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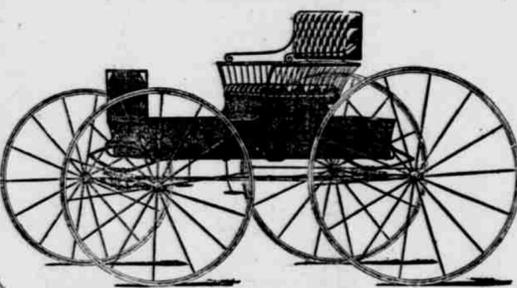
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Additional Army Posts. NEW YORK, April 21.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: It is officially announced that no legislation will be enacted by this Congress for the establishment of additional army posts and barracks for the use of the regular army, unless legislation reorganizing and increasing the army is passed.

Sports at the Exposition. CHICAGO, April 21.—A. G. Spaulding, of this city, was today notified by Commissioner-General Peck of his appointment as the American representative of the board that will control the international tournament of physical exercises and sports at the Paris Exposition.

Daily Treasury Statement. WASHINGTON, April 21.—Today's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the \$150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows: Available cash balance.....\$14,118,975 Gold.....\$3,428,830

Fire in a Wisconsin Town. WILMOT, Wis., April 21.—A disastrous fire today wiped out every industrial plant in town. The only fire protection was a bucket brigade. The loss is estimated at \$50,000, with practically no insurance.

San Jacinto Day. AUSTIN, Tex., April 21.—The 66th anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto was celebrated today. All business was suspended.

WORK FOR SMELTER

No Better Field For Pyritic Treatment of Ores. COULD HANDLE 500 TONS A DAY

Every Interest in the State Would Be Benefited by a Plant at Portland.

Shortly after the tests of Oregon ores at Leadville, Colo., established their adaptability to the pyritic process, the Oregonian wrote to E. F. Bradford, asking him for any additional information he might have regarding the project to establish a smelter at Portland.

"In concurrence with your request that I write you concerning the treatment of Oregon ores by its smelting process, and being pleased with your statement that the matter is one in which great interest is taken throughout the state, I submit the following: "In regard to smelting in general, 'American Investments' (Buffalo, N. Y.), copying from an article published in the New York Tribune, says: "The mining industry has more dividends, compared with other industries, than any business known. Compare the profits in mining with the profits of the 150,000-odd miles of railroads, with the largest profits of any industry nearly \$10,000,000,000, then you will see which pays the most. Under the wing of mining there exists some of the safest and most profitable of all business. There are, in fact, 12 great smelting companies—the mineral paymasters. The smelting companies that do a strictly custom business show absolutely and unquestionably the largest profits of any industry in America. I know of instances where capital invested in smelting companies has been turned five times a year, and each time the margin of profit has been over 20 per cent of the entire amount handled. They take no risk; simply buy the raw gold and silver in the ore, at a price, extract their cost of treatment, and pay the miner the residue. It is a business where the principal is absolutely safe.

Oregon a Great Field. "A few weeks ago, on my return from a tour of investigation of Oregon and the Northwest country ores and mining interests, it became my pleasure, on invitation of Mr. W. E. Hard, your city, to visit Portland and to state my belief in the unusual advantages offered in the ores of your state, if they could be submitted to proper treatment. Shortly after my return to Denver, I received from various localities were sent to me which were most carefully treated at the celebrated pyritic smelting plant in Leadville. The result of the analyses then made more than a month ago, in the opinion I had formed and expressed in regard to the Oregon ores. Every sample, save one, proved practicable for pyritic smelting, and most of them were decidedly desirable for our process; the one refractory ore yielded readily when amalgamated with the others. No better field for pyritic treatment can be found than is offered by Oregon. That your need of a process and our means of supplying it bid fair to meet in good augury to your state and our smelter. The conditions are most favorable from every point of view, and offer a most desirable investment for capital. The ores already on the dumps of the mines in the district warrant the statement that, if you had a smelting plant that could handle 500 tons daily, instead of one of 250 tons, as now talked of, there would be an abundance of ore to keep the smelter running night and day. I firmly believe that within a few months from the day of blowing in the furnaces the capacity can be increased profitably to the stockholders, and paid for out of the surplus profits of the company.

Smelters in Colorado. "The smelters of Colorado have paid millions of dollars in dividends and enriched their stockholders. "A smelter's grist is the bullion itself. It grinds constantly and surely; turning out profits for its owners. "A smelter like the one I propose not only makes a profit for itself, but also provides a profit for every producing mine. "The number of abandoned mines which will be reopened the present season in the mining states of the West furnish a convincing object-lesson of the advances which have been made in the science of mining and ore treatment. Mines which were abandoned a few years ago, after the oxidized ore bodies were exhausted, hold the refractory ores that were then treated at a profit, are now being reopened and operated with handsome returns.

"Dr. F. R. Carpenter, member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and recognized as a smelting expert of the very highest authority, recently said there are no new principles in the method of matte smelting. They were all worked out long before gold was discovered west of the Mississippi, but there have been added certain improvements to perfect their adaptability to most grades of mineral ores, thus enabling operation with great success of ores that are very refractory.

"The outcome of Dr. Carpenter's talk was that matte smelting was the surest and best method of solving the treatment problem for the lower-grade sulphides. The success which has attended the pyritic smelter in Leadville, and wherever it has been adopted, although operated on a small scale, was given as an illustration. The Cripple Creek ores, with the high percentage of silica and aluminum cause the lead smelters difficulty in handling; present no objectionable bearings upon the matte smelting process. The doctor had been treating in Dakota were even more silicious (70 per cent), and in other ways more difficult to handle.

Would Help All Oregon. "So you see it is no experiment, but a well-established principle, known and worked by all nations where mining and smelting are carried on under modern rules, simplified, economized and made more applicable by that present-day mechanical genius which tends to prove there is nothing strange. "A hasty survey of this project does not reveal the many ways in which its successful operation will benefit the state. It is not Portland alone that will feel the quickened business life that must result from the establishment of this smelter. The whole state will share in an increased prosperity. Not only the miner and the smelter hand will profit by a fresh demand for their labor, but the tradesman as well will realize that a new force is pulsing its way from the heart to the

extremities of the commonwealth. With more men at work, wages go up and more homes will be established. There is no doubt that the demand for those things that supply the home is increased, and agriculture and all branches of trade feel the impetus. With labor satisfied, the commonwealth is benefited in the fundamental things that mean true greatness. "EDWARD TAYLOR BRADFORD, "Denver, Colo."

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

Committeeman Mauley Says There is Plenty of Material. NEW YORK, April 21.—The Tribune this morning prints the following: Joseph H. Mauley, member of the National committee from Maine, in speaking of the present condition of Republican politics in regard to the coming Vice-Presidential nomination, said: "Every one is concerned, and there is absolutely no one of the Republican leaders who can today say with certainty who will be nominated. If Theodore Roosevelt had accepted the nomination, it would have been tendered him with practical unanimity. But since he has declined to allow his name to be considered, the party ought not to proceed further. "Cornelius Blise also would have been an ideal candidate. His able administration of the Department of the Interior has given him great strength throughout the West, in which part of the country he is very popular.

"New England can present many candidates who would be acceptable to the country, and who would ably fill this high office, but it would be of no political advantage to nominate a man from New England. If, however, the Vice-Presidency should go to the part of the country, Secretary of Wisconsin, would undoubtedly sweep the Northwestern States if he would only consent to the use of his name. "Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, has also been mentioned for the Vice-Presidency, and if he should be nominated, he would add great strength to the ticket in the silver states. "Ex-Senator Washburn, of Minnesota, would also be an admirable candidate. He has the benefit of having been born in Maine, and of being a member of one of the most distinguished and successful of our great American families. Washburn has served his country well in the United States Senate.

The wealth of material for this great position in almost every part of our country, and for that reason it is the more remarkable that as yet there is only one candidate who is openly seeking the office. The time has less than 30 days off, with no concentration as yet on any candidate, and from all appearances there will be none until after the convention meets."

PUERTO RICAN FRANCHISES.

Important Amendments to the Foraker Resolution.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The House committee on insular affairs voted today to amend the Foraker resolution on Puerto Rico so as to make franchise and concessions inoperative until approved by the President, and placing rigorous restrictions on charters to private corporations.

"Section 2. That all franchises, privileges or concessions, mentioned in section 1 of said act, shall be approved by the President of the United States, and no such franchise, privilege or concession shall be operative until it shall have been approved. "That all charters of private corporations shall provide that the same shall be subject to amendment, alteration or repeal; shall forbid the issue of stocks or bonds, except in exchange for cash or property of a fair value, equal in amount to the par value of the stocks or bonds issued; shall forbid the declaring of stock or bond dividends in the case of public-service corporations, shall provide for the effective operation of the charges thereof and for the purchase or taking by the public authorities of their property at a fair value. "That the corporation shall be authorized to conduct the business of buying and selling real estate, of leasing currency, or of engaging in agriculture, or of holding or owning real estate, except such as may be reasonably necessary to enable it to carry out the purposes for which it is created. Banking corporations, however, may be authorized to acquire and hold real estate, and to purchase real estate, which shall be necessary for the collection of loans, but they shall dispose of all real estate so obtained within one year after receiving the title to the same, or they shall be organized in Puerto Rico and doing business therein shall be bound by the provisions of this section, so far as they are applicable.

The meeting today was a special one, and attracted unusual interest because of Chairman Cooper's purpose to urge the franchise resolution. Those members attended, namely: Cooper, Cannon, Payne, Hepburn, Loud, Lawrence, Moody, Crumpacker, Jones (Va.), Maddox, Williams (Miss.), and Carmack.

HOUSE PASSED NAVAL BILL.

Eulogies on the Late Representative Settle, of Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The animated controversy over the Naval appropriation bill, which began yesterday, was not retarded today, after a brief consideration, this important bill was passed. Underwood (Dem. Ala.), whose filibuster yesterday had brought affairs to a temporary standstill, explained there was no purpose to delay, but merely to insist that time be given for consideration, and that a vote be taken on the Government armory proposition. (Dem. Mo.) submitted a proposition to recommit the bill, with instructions to the naval committee to frame a provision for a Government factory. The instructions were ruled out, and subsequently the motion to recommit was disagreed to without division. The bill was thereupon passed without a record vote. As finally adopted, the measure provides for two battle-ships, three armored cruisers and three protected cruisers. The \$55 figure on armor is stricken out. The bill was passed fixing the compensation of United States Commissioners in China and deportations. The report on the Hawaiian government bill was received and sent back to conference, with instructions to adhere to the House amendments. At 1 o'clock the House gave its attention to eulogies on the late Representative Ewan E. Settle, of the Seventh District of Kentucky. Resolutions expressing the sorrow of the House were adopted, and then, as a further mark of respect, the House at 2:25 adjourned.

ARMY EXTRAVAGANCE

Senators Fear the Officers Are Living Too Well.

TWO RESOLUTIONS OF INQUIRY

Allowances Made to Officials Stationed in Cuba and Puerto Rico—Perkins on the Quay Case.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—After a discussion lasting more than two hours, the Senate agreed to the two resolutions of inquiry yesterday by Bacon (Dem. Ga.), calling upon the Secretary of War for information as to the allowance made to Army officers stationed in Cuba and Puerto Rico, and the sums expended in providing quarters, equipments and other conveniences for them. The debate took place in the afternoon, and was a wide range, many Senators participating in it. Consideration of the Quay case was postponed.

EARL OF ROSSLYN.



Captured by the Boers with the Irish troops in the Orange Free State while on the way to Kroustad.

resumed, and Perkins (Rep. Cal.) presented an argument favorable to Mr. Quay's claim to a seat in the Senate under the Governor's appointment.

The Routine Report.

A bill increasing the limit of cost for the Leadville, Colo., public building to \$117,000 was passed soon after the Senate convened. The bill was introduced by the request of Cullom (Rep. Ill.) the conference report on the Hawaiian civil government bill was laid before the Senate. It was disagreed to and a new conference was ordered.

Jones (Dem. Ark.) offered and secured the adoption of a resolution directing the Attorney-General to add to the Senate a statement of the action taken by him in the case of George Cruise, a resident of Puerto Rico, alleged to have been brought into this country under a contract to labor in the United States; and what steps, if any, have been taken or are in contemplation looking to proceedings against the said George Cruise or the party bringing him into the United States. The resolution was referred to the committee on the Judiciary. The resolution offered by Bacon yesterday, one calling on the Secretary of War to inform the Senate whether United States Army officers in Cuba and Puerto Rico were given in receipt of salaries or other compensation for their services in addition to their regular Army pay as officers, and the second calling upon the Secretary of War for detailed information respecting the amounts expended for quarters, decorations and equipments intended for Army officers in Cuba and Puerto Rico, were laid before the Senate.

The senior Senator from South Dakota made a diatribe against the resolutions in support of the resolutions. He criticized vigorously the statements made by the President and War Department in response to his resolutions, maintaining they were not given or satisfactory. He said that the resolutions were then granted to Army officers for service in Cuba or in Puerto Rico. When the United States assumed the functions of Government in Cuba and in Puerto Rico, Army officers were assigned to perform civil as well as military duties. These officers, Carter said, were thrust into positions where their expenses necessarily increased. He instanced the case of an officer of his own acquaintance, who found it impossible to meet his additional necessary expenses out of his regular pay. Therefore, he asked to be relieved from duty in Cuba or given an allowance for expenses. He was given an allowance of \$500 a year because the Secretary of War and the President felt that the officer ought not virtually to be fined for the performance of duties to which he was assigned.

In reference to an inquiry from Cockrell (Dem. Mo.) as to the sort of expenses which made the allowances to officers necessary, Carter replied that there were several of expenses attendant upon official positions which no gentleman could or would refuse to meet. This was true of the President of the United States, and it was true of the Governor-General of Cuba. Stewart (Ill. Nev.) supported the War Department in making allowances to officers in Cuba for extraordinary expenses. Bacon (Dem. Ga.) the author of the resolutions, discussed them at some length. He dissented strongly from the proposition that the President could collect and disburse, according to his unrestrained judgment, the resources of Cuba. He did not have that unlimited power. He maintained that the law of the United States expressly forbade the giving of Army officers any additional compensation above their regular pay. If allowances were necessary by reason of their assignment to duty in Cuba, the matter ought to have been brought, in his opinion, to the attention of Congress. He believed it was a dangerous precedent for the executive branch of the Government to fall into the habit of violating the law thus openly. In an extended discussion of the subject, Platt (Rep. Conn.) expressed the opinion that it would be found that no officer had received an additional salary. Allowances probably had been made, and he deemed such allowances as perfectly proper. He pointed out that Cuba was not now, and probably never would be, a part of the United States. It was foreign territory. It was occupied by the Army of this country under command of the President, in consonance with international law. In this case, he said, the military authority was supreme, and was limited only in the administration of the affairs of the island by the provisions of international law. The President was the chief power on the island, and there could be no other power there. Platt thought that if there had been extravagance it ought to be remedied, but Congress had no control over the present administration of Cuba. It was under military-executive, and not legislative control. "Cannot we direct the President to withdraw the Army from Cuba?" inquired Tillman (Dem. S. C.). "That is one thing we can do," replied Platt. "Do not the acts of Congress control in

\$40 TO THE PAN

New Strike 100 Miles East of Cape Nome.

COUNTRY RICHER THAN SUPPOSED

Steamers Can Hardly Reach Cape Nome Before June 10, on Account of the Ice.

SEATTLE, April 21.—A big strike, in which gold running as high as \$40 to the pan was found, has been made 100 miles east of Nome. This information was brought to this city today by three men who arrived on the steamer Cottage City, from Nome. They are: J. D. Morgan, J. H. Fredericks and E. Erickson. These three left Cape Nome January 6, and traveled overland to Kadlak, where they took a steam whaler to Slika, there transferring to the Cottage City. The strike was made on a creek. The first several pans ran from about \$25 to \$35. As bedrock was scraped, the amount reached \$40. Great excitement followed. A stampee had taken place from Nome, but only those who were footloose took part in it, the rest believing that they had as good property rights as they wanted. Mr. Morgan said today: "Cape Nome and the contiguous country is richer than people have estimated. There will be this summer the greatest mining camp since ever seen."

The Morgan party is credited with having \$60,000 between them, all Cape Nome gold. The men will equip themselves with everything of the best and return to Nome on the first steamer. Mr. Dam will return on the first boat north.

STORY OF FOUR GOLDHUNTERS.

One Said to Have Been Murdered—Another Died of Scoury.

SEATTLE, April 21.—Nome newspapers of January 13, which reached here today, contain a mixed-up story of a sensational murder in finding the bodies of Wright and Keyser. D. A. Keyser, William W. Wright, with two partners named O. W. Scott and Haynes, left Seattle, May 21, 1898, on the bark Highland Light, went to St. Michael and in August started for Norton Bay. The men quarreled from time to time. According to the testimony of Eskimo natives, their boat entered the mouth of Eslenotak River. The men went up the river about two days' travel, Wright and Scott are said to have fought, and Scott killed Wright. Scott is then said to have disappeared over a divide, presumably making for the Yukon River. Wright's body was sewed up by Keyser in a sleeping bag and buried. April 16, 1898, Keyser, who was alone and was attacked by scoury, died. Haynes later showed up at Nome, and is said to have told the story that Scott killed Wright and then skipped out, and that Keyser died while he (Haynes) was taking him to St. Michael. Deputy United States Marshal Crowley has returned to Nome from Norton Bay, where he investigated the entire case, and succeeded in finding the bodies of Wright and Keyser. The natives also told him that in the fight between Wright and Scott, Haynes had also been shot and killed. The fact of Haynes' death is denied by Nome people, who say positively that he worked on the beach last summer and later is believed to have returned to the United States. The Nome newspapers go so far as to advance the theory that Haynes had a hand in the murder of Wright, and say that Scott having disappeared, Haynes may also have killed him. Wright and Keyser came from Covington, Va., as the representative of the Virginia Alaska Mining Company. Scott came from San Francisco.

NEWS OF CAPE NOME.

First White Child—Population Scattered New Year's Eve.

SEATTLE, April 21.—A man whose name returning passengers from Nome fail to remember, but who was from Seattle, hanged himself at Nulato, November 15. The first white child, a male, born at Cape Nome, came as a New Year's gift to J. Gimm and wife. Nome's population was scattered on many creeks and gulches at midnight, New Year's eve, the occasion being the relocating of different placer claims. Locators had been going out for several days. They went not only to Anvil, Snow, Glacier, Deater and other creeks, but crossed the divide into the Nome River country. A number of women and even children were in the throng. The women made locations as well as the men. A snowy, sleety and somewhat gusty storm came up about noon, but those in town who had not yet struck the trail were not deterred. Trains of dog teams and men afoot, with stacks of supplies, revolvers and guns, followed the foothills and beyond.

Indians May Have Slain Others.

SEATTLE, April 21.—Late arrivals from Alaska report the probable murder, by the same Chilkat Indians that killed Mr. and Mrs. Hodge, of another party. The party consisted of the Chilkot River, where they disappeared. They were followed by the Indians, who returned and acted in a mysterious manner. The names three of snow men were by the names Sam and Cleve. The other is not known.

Overproduction of Steel.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Referring to the action taken by the directors of the American Wire & Steel Company, at the special meeting, Mr. John W. Gates, according to Herald, said: "Well, you see, I was right. The directors saw it, too, and every one of them voted that I was right. The vote of the directors was unanimous—a vindication I am proud of. What the directors admit now, by their action in authorizing the reduction in prices, others will also admit within a fortnight. I told the truth in Wall street and they thought I was lying. I said the steel business had reached its height, and was going back, and Wall street attacked me in every way." "With this cut in the price of products, the mills closed down the other day will be reopened soon, will they not?" was asked. "No," replied Mr. Gates. "This will have no immediate effect on the mills. I cannot say when they will open up, but not in the immediate future, anyway."

Out of Twenty Per Cent.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., April 21.—Local jobbers in wire and nails, this morning received orders from John W. Gates, of the American Steel & Wire Company, ordering a cut of 20 per cent in all prices.