

HIS GRAIN MISSING

McReynolds Cannot Tell What Became of It.

ADOPTS ROGERS' METHOD

Bankrupt Elevator Man Borrowed \$750,000 on Grain Which Is Believed to Be Shipped, and Fears Consequences.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—George S. McReynolds, the grain merchant who failed some days ago, refused to answer leading questions today during his examination before Referee in Bankruptcy Eastman. He stated that he declined to answer on the ground that his replies might incriminate him. Upon being pressed by the attorney for the creditors, Mr. McReynolds asserted that he was ignorant of important phases of his own business.

"Are you aware," he was asked, "that 7,500,000 bushels of grain are represented by the loans you have obtained from the banks?"

"No, I don't believe it possible," replied McReynolds.

"What did you figure was the amount of money represented by the warehouse receipts connected with the loans?"

"I suppose \$50,000."

"Where is the \$750,000 in grain represented by the warehouse receipts?"

"I can't say."

"The grain should have been in the elevators," asked Mr. Rosenthal, who was conducting the examination.

"I refuse to answer," said Mr. McReynolds.

"What became of the grain?" asked Mr. Rosenthal.

"I don't know."

Mr. Eastman then interrupted the proceedings to inform the witness that he must answer or state that he declined to do so for fear of incrimination, and Mr. McReynolds then answered:

"I decline to answer because it might incriminate me."

Mr. McReynolds was asked later if he did not know that the grain was being shipped out of the elevators, notwithstanding the fact that it was covered by warehouse receipts upon which money had been loaned by the banks, and he declined to answer on the ground of possible incrimination.

A number of the employees of McReynolds were subpoenaed during the day, but none of them could tell what had become of the missing grain.

HEYBURN OPENS FIRE.

(Continued From Page 1.)

He protested against such an extensive withdrawal as unfair, saying "It is men we want, not trees."

Smoot asked if it was not true that the Governor of Idaho had recently said that he had made arrangements to take land in lieu of the school lands included in the reservations, and Heyburn replied by saying:

Says Pinchot Banquet Gooding.

The Governor of Idaho was in hearty accord with the policy of protecting the state against the loss of its lands under the Chief Forester went to Idaho, and sitting in the Governor's office, had induced the Governor to believe that he had the power to take other lands in exchange for the school lands. He then actually agreed to trade, and I am informed he has gone ahead and selected 120,000 acres of grazing land in place of that taken, under the impression that he can yield up the state's lands and that the forester can give title to the United States land. I would like to see the title that either the forester, the Secretary of the Interior or the President can give under those circumstances.

He expressed the opinion that the whole scheme would be overturned by the courts.

Beveridge asked if Heyburn would be in favor of throwing open forest reserves to prospectors in the same manner as other lands are opened. Several Senators asked "Why not?" and Beveridge said his question was for information.

Teller said that until the issuance of a recent circular by the General Land Office there was no provision of law to prevent prospectors from establishing themselves on forest reserves, and that, so far as he knew, there had been no change in the law.

Wrongs of Prospectors.

Heyburn said that the circular was without any authority of law. He pointed out that the circular gives the officials of the forestry service extensive authority to pass upon mineral claims. "Their opinions are harder to overcome than are those of the courts," he said. He said that he spoke especially for the miners, because all the mines in Idaho are either under forest reservation or under threat of being included in them. He argued that the fact that a given location was in the mountains was no evidence that the land was worthless for homes, as was evidenced by the fact that most mountain sections are inhabited. He knew, he said, every foot of the forest reservations in Idaho, "and I say," he added, "that the man who says it is not adapted to home-making does not know what he is talking about."

Heyburn said that he had been attacked by inspired statements in the press intended to discredit his opposition.

Press Bureau in Forest Service.

Tillman asked if the Forestry Bureau had a press bureau. Heyburn read newspaper clippings bearing upon his controversy with the Administration in support of his statement that there was an effort to minimize his efforts. He referred to a report of an interview between himself and the President, saying that it was "a tissue of falsehoods." He said he had shown the article to the President and that he had denounced it.

"Of course," he said, "that kind of an article could have emanated only from some representative of the Forestry Bureau who was present."

He added that he had no purpose of attacking the administration, and that it was not true that the President had shaken a bunch of photographs in his face. He declared "the press combination was organized to blacken my character."

Tillman said that the Idaho Senator had not got "the square deal," and that the President had given more heed to the Chief Forester than to the Senator, but Heyburn declared that he had no complaint to make against the President.

Pamphlet Against Heyburn.

Heyburn spoke of the publication of a pamphlet by the Forestry Bureau as the presentation of the case of the

Bureau vs. Heyburn. Bailey said this was a serious charge.

Heyburn stated that he had done all that he could call upon to do in directing attention to the fact that there were three men whose sole business it was to conduct a press bureau in the Forestry Service.

He remarked that if the President had not removed the men guilty of this attack upon a Senator, then all that had been said of the others could be said of the President, but Heyburn refused to accede to the proposition.

The Idaho Senator declared that forest reservations had been created to accommodate cattle men. Beveridge called attention to the gravity of the charge. Heyburn repeated it, saying the reservations were created "in order to facilitate grazing privileges."

Heyburn said he wanted the "open door" in the West for the homesteaders and did not want any more reserves made until Congress could investigate.

Dubois Contradicts Heyburn.

"I differ from my colleague radically, totally," said Dubois. He did not accept the view that the executive officials intend to deceive the public. He declared that of the land reserved in Idaho not one-tenth of 1 per cent was under cultivation, and not one-half of 1 per cent was susceptible of cultivation. He also defended the administration of the Forestry Service. He had never heard of the withdrawal of land to accommodate the grazing interests. He declared that all the stockmen in Idaho except a few favor the reserve system. He declared that the rules of the Forest Service permit untrammelled prospecting.

Smoot said he had no difficulty in securing the exception of farm lands from reservations in Utah.

Clark of Wyoming, said that he knew of instances in which settlers had been compelled to abandon their homes within reservations.

HEAL THE BREACH.

Rival Livestock Associations Will Unite—Basis of Union Adopted.

DENVER, Jan. 29.—All the details for consolidating the National Livestock Association and the American Cattlegrowers' Association, even to the selection of a name for the new organization, were agreed upon tonight at a meeting of the representatives of the two associations.

The name decided upon is the American National Livestock Association. The plan outlined at the joint meeting of the executive committees of the two associations held in this city in October of last year was ratified and additional changes in the constitution and by-laws agreed to.

The most important of which is the future representation at conventions and the arrangement to admit associations, state and national, to membership in a body.

Under the new plan of representation no proxies will be allowed, only delegates who present themselves at meetings being allowed to vote. The executive committee of the new organization will be made large enough to permit of sub-committees on finance, transportation, stockyards and livestock exchanges, sanitation, forest reserves and grazing lands and foreign and home markets. Grievances affecting any interest connected with the livestock industry, whether it be the stockraiser, the railroads, the packer, the commission man, or whoever it may be that thinks he has a cause for complaint, will be given attention by the proper sub-committee.

The agreement made tonight will be submitted to the joint meeting of the two associations tomorrow for approval. No one can be found tonight who doubts that the delegates at the joint convention will give the new organization their endorsement. They who worked out the amalgamation scheme were appointed by the presidents of the two associations upon authorization of their respective executive committees.

John W. Springer, ex-president of the National Livestock Association, because of his neutral relations with both associations, was chosen as presiding officer of the joint meeting tonight. Secretary Gwynn, of the National Livestock Association, was selected to keep the minutes.

Four from each executive committee of the two associations were chosen to represent them. From the National Livestock Association came President F. J. Hagenbach, of Salt Lake, Fred Gooding, of Shoshone, Idaho; A. J. Knowlton, of Chicago, and A. J. Bakersfield, Cal. The American Cattlegrowers' Association sent its president, Murdo Mackenzie, of Trinidad, Colo.; Colonel W. E. Hughes, of Denver; M. K. Parsons, of Salt Lake, and J. O'Donnell, of Texas.

The utmost cordiality and friendliness was displayed by all and the business on hand was disposed of quickly and with only the most formal discussion. In describing the meeting, Mr. Springer said he was appointed to keep the committee from floundering and had all he could do to keep them from falling precipitately into each other's arms.

Gifford Pinchot, Chief of the Government Forestry Bureau, is here to confer with the stockmen concerning the regulations for grazing on public land. President Ammons, of the Colorado Cattle and Horsegrowers' Association, in his address at the convention of that organization today said:

"The burning question of the hour, so far as this organization is concerned, is the public grazing tax evil. It seems to be the unanimous sentiment in Colorado that the Government officials have not treated us fairly in the matter of public range."

Mr. Pinchot made a brief address, urging the stockmen to give their best advice and to say that the forest reserves can be made as useful as possible. He said he had hopes that an amicable settlement can be reached.

FALL UNDER MORMON RULE

Result of Statehood for Territories in Adam Bede's Opinion.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 29.—Congressman J. Adam Bede, of Minnesota, was the principal speaker at the annual banquet here tonight of the Tippecanoe Club. In an interview this afternoon Mr. Bede said the New Mexico and Arizona statehood matter was not a matter of politics at all.

He asserted that during the last six months there have been 16 convictions in both these territories for the crime of polygamy, and he thought that before they were admitted to the Union there should be a visitation of the "big stick," and a cleaning up morally while they are territories and thus amenable to the powers of the general government, rather than wait until they have passed beyond the pale of the arm of Uncle Sam. Mr. Bede said he believed that, if polygamy were not stamped out before the gained statehood, they would pass under the control of the Mormon Church, as has Utah.

Veteran Senators Run Again.

SELMMA, Ala., Jan. 29.—Letters were received in this city today from both Senators Morgan and Pettus announcing that they will be candidates for the United States Senate to succeed themselves.

Taigay Sails for New York.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, Jan. 29.—M. Taigay, ex-French Charge d'Affaires at Caracas, sailed from here today for New York.

BLOW AT RAILROADS

House Orders an Inquiry Into Cassatt's Combine.

DALZELL CAUGHT NAPPING

Motion Adopted Before He Wakes and Move for Reconsideration Falls—Pennsylvania Will Deny Control.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—What is considered a strike at the railroads was taken by the House today in the adoption of a resolution calling on the President to furnish information as to the existence of an alleged agreement, in violation of the interstate commerce law, among the Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, Norfolk & Western, Chesapeake & Ohio, Ohio & Northern Central and Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad Companies. Opposition to the resolution did not develop until after it had been declared adopted by the Speaker. At this point Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, moved to reconsider. This motion was laid on the table with the aid of 27 Republicans voted united with the Democrats, under a rule which makes it impossible to reconsider the resolution without a two-thirds vote of the House.

The House gave its unanimous consent to begin consideration of the consideration of the Hepburn railroad rate bill and continue with the same until the bill shall be disposed of.

A tribute to the memory of Joseph Wheeler was paid by the amendment of a bill under consideration so as to name one of the streets of the city "Wheeler" street. In taking this action, Sherman, of New York, spoke in words of praise of the memory of the late General Campbell, of Kansas, spoke in the same strain.

The House authorized elections committee No. 1 to take testimony regarding the charge that Anthony Michalek, elected to Congress from Illinois, is not a citizen of the United States.

After several perfecting amendments were added, the Mann general bridge bill was passed. It provides general provisions to be complied with hereafter in the construction of bridges across navigable streams.

The House then took up the Littlefield bill, requiring all corporations engaged in interstate commerce to make annual returns to the Commissioner of Corporations of the Department of Commerce and Labor. A point of order that the bill was not on the right calendar was fatal to the measure.

A resolution calling upon the Attorney-General to inform the House whether or not he has begun criminal proceedings as a result of the Northern Securities decisions was called up, but went over.

WILL DENY IT HOLDS CONTROL

Pennsylvania Ready to Disprove Charge of Combination.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—The North American tomorrow will say: Regarding the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives calling for information as to the combination dominated by the Pennsylvania Railroad, officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad, officers of the Pennsylvania management will be ready to supply any facts asked for. It is believed that it will be determined to prepare a statement of facts for presentation to the House of Representatives.

This statement is expected to set out a declaration that the charter of the Pennsylvania Railroad expressly provides that the company may buy and own bonds and stocks of other companies. Denial will be made that the company controls either the Baltimore & Ohio, the Norfolk & Western or the Chesapeake & Ohio. In proof of the schedules of the stock holdings in the several companies will be submitted. These will show that in no case does the Pennsylvania Railroad Company own a majority of the stock.

Addition will be made that the Pennsylvania owns a majority of the stock of the Northern Central Railroad and of the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad, but it will be argued that neither of these lines is a competitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

OFFERS TO BUILD RAILROADS

New York Syndicate Ready to Develop Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—William Reed Green, of New York, representing a syndicate of capitalists and contractors, has filed a bid with the War Department for the construction of the proposed system of railways in the Philippines. Mr. Green and his associates contend that there has been no competition and that the matter is still open, although the department has practically accepted a portion of one of the bids.

The bid presented by Mr. Green proposes the construction of a minimum of 1000 miles of railroad in the Philippines, with a detailed plan for the construction of warehouses at all terminals and a general system for producing shipping to serve the traffic of all the lines.

The Green bid proposes completion of the work in three years. The Government sinking fund to extinguish the bonds, a proportionate interest in the railways to be given the Philippine Government and a variance from the routes specified by the Government, better to develop traffic.

MUST FIRST LEARN FACTS

No Contracts on Canal for Two or Three Years.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—It can be stated authoritatively that no consideration of the Panama Canal will be let at contract within the next two or three years. The contractors, lacking knowledge of local conditions, climate difficulties, labor problems and other contingencies incident to tropical work, are obliged to fix their bids at a prohibitive price in order to protect themselves. It will be for the Government, it is explained, to demonstrate the actual unit prices of work, which will probably require two or three years, and then contractors may be invited to bid on a basis of well-established physical conditions.

MAY COMPROMISE ON RATES

Scheme Which Would Overcome Opposition of Senators.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—There was some talk about the Senate today of a railroad rate measure compromise, the suggestion being that either the Elkins or the Foraker bill should be made a part of the Doolittle bill, so that two courses of procedure could be opened to the commission in regard to the complaint regarding rates, one by the commission itself and the other by recourse to the courts. In case this programme was adopted, it is

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The Oldest, Largest and Strongest Piano and Organ House in the Pacific Northwest



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Cluett Coat Shirt

and the ordinary shirt is the difference between comfort and discomfort.

The Cluett goes "on and off like a coat." Fast color fabrics and white. \$1.50 and more at best stores.

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., Troy, N.Y.

Largest makers of Shirts and Collars in the world.

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thought a rate bill could be passed in the Senate with very little opposition.

WILL APPOINT VILAS ASSAYER

President Inclined to Accept Piles' Man for Wing's Place.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—It is quite likely that the President will appoint E. Vilas, of Seattle, Assayer in charge of the Seattle Assay Office, in succession to F. A. Wing, who recently resigned.

Appointments to Office.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Third Judge of the Circuit Court, First District of Hawaii—William J. Robinson, of Hawaii.

Surveyor-General of California—William S. Graham.

Collector of Customs, District of San Diego, Cal.—Frank W. Barnes.

Consul-Albert R. Morawetz, Arizona, at Bahia, Brazil.

Government Checks Taxable.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—In an opinion by Justice Brown, the Supreme Court of the United States today decided the tax case of the Hibernia Savings & Loan Society vs. the City of San Francisco in favor of the city.

This case involved the right of states to levy taxes upon checks or orders for money given by the National Gov-

ernment to pay its obligations. It was instituted by the savings institution to recover \$1958 paid as taxes on a check given by the Government to pay interest on its bonds. The claim was made that the checks were exempt from taxation under section 2702 of the revised statutes, absorbing stocks, bonds, etc., of the Government from taxation.

The California Supreme Court held that checks given by the Government to satisfy its obligations do not come within the classification made by the law and sustained the tax authorities in their course. Today's decision sustained that view.

Sigsbee at Ville Franche.

VILLE FRANCHE, France, Jan. 29.—The American squadron under Rear-Admiral Sigsbee arrived here today.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. F. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box 25c.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Rheumatism

Does not let go of you when you apply lotions or liniments. It simply loosens its hold for a while. Why? Because to get rid of it you must correct the acid condition of the blood on which it depends. Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured thousands.

Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

Only Four Days More of Our Great Sale
Goods Bought Today and Tomorrow Will Be Charged on February Account



Bargains Secured by Our Cloak Buyer
Our Mr. L. N. Levinson is in New York, and without a moment's delay entered upon his duties and secured the following bargains, which we place on sale today:

More English Walking Coats---\$20.00 Coats at \$9.95

50-inch long English Walking Coats, in light and dark shades of gray; also fancy Scotch mixed materials, made with mannish revers, fly front and velvet collar. The yoke is lined with satin.

Short-Sleeve Lingerie Waists—Regular \$2.25 at \$1.80
White Lingerie Waists; front is made with 3 rows of insertion between tucks, val lace collar, val lace trimmed short sleeves.

Regular \$2.75 at \$2.17
White Lingerie Waists, short sleeves, fancy embroidered front with val lace insertion, val trimmed collar and sleeves.

Regular \$3.50 at \$2.82
White Lingerie Waists, short sleeves, very elaborate embroidered front with fine tucks, val lace trimmed collar and sleeves.

Great Black Silk Petticoat Bargains

Regular \$6.95 at \$4.85 Regular \$9.50 at \$6.95

Regular \$7.50 at \$5.85 Regular \$10.50 at \$6.65

Ladies' Silk Petticoats, extra quality taffeta, black only, made in the very latest styles; some shirred flounces, some plain flounces, the best black silk petticoat bargains ever offered.

More New Jackets Just Received

\$15 Pony Jackets \$11.98

Made of fine striped covert cloth, double-breasted, collarless, tailor stitched, silk lined.

\$20.00 Pony Jackets \$16.00

Made of fine quality tan kersey, fly front, notched collar, tailor serge lined.

\$25.00 and \$30.00 Newest Tailor-Made Suits at \$15.00 Each

Newest up-to-date styles. Newest fabrics and trimmings. The most pronounced suit bargain of the season, as the styles, cut and fabrics are the newest and most up-to-date.

More Dress Goods Bargains

50c Suitings, odds and ends \$39c

\$1.25 Fancy Mohair Suitings, all colors, at \$89c

60c all-wool, cream Suitings at \$47c

\$1.25 Imported Scotch Plaid Panamas at \$98c

\$2.25 Crepe de Paris, all colors, at \$125c

\$1.25 Crepe de Paris and Eolien, all colors, \$79c

65c Wool Suitings, gray and mixtures, etc. \$47c

65c best wool French Chables, \$49c

60c all-wool Albatross, all colors \$43c

\$1.25 and \$1.50 dark Novelty Suitings, 54-inch wide, \$65c

\$1.35 new gray Panama Suitings, 54-inch wide, new shades, \$98c

\$1.25 plain Panamas, 54-inch wide, new shades, \$98c

\$1.50 Herringbone and diamond check Serges, 56-inch, navy, brown and myrtle, \$1.19

\$1.75 gray Tweed Suitings; new stripes, 54-inch \$1.33

\$2.25 Priestley's 54-inch Cravettes, all colors \$1.48

BLACK DRESS GOODS BARGAINS

50c English Mohair Brilliantine \$39c

65c English Mohair Brilliantine \$53c

90c English Mohair Brilliantine \$69c

\$1.50 French Voile, wire finish, \$1.19

\$1.00 English Mohair Brilliantine 48-inch \$83c

\$1.00 50-inch Panamas, bright worsted finish \$79c

\$1.25 54-inch English Devonshire Serges \$98c

\$1.75 pure Mohair Turkish Crepe \$1.29

\$2.50 Silk and Mohair Novelty Suitings \$1.48

2000 yards Colored Chiffon Taffets, plain and changeable in all the new Spring color combinations; best \$1.25 quality at \$87c

19-inch Cheek Louisines, 85c values in all the latest color combinations for shirtwaist suits at \$49c