

FOR CANAL

Simmons Will Support Panama Treaty.

SETS WAY FOR DEMOCRATS

First to Favor the Measure on Floor of the Senate.

ROOSEVELT NOT ALL WRONG

North Carolina Says President as Well as Hay Should Be Relieved of Charge of Complicity in Revolt.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Senate proceedings today included a speech by Simmons, of North Carolina, in support of the Panama Canal treaty, and the passage of a number of bills and resolutions. Simmons was the first Democratic Senator to favor the measure on the floor of the Senate.

Among the bills passed, was one granting to citizens of Porto Rico and the Philippines the right to take advantage of the naturalization laws of this country, but Spooner moved to reconsider the vote, thus leaving the question undecided and elections to proceed with the investigation of the charges against Smoot was passed.

The Senate, on convening, adopted the resolution authorizing the Secretary of State to open negotiations with Great Britain for a revision of the joint regulations for the protection of fur seals of Alaska and also the resolution authorizing the committee on privileges and elections to enter upon an investigation into the charges against Reed Smoot, of Utah.

The Utah resolution was amended so as not to authorize the committee to sit during the Congressional recess and the amendment was agreed to by the Senate.

Panama Question Reopened.

The resolution on the Panama Canal situation introduced by Daniel was laid before the Senate, and Simmons spoke in support of the canal treaty, being the first Democratic Senator to take an open position on that side of the controversy. He announced his conviction that both under the Spooner act and under his general treaty-making powers, the President had authority to enter into a treaty with Panama after it became an independent state, for the construction of a canal via the Panama route.

Simmons said he joined his colleagues on this side of the chamber in condemning whatever wrong the President and the Administration may have done in connection with bringing about the independence of Panama, but declared his intention of voting for the treaty, as well as for the various resolutions of inquiry. Simmons went on to say:

"There is much in his conduct in these connections of which I disapprove, which I regard as improper and unwelcome, and which I deem dangerous to the peace and welfare of this country; as contrary to the traditional policy of this Government in its dealings with other nations, especially those on this hemisphere, and as not calculated to advance us in the affections and esteem of other nations. I do not think, however, that everything the President did in this connection was wrong. From the bottom of my heart, I would be glad, for the honor of my country, if I could reconcile all of his acts in this connection with my notions of right and law, but I cannot and do not believe that I am bound to say, and I have no pleasure in saying it, that the course of the President, both in connection with the revolt in Panama and the recognition of its independence was, to say the least, hasty, rash and dangerous to the peace and welfare of this country and justifies the feeling of many of his political friends, and the nation, that he has acted in a manner which lacks that conservatism which considerations of national stability and safety make necessary and desirable in the Chief Executive of the Nation."

Clears Him of Revolt Charge.

Simmons said he believed the President and the Secretary of State should be relieved of all charges of complicity in the Panama revolt, and announced his belief that the change of recommendation by the Isthmian Canal Commission from the Nicaragua to the Panama route has been the result of honest conviction. He also accepted the Spooner act as a deliberate pronouncement by Congress in favor of Panama and a direction to the President to construct the canal by that route, "if possible to acquire the title in a reasonable time." Interpreting the phrase "reasonable time" on broad principles, he did not believe there was any lapse of reasonable time which would have made it the President's duty to turn to the alternative route designated in the statute.

He joined his colleagues on this side of the chamber in condemning whatever wrong the President and the Administration may have done in connection with bringing about the independence of Panama, but in my vote on the treaty, I purpose to recognize and act on the fact that Panama is an independent state, possessed of equal rights and powers to make treaties as citizens of the United States, and are, therefore, in that respect, worse off than the people of other countries. The bill was passed, but Spooner entered a motion to reconsider, which went over.

Insular Naturalization Laws.

Considerable discussion followed of a bill providing means for citizens of Porto Rico and the Philippines to become citizens of the United States. The fact was developed that citizens of Porto Rico, the Philippines and other countries similarly situated with reference to the United States have no means of becoming naturalized as citizens of the United States, and are, therefore, in that respect, worse off than the people of other countries. The bill was passed, but Spooner entered a motion to reconsider, which went over.

Report on Cuban Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Senate committee on foreign relations today authorized a favorable report of the Cuban treaty, including the Platt amendment. The treaty has been ratified by the Cuban Senate.

Nominated for Idaho Postmaster.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate today: Postmasters—Lucetta Wood, Platteville, Cal.; John Faxon, Hope, Idaho.

Charged With Large Embezzlement.

BELOGRADE, Jan. 27.—Former Minister of Interior Todorovic, who was wounded in the palace during the assassination of King Alexander, has been charged with embezzling \$300,000 belonging to the estate of a natural son of Prince Michael Obrenovich.

of the desert land law. He said the effect of the operation of that law had been most beneficial.

Bills Passed.
Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to restore to public entry lands embraced in segregation or reserved.
Authorizing the Recorder of the General Land Office to issue certified copies of patent records, etc.
Establishing a life-saving station at Nome, Alaska.
Granting 50,000 acres of public land each in the States of Idaho and Wyoming for the maintenance of soldiers' homes.
The Senate at 4:30 adjourned.

INCREASES PENSIONS OF MANY

House Bill Makes \$8 Instead of \$6 Per Month the Minimum.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Representative Sulloway, of New Hampshire, chairman of the committee on invalid pensions, today introduced a distinctly service and age pension bill, which will give to each soldier who served 90 days and who reaches the age of 62 years, \$8 per month; 60 years, \$10 per month, and 70 years, \$12 per month. In addition to the foregoing rates, his bill gives to the men who served two years or more an additional increase of \$2.50 a month in each of the above classes. The bill increases the minimum of pensions allowed to \$8 per month, instead of \$6, which will increase the pensions of 25,000 soldiers who are now on the rolls at \$6 per month. The bill further provides that the pensions of widows who married soldiers prior to January 1, 1903, and who are now on the rolls at \$4, shall be increased to \$12. Hereafter the law has been that they could not get \$12 unless their husbands die of disease contracted in the service.

This bill will increase the pensions to the men who served 90 days, and increases for the men who fought through the entire war, and also increases the pensions of the widows who married the soldiers during or immediately following the war.

GREATER NAVY IS FAVORED.

House Committee Discusses Recommendations of Moody.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Secretary Moody concluded his recommendations today before the House committee on naval affairs. He presented two plans prepared by the General Board of the Navy as the building plan for next year. The first was based on an expenditure of \$100,000,000, and included provision for one battleship, one armored cruiser, three protected cruisers, four scout cruisers, two squadron colliers and two submarines. The second plan provides for an expenditure of \$200,000,000, and is a duplicate of the first programme with elimination of two of the scout cruisers. The Secretary recommended building naval stations at Guantanamo, Cuba, and Subic Bay, P. I. The station at Cuba, ultimately, is to cost \$12,000,000, and the one in the Philippines \$10,000,000. One million dollars is asked this year for the Guantanamo station, and a little less than that amount for the one in the Philippines. While nothing definite was decided on, general discussion in the committee has a permanent naval programme revealed a desire that the strength of the Navy by 1919 should be 48 battleships, and half that number of armored cruisers, with auxiliary boats in proportion.

NO CHANGE IN CANAL TREATY

Senate Committee Rescinds Its Adoption of Amendments.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Senate committee on foreign relations today took action on the Panama Canal treaty which, in effect, rescinds its former adoption of amendments. Senator Cullom, chairman of the committee, was authorized to report a disagreement on the amendments already reported, which action is equivalent to the rescinding of its original form. This course is in accordance with a decision reached by the Senators not to permit any amendment, as "I regard all reports of this character as confidential, and I believe it incompatible with the public interests to make them public."

Incompatible With Public Interest.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The President today sent to the Senate a letter from the Secretary of State concerning the report made by Special Agent Cullom, in regard to the conduct of A. R. Cruzen while Collector of Customs in Porto Rico. The report introduced a resolution calling for the Cullom report, "if not incompatible with the public interest." The President decided he is justified in considering the report confidential, inasmuch as these on this hemisphere, and as not calculated to advance us in the affections and esteem of other nations. I do not think, however, that everything the President did in this connection was wrong. From the bottom of my heart, I would be glad, for the honor of my country, if I could reconcile all of his acts in this connection with my notions of right and law, but I cannot and do not believe that I am bound to say, and I have no pleasure in saying it, that the course of the President, both in connection with the revolt in Panama and the recognition of its independence was, to say the least, hasty, rash and dangerous to the peace and welfare of this country and justifies the feeling of many of his political friends, and the nation, that he has acted in a manner which lacks that conservatism which considerations of national stability and safety make necessary and desirable in the Chief Executive of the Nation."

Report on Alaskan Fisheries.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—President Roosevelt transmitted to the House today the preliminary report of the Alaska Salmon Commission made to Secretary Cortelyou. The Commission, composed of Curtis D. Easton and Senator W. E. Everman, was appointed by President Roosevelt during the latter part of 1902, to inquire into the condition and needs of the Alaskan fisheries. The most important recommendations contained in the report are: The immediate establishment of Government fish hatcheries, and the placing of the sections of the "immediate transportation" pertaining to the fisheries of Alaska under the immediate direction of trained men under control of the Bureau of Fisheries.

Morgan Wants Panama Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Senator Morgan today introduced a resolution directing the Secretary of State to send to the Senate a copy of a dispatch or letter dated January 21, 1904, relating to the withdrawal or abandonment of all amendments to the Hay-Bunau-Varilla treaty, which was sent by the Minister of the United States at Panama to John Hay, Secretary of State, in which the reasons for withdrawing the same are stated.

Privilege to Puget Sound Ports.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Representative Payne, chairman of the House committee on ways and means today introduced a resolution granting the "immediate transportation" privilege to the various sub-ports of entry on Puget Sound, and transferring the port of entry from Port Townsend to Seattle.

NEGRO LACKS

Hardwick Says There Can Be No Political Equity.

MAKES ADDRESS IN HOUSE

Georgian Discusses Race Problem in Connection With Reduction in Representation—Lands Pays Roosevelt High Tribute.

NEGRO VOTE OF SOUTH.

Alabama	181,028
Arkansas	87,439
Florida	103,639
Georgia	233,250
Kentucky	108,280
Louisiana	148,052
Maryland	80,294
Mississippi	108,350
Missouri	40,887
North Carolina	102,930
Tennessee	112,334
Virginia	140,420

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—General debate in the House on the urgent deficiency bill addressed to a discussion of political topics, the race question and aerial navigation.

Burkett (Neb.) led off with a discussion of the political situation from a Republican standpoint and Cochran (Mo.) spoke for the Democrats.

Hardwick (Dem. Ga.) made an extended address on the race problem.

Discussion of flying machines was precipitated by the report of the appropriations committee, which recommended the tabling of a resolution calling on the Secretary of War, asking for information as to expenditures that have been made with flying machine tests. Hitchcock (Dem., Neb.), author of the resolution, and Robinson (Del.) spoke in opposition to the resolution. The resolution was tabled. Hitchcock asked why a modern Darius Green should be established at National expense, and insisted that the information sought in his resolution should be furnished the House.

Robinson (Dem. Ind.) said: "We should attend directly at that queer scheme of aerial navigation whereby a scientific promoter, encouraged by executive officers, if not by Congress, raised the high expectation of the public and his demands for such a scheme, that the venture fell flat. We should stay the hand of wasteful adventure and strike down such costly bubbles as Langley airships and air castles and rescue the innocent public from the delusion."

The House went into committee of the whole on the urgent deficiency bill.

Party Issues.

Burkett (Neb.), speaking on party issues, said the Democrats would not know whether they will take free silver or the gold standard until after their convention at St. Louis, and they learn who is to control the party—the gentleman from Nebraska or the reorganizers.

Asked how much of the \$500,000 had been expended in the prosecution of the trusts, Burkett said all that was necessary. Lands (Ind.) remarked that it was \$25,000 more than had ever been expended by Democrats for that purpose. The paramount issue of the Republican party, he declared, is and always has been the development of the country and the welfare of the people.

Cochran (Dem. Mo.), replying to Burkett, paid his respects to J. Pierpont Morgan. The financial policy inaugurated by President Cleveland, he said, emanated from no political party, but from a couple of gentlemen who then and since then had been the advisers of Presidents, and who had by their vicious financial legislation of 1892 and up to 1896 brought upon this great continent of a disaster that had never followed it up by plundering every man of small means and every small investor in their neighborhood.

"It should be remembered that if any man more than any other was more conspicuous in further promoting the financial policy of Grover Cleveland it was John Pierpont Morgan, a man who has sunk from the position of adviser of Presidents and inventor of financial legislation to the level of the man with a gold brick to sell or a confidence man with three cunning little shells at a county fair."

The Race Problem.

Hardwick (Dem. Ga.), speaking on the race problem, related the history of the race now existing between the North and South. He said the South yielded to no section in loyalty, and in that spirit he invoked consideration of the question. The negroes, he said, constitute about 11 per cent of the voting population in 11 of the Southern States. Reviewing the voting qualifications imposed by Constitutional action in Southern States, Hardwick said he did not believe that the Southern States were able to do any of these qualifications in conflict with the fifteenth amendment. He said the negro can no longer stand on his merits as a citizen. There never had been any disposition in the South to deprive the negro of his civil rights, the right to earn a living, and the right of protection to life and property. There cannot be political equity, he added.

He quoted statistics and said it was shown that as illiteracy decreased among the race, criminality increased. It was, he deduced that education had been detrimental rather than beneficial to the negro.

Calling attention to the laws of a number of States, including Ohio, Vermont, Massachusetts, Maine, Oregon, California, Wyoming and Idaho, he said if the representation of the Southern States were to be reduced because of the voting qualifications imposed, the representation of the States named would have to be reduced for the same reason.

Democrats Are Demoralized.

Lands (Ind.) said the Democratic party was in the midst of demoralization and humiliation; that it was without a leader, while the Republican party stands with its face to the future more hopeful than ever.

Reference to election methods in Southern States precipitated numerous colloquies between the Democrats and the Republicans, and several others on the minority side. Lands said prosperity was here to remain if the Democrats would let it stay, but the Democrats would scare it away, by electing a Democratic Congress and enacting a measure similar to the Gorman-Wilson tariff bill.

The Republicans, declared Lands, would go into the battle on the party's record. He called attention to the prosperous condition of the Southern States and replying to a question by Livingston (Dem. Ga.) he said the Democratic States were prosperous in spite of themselves. Lands reviewed what had been done in Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines under Republican administration, and speaking of the latter, said they had houses there now in place of huts.

"I do not claim to have been the original Roosevelt man," said Lands. "Years ago I antagonized him and his

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Teeth extracted and filled absolutely without pain by our late scientific methods. No sleep-producing agents or cocaine. These are the only dental parlors in Portland that have the patent appliances and instruments for the extraction and supply of gold crowns and porcelain crowns, undetectable from natural teeth and warranted for ten years, without the aid of any anesthetic. Gold crowns, \$5; full set teeth, \$15; bridge work, \$10; gold filling, \$1 up; silver fillings, 50c.

NO PLATES REQUIRED

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8:30 A. M. to 6 P. M. Tuesdays, 9:30 A. M. to 3 P. M.



"The early bird catches the worm."

Five Big Piano Bargains

We have five beautiful ipatments which were slightly damaged in transit. With the exception of some marks on the cases, the pianos are perfect and fully guaranteed by us. They are a standard make and will be sacrificed. Call and ask to see them.

EASY TERMS.

Allen & Gilbert-Ramaker Co.

Oldest, Largest, Strongest.
Cor. Sixth and Morrison Sts.
Opposite Postoffice.

Idea and it came to be a habit with me to say harsh things about him. In my own newspaper I said he was a sham reformer and pretender. But I have changed my mind with reference to Theodore Roosevelt, as have millions of others of his countrymen.

He Misjudged Roosevelt.

"I realized how I had misjudged him when I saw the announcement in the daily press that he had decided to abandon a place of power and safety, which insured conspicuous performance in the very theater of war, to raise a regiment to lead to the front. It seemed to me that was the supreme test, for if involved good-bys, if not farewells, to little children and their mother, I knew how carefully I had misjudged him when, with my colleagues on the floor of this House, I read bulletins which told how he, under a blistering sky, the target for a hundred sharpshooters, had given a modern exhibition of that courage, that daring, that heroism, which has compelled all nations to subscribe to the verdict that the American volunteer is the greatest of his countrymen."

Cannot Shorten the Debate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—In an executive session of the Senate lasting nearly an hour, Senator Cullom submitted the report of the committee disagreeing to the amendments offered, which action withdrew the committee's report of them. He expressed a desire to have the treaty brought to a vote, but he could see no advantage in prolonging the debate. It was made plain that the Republican Senators will not be able to shorten the debate on the Panama treaty. The majority of Senators will insist on discussing the resolutions relating to the alleged participation of United States officials in the Panama revolution.

GOVERNOR'S WORD IS DOUBTED

Attorney for Labor Leader in Bullpen Asks for Stronger Evidence.

DENVER, Jan. 27.—Application was made to the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus for Sherman Parker, a leader of the striking miners at Cripple Creek, who has been repeatedly re-arrested by the military after furnishing bonds for his appearance to answer the charges filed against him in court, and who is now held in a prison at the bullpen at Camp Goldenfield. Attorney-General Miller informed the court that the military officers purposed again to turn Parker over to the civil authorities, and with this understanding the matter went over until next Monday.

When Attorney-General Miller assured the Supreme Court that Parker would be delivered to the civil authorities next Monday, Attorney Morris Hawkins, representing the Western Federation of Miners, and Parker, said to the court that Governor Peabody's word would not pass as legal tender.

"The words of the executive of this state are as varying as the wind," said Mr. Hawkins. "General Bell has more honor in his name than that attorney-General Miller has, and I ask this court if you are going to permit this damnable course to be pursued farther."

Hawkins branded the acts of the Governor as anarchy in its worst form, and he added the failure of the courts to give fair play would amount to the breeding of anarchy and anarchy, Mr. Hawkins said that Parker was the brains of the Western Federation of Miners; the military desired to prevent him from managing the strike in Cripple Creek, and so keep him locked up on false charges preferred by attorneys for the Mineowners' Association.

Men Lose Great Strike.

FITTSBURG, Jan. 27.—The lockout of 10,000 men of the building trades, which has been on for 17 weeks, was settled to night, and all workmen are privileged to return to work tomorrow. The men are defeated.

The agreement signed today is for an eight-hour workday; all scales to terminate on December 31; all troubles to be settled by arbitration and the employes privileged to employ nonunion men.

Refuses to Surrender Governor.

VICTOR, Colo., Jan. 27.—Deputy Sheriff Thomas Underwood, armed with a cephalic issued by the District Court, today made a demand on Colonel Verbeck for John M. Glover, an ex-Missouri Congressman, who is incarcerated in the bullpen at Camp Goldenfield. Colonel Verbeck refused to surrender Glover, saying he had good reasons for keeping him in

February
McClure's,
Metropolitan,
Century
Are in.

Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

Subscriptions Taken Here For All Magazines.

Three Days More

Of the great January Sale. Great preparations have been made for them in all departments of the store—a betterment of all our previous efforts in value-giving. The items told of today are representative ones. Thousands equally interesting from the economy standpoint are awaiting you in the store.

A Great Cloak Sale

Busy times in the Cloak Store yesterday—all due to yesterday's announcement, in which we told of the \$20 and \$25 "Chesterfield" and English Walking Coats at \$9.85. Enough of them for today's selling, so if you want one—come early.

N. B.—These Coats are particularly adapted in the smaller sizes for misses' wear.

\$20.00 and \$25.00 Chesterfield Coats and
\$20.00 and \$21.00 English Walking Coats **\$9.85**

These two coats are exclusive Lipman, Wolfe & Co. models—were very popular and sold readily all season at regular prices. But we're cleaning up all Winter goods, and former costs are not taken into account just now.

These coats are suited for present and early Spring wear, the fabrics used being of medium weight. Materials are novelty mixtures, tailor tweeds, chevots and cassimeres. Perfectly made, satin lined, latest cape effects, full sleeves, velvet collar and cuffs, gilt and gun-metal buttons. See display in corner window.

Two Silk Specials

News of two Silk bargains: Strikingly underpriced, dependable in quality. The sorts of silks that have made this the silk store of the town.

\$1.35 Black Peau de Soie 95c

One thousand yards of superb quality of Black Peau de Soie Silk—21 inches wide—warranted to wear—the real \$1.35 quality—on sale today at.....**95c**

75c Black Taffeta Silk 59c

500 yards of genuine 75c all silk Brilliant Taffeta, go on sale today at, per yard.....**59c**

Novelty Suit Patterns One-Third Less

The balance of our high-class imported novelty Suit Patterns have had their prices clipped exactly one-third.

\$10.50 Suits at.....\$7.00 **\$12.50 Suits at.....\$8.37**
\$14.50 Suits at.....\$9.87 **\$17.50 Suits at.....\$11.67**
\$20.00 Suits at.....\$13.34 **\$22.50 Suits at.....\$15.00**
\$25.00 Suits at.....\$16.67 **\$27.50 Suits at.....\$18.34**
\$30.00 Suits at.....\$20.00 **\$35.00 Suits at.....\$23.34**

A few days ago an information was filed in the District Court by Sergeant Dittmore and Smith, charging Glover with assault with intent to commit murder.

Italy Favors American Proposal.

ROME, Jan. 27.—The cordial desire on the part of the government of Italy to meet the wishes of the United States regarding the Chinese indemnity payments is shown by Treasurer Minister Lusatti, who is ill, deputing Signor Mortara, inspector-general of the Treasury, to confer with Charles A. Conant, of the monetary commission, who has been here conducting negotiations with the Italian government respecting the standardization of silver currency in the Orient, before the latter left this city. Signor Mortara said Italy had already expressed her willingness to accept the indemnity payment in silver, at the current rate of exchange, while the indemnity is in process of payment, with the reserve that the differences be made up later.

Exchange Bars Steel Stocks.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The board of governors of the New York Stock Exchange tonight decided upon the recommendation of the stock list committee, to strike from the list of stocks dealt in upon the exchange the common and preferred stocks of the American Steel Foundries Company. President Thomas declined to give any reasons for the action.

Criminal Assault His Motive.

BEDFORD, Ind., Jan. 27.—All three doctors who conducted the autopsy are satisfied the criminal assault was the motive of the man who murdered Sarah Schaffer. They point to the condition of her clothes as evidence. Dr. Freeland said:

"I am satisfied Sarah Schaffer died fighting for her honor. On her waist were the bloody prints of a man's hand and her clothes were so disarranged to prove the theory beyond a doubt."

Praise Their Stand on Strike.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 27.—Resolutions have been adopted at a meeting of the Citizens' Industrial Association of St. Louis, comprised of employers, tendering votes of confidence to Governor Dockery, the Board of Police Commissioners, Chief of Police Kieley and the police force of the city for the prompt and determined stand taken to prevent any overt act of violence to follow the recent strike of the Hackmen's and Carriage-Drivers' Union.

Coldest Weather of the Winter.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 27.—The coldest weather of the winter, 7 degrees below zero, was recorded here today, while towns in Southern Indiana reported 14 below.

Atrocities in Africa.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—Official advices from Swakopmund dated yesterday, say Okhanda reports that 16 persons have been murdered in that district and that 70 people are missing.

New Revolt in Macedonia.

BELGRADE, Servia, Jan. 27.—Sarraff's Macedonian agents have proclaimed a fresh revolt for March 23.

Secretary Shaw Will Not Resign.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The statement that Secretary Shaw intends to leave the Cabinet is without foundation.

Hanna Still Improving.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Senator Hanna was better today.

Economy.

"Gen'lly, Mandy," said Mr. Higgins to his spouse, "I ain't got one word to say against economy. This here game of me

Emperor Honors Cardinal.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—Emperor William has appointed Cardinal-Fischer, of Cologne, a member of the Prussian House of Lords.



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Fur Boas Fur Collarettes
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HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR RAW FURS

lished regarding the contents of the Japanese note is quite imaginary, and there is also in the note a great deal of which the public knows nothing."

General Maclean Reaches Fez.
TANGIER, Morocco, Jan. 27.—Advices from Fez, dated January 27, say that General Sir Harry MacLean, Colonel of the Sultan of Morocco's body guard, who was reported to have been captured by rebels, has arrived at Fez.

Date for Educators' Convention.
ST. LOUIS, Jan. 27.—The National Education Association, in accordance with definite arrangements completed by the executive committee in session today, will hold its 19th annual convention in St. Louis, May 16, 17, and 18.

Car Company Declares Dividends.
NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—A quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock and 1 per cent on the common stock was declared today by the directors of the Pressed Steel Car Company.

Fewer Americans in Porto Rico.
San Juan News.
The question is, how many Americans are there in Porto Rico? The number has been variously estimated from 60 to 500, but all estimates are mere guesses.

A census was taken in 1899 at the close of the year, and at that time, according to the enumeration, there were 160 persons on the island who were born in the United States. This was one year after the occupation, and conditions since then have changed so that the figure is scarcely to be trusted. In every Sunday at least a lot of gold-rimmed spectacles that I must be getting low in the world not buy 38 a new one. But by the bumpin' aesthetic, but I dunno's I've kicked very loud so far 'bout it. An' even you makin' over my old overcoat into a jacket for yerself I ain't raised no great time 'bout, spite of the fact that I've ter take ye to meetin' in it every Sunday an' bear a lot of gol-rimmed spectacles that I must be getting low in the world not buy 38 a new one. But by the bumpin' aesthetic, but I dunno's I've kicked very loud so far 'bout it. An' even you makin' over my old overcoat into a jacket for yerself I ain't raised no great time 'bout, spite of the fact that I've ter take ye to meetin' in it every Sunday an' bear a lot of gol-rimmed spectacles that I must be getting low in the world not buy 38 a new one. But by the bump