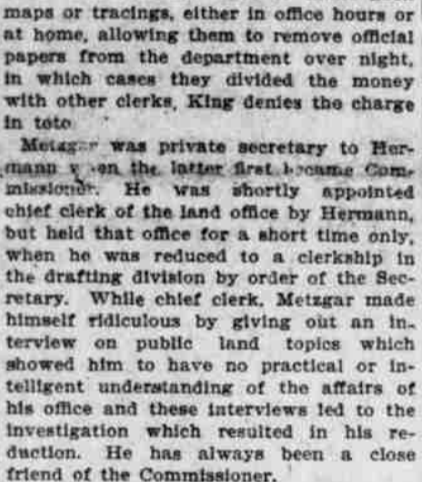
WOMEN IN THE CONSULATES.

Movement Against Christians Dangerous to French Interests.

STANDS UP FOR HERMANN.

Veteran Special Agent Says He Has Stood by the People.

COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE WHO HAS RESIGNED.



BINGER HERMANN.

SPAIN IS ALERT

Takes Alarm From Rebellion in Morocco.

CALLS SOLDIERS TO ARMS

Sultan Is Barricaded in His Palace at Fez.

CHRISTIANS FLEE FOR REFUGE

Routed Army Is Being Pursued to the Gates of the Capital—British Fleet Hastens to Gibraltar to Watch Proceedings.

The civil war in Morocco may end in a repetition of the Madrid massacre at Khartoum.

The pretender and his anti-Christian fanatics are pursuing the Sultan's forces to the gates of Fez, and the Sultan has barricaded himself in the palace in that city.

The Christian missionaries have sought refuge in the British Consulate in anticipation of a siege.

Spain has ordered troops to make ready to go to her fortresses of Ceuta and Melilla, on the coast of Morocco.

A strong British fleet has gone from Malta to Gibraltar to be ready to protect British interests.

MADRID, Dec. 29.—The Spanish government is preparing for eventualities in Morocco, and has ordered troops at Malaga, Cadix and Algeiras to be held in readiness to promptly reinforce the garrisons at Ceuta and Melilla, Morocco, should the situation require it. A Spanish cruiser has been ordered to Tangier.

According to dispatches received here from Tangier the rebels chased the troops of the Sultan to the gates of Fez. It is reported that the Europeans are preparing to leave Fez.

King Alfonso tonight discussed the Moroccan crisis with General Weyler, Minister of War, and the Duke of Veragua, Minister of Marine. In addition to the cruiser Infanta Isabella, which has already gone to Tangier, other vessels are to be held in readiness to take reinforcements to Ceuta and Melilla.

The government has asked its Ambassadors at Paris and London to ascertain the views of the French and British governments concerning the Moroccan situation. It seems to be feared in political circles here that some foreign power will intervene in Morocco.

The latest news to reach Madrid confirms the previous reports that Fez has been barricaded by the rebels.

BARRICADED IN HIS PALACE.

Sultan of Morocco Prepared to Stand Siege Against Rebels.

TANGIER, Morocco, Dec. 29.

WOMEN IN THE CONSULATES.

Movement Against Christians Dangerous to French Interests.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE WHO HAS RESIGNED.

attack on the camp occurred at night. It is reported that 2000 of the Sultan's troops were killed.

"An absurd rumor is current that the French are supporting the rebels. As a matter of fact, the anti-Christian movement is more dangerous to the French than to anybody else, and it threatens them in Algeria."

"Tangier is tranquil. No disturbance of any kind need be feared here."

BRITISH WARSHIPS GO.

Fleet Leaves Malta for Gibraltar.

ANDLIJAN SHAKEN AGAIN.

Earthquakes Extended Through Great Area of Turkestan.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 29.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.

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DON'T RATIFY IT

Many Senators Say So of Cuban Treaty.

REASONS FOR OPPOSITION

Some Say Other Nations Will Claim Same Concessions.

GERMANY IS AN INSTANCE OF IT

They Fear Result Might Be General Demand for Reductive of Duty Under Favored-Nation Clause—President Confident.

The opposition to the Cuban reciprocity treaty is gaining strength in the Senate, and will fight ratification.

Not only are the special interests affected by the treaty engaged in the fight, but many opponents of any interference with the tariff.

These latter contend that other nations will claim that, under the most-favored-nation clause, they are entitled to the same concessions as are given to Cuba.

President Roosevelt is still confident the treaty will be ratified.

The Cuban Senate has refused to meet earlier than January 12 to ratify the treaty, despite President Palma's request that it meet a week earlier.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Considerable opposition is developing to the ratification of the Cuban reciprocity treaty now pending in the Senate. It is not taking quite the form that the opposition to the Cuban legislation took last Spring, but it is sufficient in substance to give concern to the friends of the treaty.

From time to time, as opportunity offers, the President is discussing the matter with Senators, particularly those who are known to have objected to legislation extending tariff concessions to the Cuban Republic. Several weeks ago it appeared that the treaty, when presented to the Senate, would be ratified without difficulty, but some Senators are now taking a strong ground against the treaty as they took against the legislation proposed at the last session of Congress. These Senators are of two classes, those who are opposed on principle to any "tariff tinkering," and those who represent states whose products may be affected by the concessions extended to Cuba by the pending treaty.

Other Nations May Make Claim.

Senators of the first class might be induced to support the treaty, inasmuch as it does not involve, in their view, an attack upon the system of protection, were it not for their apprehension that the ratification of the Cuban treaty may lead to a demand from other countries that they, too, be accorded special tariff concessions by the United States. It has been indicated to the President that, in the event of ratification of the Cuban treaty, a demand may be expected from Germany within 30 days for concessions similar to those accorded Cuba. The most distinct desire of the German Emperor, it is pointed out, is for the extension of the foreign commerce of his country. He, of course, regards Cuba as a nation foreign to the United States, and so far as that point is concerned, "on all fours" with Germany. If tariff concessions are granted to Cuba, Germany, under the most-favored-nation clause, will request that she be given similar concessions. That request may take the form almost of a demand. If it be not granted, the fear is expressed that Germany may initiate legislation that will be identical to the industrial development of this country, so far as Germany is concerned, even if it should not curtail American commerce already established in Germany and its possessions.

The same argument is applied to other countries, Germany being used simply as an example of what may be expected of all the great foreign nations with which the United States has extensive commercial relations.

Roosevelt is Confident.

Today the President had an hour's conference with Senator Scott, of West Virginia, during which they discussed the reciprocity question in all its phases. Senator Scott is offering no capacious opposition to the Cuban treaty, but he is particularly desirous that nothing should be done that in the end might result in any concessions on the part of the United States from its present tariff policy.

The President, it is understood, believes that the pending treaty with Cuba will be ratified. He desires that it should be ratified as promptly as possible, and with as little friction as may be. He sees in the proposed ratification no possible assault on the tariff system of this country, and believes that it would be simply the redemption of a promise, direct or implied, made to the Cuban people when they were in the throes of the organization of their government. In this view the President is supported by a large majority of the Republican Senators. While some trouble is anticipated in effecting the ratification of the treaty, it is believed generally that ratification will not be delayed seriously.

CUBAN SENATE DELAYS.

Palma's Effort to Hasten Action on Treaty is a Failure.

HAVANA, Dec. 29.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.