

SOLONS SPLIT HAIRS

Disagree on Plan of Putting Cuban Treaty Into Effect.

DISPUTE MAY CAUSE DELAY

Members of Both Senate and House Contend General Belief That a Resolution Is Enough Is Erroneous.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—There were some interesting developments today as to the method of Congressional procedure on the Cuban reciprocity treaty. The treaty, as amended by the Senate, contains the words, "this treaty shall not take effect until the same shall have been approved by the Congress." It has been generally supposed that a joint resolution, or a bill approving the treaty would be all that was necessary, but members of the House and some Senators take an entirely different view. They say that a bill must be passed reducing the duty on the products of Cuba, and every provision affecting duties must be enacted into legislation.

Representative Tawney, of Minnesota, who was the leader of the anti-reciprocity minority in the last Congress, said today that the provision requiring Congressional approval, when inserted in the treaty was known by him to be defective and open to objections. Mr. Tawney contends that to approve the treaty by a simple resolution would be void, and asserts that the sugar provision of the treaty is nothing more than a pledge of the good faith of the Government that the duties on sugar shall not be changed during the life of the treaty. Any tariff bill he contends should be passed before the expiration of this provision of the treaty or the treaty itself.

The finance committee, which will meet tomorrow, will take up the subject of the form of legislation necessary to carry the treaty into effect. Generally the Senators believe a simple resolution of approval will be all that is necessary, but some Senators, notably Senator Teller, of Colorado, think that the treaty is not a simple resolution, but a bill, and it will raise a constitutional question which will cause a long debate in the Senate. Senator Teller expects that the whole tariff question will be opened for discussion by the Cuban measures, and it will be well into the regular session before action in the matter is taken by the Senate.

PACIFIC COAST SURVEYS URGED

Naval Bureau Chief Would Chart Every Danger to Navigators.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Rear-Admiral R. L. Bradford, chief of the Bureau of Equipment of the Navy Department, in his annual report to Secretary Moody, draws attention to the inefficiency of the coal depots in foreign waters for naval use, but because of the publicity given to the report the matter is not discussed owing to diplomatic considerations. It is stated, however, that no progress has been made during the last year toward increasing the number of stations.

In connection with the subject of naval coal depots two maps of the world are submitted, the first showing the coal depots built, building or projected by the United States, and the second giving similar information concerning Great Britain. Rear-Admiral Bradford directs attention to the maps, and concludes: "A comparison of the two is instructive."

Comment is made on the great importance of hydrographic surveys in the Pacific Ocean in order that the large number of imperatively necessary navigational aids may be definitely located, or if non-existing, traced from the charts. Admiral Bradford devotes one of the longest chapters of his report to an earnest defense of the necessity of the equipment bureau, the existence of which he declares is threatened by the aggressive nature of other bureaus.

CHECKING UP POSTAL AFFAIRS.

New York Postoffice Is Being Investigated by Inspectors.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Under specific orders from Washington it is stated that the inspectors who have been in the several days have begun a rigid examination into the affairs of the New York postoffice. The inspectors are said to have obtained copies of the payrolls and the names and addresses of every employee for the purpose of investigating each particular case and learning all the dates of his employment and all details as to term of service and the merit system employed that resulted in promotion with increased pay.

Postoffice Inspector Frank E. Little is in charge of the corps of investigators, and with him are Inspectors Holmes and Snow, of Cincinnati; Farrell, of Chicago; Penland, of Boston, and Thomas, of San Francisco. The investigation probably will continue for several weeks.

Musicians Appeal to Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—President Roosevelt was asked today to forbid the

United States Marine Band to accept engagements to play for pay. The request was made by President Miller, of the National Federation of Musicians. The President indicated his willingness to consider the request, if presented to him in writing.

AGAINST REDUCTION OF ARMY.

Young Decides Filipino Force Should Remain as Now.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Some time ago General Davis, commanding the Division of the Philippines, recommended a reduction of the garrison in those islands, and the Secretary of War authorized the Chief of Staff to determine what reduction should be made. General Young has decided that the garrisons in the Philippines for the present should remain at four regiments of cavalry and nine of infantry.

President Appoints Judge.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The President today appointed Daniel Wright, of Cincinnati, to be Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, vice Justice Hagner, resigned.

PRICE OF STEEL BILLETS CUT.

Leading Manufacturers Decide on \$4 Per Ton Reduction.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—At a meeting of leading steel and iron manufacturers of the country in this city arrangements have been practically concluded, according to the Herald, for a reduction in the price of billets amounting to \$4 a ton, making the new price \$23 a ton. Sentiment expressed at the meeting was overwhelmingly in favor of a reduction. It is stated that next week the announcement of the reduction will be formally made to the trade. It is also learned that the members of the United States Steel Corporation present at the meeting endorsed the step to lower the price of billets in this country.

Price of Rails Not Changed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—It was officially announced by the United States Steel Corporation this afternoon that the price of steel billets had been reduced \$4 a ton, and the price of steel rails would not be changed.

It was said that the services of a number of high-salaried employees of the steel corporation would soon be dispensed with. This is in line with the retrenchment to which special consideration has been given since the inspection tour recently made by leading officials of the corporation.

WON'T PROTECT AMERICANS.

Cuban Alcaldes Disposed to Quibble Over Terms of Treaty.

HAVANA, Nov. 5.—There seems to be considerable disposition on the part of a number of Cuban government officials to cause trouble to American interests in the Isle of Pines Archipelago. Several natives said to have been inspired by Cuban agents, some of whom are believed to be in the government employ, are endeavoring to institute suits to question titles to realty in the Isle of Pines Archipelago, acquired by Americans prior to the signing of the Sultana-Palma treaty, which provided for the cession of the Isle of Pines proper to Cuba, as a quid pro quo for coal stations at Bahia Honda and Guantanamo.

The Cuban alcalde, or sub-governor of the Isle of Pines, has refused to lend police protection asked by American settlers in several of the small islands adjacent to the Isle of Pines, on the ground that, according to a strict interpretation of the treaty, these keys were not ceded to Cuba, and hence are not entitled to the police protection asked from the Cuban government.

TO EXCLUDE FOREIGN SHIPS.

Cubans Want to Share Reciprocity Benefits Only With America.

HAVANA, Nov. 5.—The importers and exporters of Cuba have sent Mr. Place, one of their number, to Washington as their representative to endeavor to have the reciprocity treaty with the United States so framed that the benefits to be derived will accrue only in the case of goods exchanged in Cuba or American bottoms. This is intended to exclude English, Spanish and German trade, carried in vessels of any of these nationalities, from the results of reciprocity between the United States and Cuba.

FAVORS LETTING CHINESE IN.

Governor Dole, of Hawaii, Would Restrict Their Occupations.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Governor Sanford Dole, chief executive of the Territory of Hawaii, has expressed his opinion, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury, that "unless there should be a larger immigration of American settlers than now, the probable result would be a numerical inferiority of those who may be classed as belonging to the Caucasian race, as compared with the Hawaiians, who, in a few years, become a well settled and permanent element in the American citizens of the Hawaiian Islands, Portuguese, Japanese and Chinese races. Part Hawaiians as a class are increasing and the rate of decrease of the pure Hawaiians appears to be a disappointing one."

The report says the statistics show a steady increase in the last three years in the production of sugar and an increase in the shipments outside the territory. Coffee shipments show an increase of 20,000 pounds over the previous year, but a decrease of \$25,000 pounds compared with the year ended June 30, 1901. Rice, the report says, is inevitably a diminishing product both from the competition of the new rice fields of the Philippines and the diminishing numbers of Chinese in the territory.

Governor Dole says that the majority of the new settlers on the public lands last year were white men. He recommends that a limited immigration of Chinese laborers to the territory be permitted, confined to their engaging only in agricultural, mill and domestic work, and that during their stay and subject to deportation at their own expense upon their ceasing to do so.

ABDUCTORS WANT BIG RANSOM.

Young Millionaire Cannot Leave Until Money Is at Hand.

BRISTOL, Va., Nov. 5.—Congressman Slemmon, in Bristol tonight, confirmed the rumor that Edward L. Weenka, the young Philadelphia millionaire who disappeared, is in the hands of abductors in the mountains of Southwest Virginia, and that a ransom of \$100,000 is demanded for his departure.

It is no longer necessary to take blue pills to rouse the liver to action. Carter's Little Liver Pills are much better. Don't forget this.

NIXON MOST BITTER

Attorney of Schwab Scored on Ship-Trust Hearing.

QUESTIONS CAUSE A TILT

Complainants Allege That the Valuations Put on the Several Plants by "Experts" Were Estimates of Owners.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The features of today's session of the hearing in the United States Shipbuilding case were the bitter attacks made by Lewis Nixon upon William D. Guthrie, counsel for the defendants and representative of the interests of Charles Schwab, for his methods of cross-examination; leading questions by Mr. Untermyer, counsel for the complainants, as to the absence of competition between the Bethlehem Steel Company and the Carnegie plant of the United States Steel Corporation in government contracts for armor plate, and the entire change of front of Mr. Guthrie, who heretofore had aimed to bring out the fact that the value of constituent plants of the United States Shipbuilding Company was not over-estimated.

Today Mr. Guthrie adopted a line of questioning designed to show that the estimates of value were made by the promoters, the vendors and other interested or inexperienced appraisers, and were practically without weight in determining the exact value of the plants and the assets of the corporation.

Mr. Nixon was on the stand all day. His cross-examination was finished and the redirect examination partly completed. At the opening of the afternoon session he presented a personal protest, in which he declared that Mr. Guthrie, in consultation with Max Pam, had adopted a line of questioning designed to place him in a false and discreditable position regarding the sale of his plant to the shipbuilding company. The protest was angry and bitter in tone, and intimated that Mr. Guthrie had been unfair in asking him to answer, from memory, questions about the finances of his company without opportunity to look up the details, while Mr. Guthrie had the benefit of a full investigation of the figures.

By agreement of the counsel the protest was stricken from the record, but Mr. Nixon thereafter during the hearing insisted if he were to answer questions he should be allowed to make the necessary explanations. Besides asking Nixon about the organization of the Shipbuilding Company, the valuations put upon the constituent companies and the methods by which they were reached, Mr. Guthrie took up the alleged withholding of dividends by the Bethlehem Company, an action, which, according to the charges of Receiver Smith, contemplated the wrecking of the company.

Tells of Nixon's Actions.

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Mr. Nixon said he began the Crescent ship yard in 1895, and he had very little capital except his own ability. Continuing, he said his salary was guaranteed him by William Cramp & Sons, and he regarded this as part of his capital. He organized the Crescent Company with a capital of \$1,000,000, of which \$1,197,000 of the stock was issued on the property, only \$200 being paid in cash.

"Do you know that the books of the Crescent Company on July 21 showed a balance of \$15,215?" asked Mr. Guthrie.

"The record will show; I do not remember now," replied the witness.

"Do you not know that in fact the books on that date should have shown a deficit of over \$500,000?" Mr. Untermyer here interrupted.

"We are willing to admit that. We will admit, if the purpose of this examination is to show that the United States Shipbuilding Company was hopelessly insolvent when it was started, we are willing to admit it, and thus curtail the investigation. The insolvency of the company is one of our allegations," he said.

Mr. Nixon was questioned at some length regarding the prospects of the company, many of the statements which he considered inaccurate. He had signed a "consent" for a meeting on May 1, 1902, certifying that he was the holder of 100,000 shares of the preferred stock of the company, and of 24,888 shares of the common stock, and in explanation, he said:

"In signing papers, I was led by the advice of my legal advisers as to their being necessary to complete the organization of the company."

This and another similar paper were offered in evidence. Mr. Guthrie then went into the matter of the witness' enforcement of notes for Mr. Dresser to raise funds until the proceeds of the French underwriting syndicate should be received.

Witness thought his liability would be removed as soon as the money from France was received, but said he could have paid them if called upon to do so. He had signed the notes, he said, without any expectation of being called upon to pay them, and without being in possession of sufficient property to meet the notes if called on to do so.

Mr. Nixon admitted writing a letter on August 27 to Mr. Livingston in which he stated the combined plants were worth \$400,000, and that his estimate was based on the eminent experts.

"Who appraised the Bath Company?" asked Mr. Guthrie.

"The owners."

"So the owners were the eminent experts who appraised their own property?" asked Mr. Guthrie.

"Not always."

"Who appraised the Hyde, Windlass Company and the Samuel L. Moore Company?"

"Naval Constructor Bowles and the Mayor of Elizabeth."

"Who appraised the Union Iron Works at \$100,000?"

"Mr. Folger, an expert accountant of the Union Company."

"Who appraised the Canda Company?"

"Mr. Young."

Watches Slower at Night.

New York Times.

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lower ebb at night than in the daytime," said an old watchmaker. "Could you believe that some watches—especially the cheaper ones—are similarly affected?"

"You know a good watchmaker always waits several days in which to regulate a timepiece. That is because the way to regulate it properly is to compare it with a chronometer at the same hour every day. Otherwise, the variations in the speed of the watch will baffle his efforts."

"The man to whom I was apprenticed told me this, and I thought the idea absurd. We were working late one night, and he called my attention to a lot of watches he had regulated and ready to deliver. It was near midnight, and every watch was slow. The better timepieces had lagged behind some seconds. The cheaper watches were a minute or more out of the way. Next morning every one of the lot was exactly right."

"The fact is, you can regulate a watch to make exactly 24 hours a day, but you can't persuade it to make just 60 minutes in each of the 24 hours. Why this is no one can tell."

HELD WITHOUT HEARING.

Louise Lea Contends That She Was Illegally Imprisoned.

Two habeas corpus cases involving the right of foreigners to enter this country were up for hearing in the Federal Court yesterday. The first case was that of Miss Louise Lea, a French woman, who was denied release from detention a short time ago by Judge Bellinger. Miss Lea landed at New York and later came to Portland, where she was arrested for having entered this country in violation of the law and held in detention at the House of the Good Shepherd in East Portland. In her petition to be discharged from custody, it is set forth that she was arrested by an immigration inspector and imprisoned without being given a proper hearing or chance to present her side of the case.

Judge Bellinger, in hearing this petition a few days ago in connection with that of another French woman, decided against Miss Lea, basing his decision upon the common interpretation of the laws regulating such cases.

Yesterday the defendant appeared in court again and presented her side of the case. Her counsel contended that the hearing given her by the officers of the Immigration Department was not a satisfactory one. The attorneys for the Government held that the hearing was in accordance with the law. The court expressed its opinion that the treatment of Miss Lea by the officers had not been as fair as it might have been, and was not entirely consistent with our form of Government.

The matter was finally taken under advisement by the Judge, who will render a decision later.

Yesterday afternoon the habeas corpus cases of Wong Te Doy and his two children, Wong Wing and Wong Fong, was up for hearing. These three Celestials, at the hearing, contended that they had been arrested by the immigration officers, and were held in detention at the House of the Good Shepherd in East Portland. In her petition to be discharged from custody, it is set forth that she was arrested by an immigration inspector and imprisoned without being given a proper hearing or chance to present her side of the case.

The defendants appeared before the Federal Court and set forth that they were residents of this country, having been born here, and were for that reason entitled to land. A number of witnesses were examined and the Chinamen were allowed to land, it being decided by the Judge that they were entitled to contract into the country upon the ground set forth.

CHURCH LIBERAL TO ALASKA.

Methodists Will Lend It \$300 for Every \$100 Raised.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 4.—At the afternoon session of the Bishops of the M. E. Church, the work of making a permanent home for the new building of houses of worship in the various conferences during the coming year was begun. Bishops Hamilton and Edwards, of the work in Alaska, and advocated greater liberality on the part of the board. Under last year's ruling, the committee pledged a loan of \$500 to any church that raised \$100. Bishop Hamilton said that conditions have grown harder during the last year, and that the Rev. J. Parsons, of Salem, Or., who will have charge of the work during the next 12 months, will need all of the encouragement that can be given him.

It was finally decided to lend Alaska \$300 for every \$100 it raises. The following appropriations were made: Contingent fund, \$10,000; emergency fund, \$30,000; expenses of administration, \$25,000; preferred stock, \$15,000.

The committee recommended that sites for churches in the rapidly growing cities of the West be bought well out in the suburbs or beyond the corporate limits.

PERSONAL MENTION.

J. S. Cooper, of Independence, Or., is in the city.

Benjamin Young, the Astoria capitalist, is in the city yesterday.

Robert A. Miller, the Oregon City attorney, was in the city yesterday.

William E. Wolff, capitalist of New York, was at the Portland yesterday.

J. A. Webb, a leading merchant of Medford, was an Imperial guest yesterday.

Judge John R. McBride and wife, of Spokane, Wash., are visiting in the city.

Grant Mayes, the well-known stockbroker of The Dalles, was at the Imperial yesterday.

Thomas A. Barlow, a prominent horseman of Victoria, B. C., is registered at the Perkins.

The Nezima mining district, about 150 miles southeast of Valdez, Alaska, gives promise of being one of the most prominent camps in Alaska next season," says L. R. Kane, of this city, who returned from the Nezima district Tuesday.

The next season will undoubtedly show the new camp to be one of the richest in the frozen North. The gold of the Nezima district is of the richest in Alaska and is

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Suits from \$12.50 to \$35.00
Overcoats from \$12.50 to \$50.00
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Our Suits and Overcoats for little men are made same as big men's garments, all with the latest shapes and at great savings to the purchaser. Prices from \$2.50 to \$7.45.

Footballs, Airguns or Magic Lanterns given with Boys' Suits or Overcoats.

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The illustration shows just how they look.

Made long and loose-fitting, with and without belts and the regular or slash pockets.

From \$7.50 to \$18.00

BECOMING A MOTHER

Is an ordeal which all women approach with indescribable fear, for nothing compares with the pain and horror of child-birth. The thought of the suffering and danger in store for her, robs the expectant mother of all pleasant anticipations of the coming event, and casts over her a shadow of gloom which cannot be shaken off. Thousands of women have found that the use of Mother's Friend during pregnancy robs confinement of all pain and danger, and insures safety to life of mother and child. This scientific liniment is a god-send to all women at the time of their most critical trial. Not only does Mother's Friend carry women safely through the perils of child-birth, but its use gently prepares the system for the coming event, prevents "morning sickness," and other discomforts of this period. Sold by all druggists at \$1.00 per bottle. Book containing valuable information free.

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MIDDLE-AGED MEN, who from excesses and strains have lost their MANLY POWER.

BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES, Syphilis, Gonorrhea, painful, bloody urine, Gleet, Stricture, Enlarged Prostate, Sexual Debility, Varicose Veins, Kidney and Liver Troubles, cured without MERCURY AND OTHER POISONOUS DRUGS.

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