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ROSEBERY THE LION

The Ex-Premier's Reappearance in British Politics.

EXTRA SESSION OF PARLIAMENT

Orists in Church Matters Averted—Lipton Objects to Changing Yacht Race Course.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The increasing frequency of Lord Rosebery's public utterances in no way decreases the thrill of admiration and fascination which follows on each occasion. The strange mingling of common sense, sentiment, and the rhetoric and homely phrases puzzles the people of Great Britain to such an extent that the ex-Premier may well be said to have gained more power since he has been out of power than he ever did before. His speech at Glasgow yesterday, on the occasion of his installation as lord rector of the Glasgow University, caused the other events of the week to sink into insignificance. Yet the underlying note of that wonderful monograph of the British Empire was one of warning. The Daily Telegraph appropriately describes it as follows: "Two nations, at least, the United States and Germany, are so closely at our back that their shadow falls in front of us, and that they are in a more able condition than ourselves, we have no doubt England has a reserve pace which our competitors scarcely suspect. But we are near the time when we will have to put forth the best of our speed and stretch every fiber."

It is Lord Rosebery's construction of those features which makes his words so deeply weighed by politicians and business men in Great Britain. With consummate skill he presents both the weakness and strength of imperialism. A correspondent, describing Lord Rosebery's speech at Glasgow, says: "His aloofness from the crowd and unflinching loneliness were in striking contrast to that passionate interest in the public business of the nation." Yet, with all this adulation of his countrymen, bent of regard of party lines, it seems unlikely that the Liberal ex-Premier will emerge from his political retirement, at any rate at present.

His great antagonist, Lord Salisbury, has decided, quite unexpectedly, to call an early session of Parliament, and has consented to accept a salary of £2000 for fulfilling his duties as Premier, though normally he receives no remuneration for doing, for the Lord Privy Seal emoluments, which were abolished in 1884, are his. Lord Salisbury personally was not anxious to receive any pay, but it was thought to be a bad precedent for a Cabinet Minister to work for nothing, so the salary (£5000) of Lord of the Privy Seal was revived, and is now his. The first meeting of Parliament promises to be short, and is likely to be adjourned over the new year, as soon as the necessary supplies are secured.

One of the most serious questions of the week has been church matters. The archbishops and bishops met in solemn convocation to consider privately many controversial matters, the chief of which was "whether the ritualist clericalism, refusing to obey the archbishop's command should be prosecuted. As a result of the deliberations, it is probable that the obstinate ritualists will be allowed to pursue the even tenor of their way, for the Kennit party opposed prosecutions on the ground that they were likely to retard legislation. On the whole, the high churchmen were naturally opposed to any civil interference. The decision averts, at least temporarily, what threatened to be a crisis in the history of the Church of England.

The controversy in the United States regarding the proposed change of the America's cup course from off Sandy Hook to off Newport, has been settled in only one way, according to Sir Thomas Lipton's idea—that is, by sticking to the old order of things. He said to a representative of the Associated Press: "I prefer Sandy Hook. I do not think that there is a better course in the world. I have never made any objection to it, in fact, I have always spoken of it in the highest terms."

"No doubt the races last year were prolonged, owing to there not being sufficient wind to finish within the time limit. But if it had been a steady wind, sufficient wind there could not be a better or fairer course, and personally, I feel that there would be more glory in fighting the battle on the old historical course, where we have so often been defeated. Anyhow, there has always been sufficient breeze for the American boats to win at Sandy Hook, and had the Shamrock been a speedier boat, the same wind would have brought her in first. Were I to go over a new course I could not have worse luck, so far as results go, than I had at Sandy Hook, and the Americans could not have better luck than they had there. These are my personal views. The members of the New York Yacht Club are certainly the best judges, and am quite willing to abide by their decision."

When questioned regarding the cable report that the Chicago packers were getting their revenge on the pork deal by squeezing him, Sir Thomas said: "There is no truth in it. My pork business is progressing quite favorably. Moreover, the Chicago dealers are much too good friends of mine to attempt to take 'revenge.' That word is used unjustly, for I have done nothing for which 'revenge' is needed."

Alfred Harmsworth and his wife will sail for America in December. It has been freely said here that his mission is to start a Daily Mail in New York, being convinced that a large amount of money can be made out of such a paper there. The report, however, is unfounded. Mr. Harmsworth is going across the Atlantic for a holiday. He will spend most of his time fishing in California.

The British despatch giving descriptions of the "Morgue" service, wedding, are almost entirely devoted to its peculiar features, giving the impression that it was a repetition of the Bradley-Martin ball. As a natural result, the London papers indulge in such comments as this from the Westminster Gazette: "The reputation of Americans of a certain type for vulgar ostentation seems to have been exceedingly well sustained at the wedding," and so on, in a similar strain.

Another curious piece of information upon American matters is contained in the London Daily Telegraph's description of society among women of London, in which it is gravely asserted that "when an American has made a fortune he finds it almost impossible to be quiet in his own country. The chief attraction is in England, where Americans can escape the newspapers."

This is the chief reason, according to the Daily Telegraph, why the American colony in London increases, though it admits that many love to come here for the sake of the country alone, and "re-

cause it makes them feel like being on a visit to their grandmother's home, where everything is dignified, proper and nice."

Minimum news and maximum rain were the distinguishing features of the week. Such gloomy, wet days have been experienced here rarely by any unusual even in London. Joseph Chamberlain, that central figure in British politics, can congratulate himself for more reasons than one upon his absence from his murky native land. He is deporting himself on the shores of the Mediterranean. Thus the Colonial Secretary is temporarily safe from the vigorous personal attacks which Chamberlain forbids his subordinates, under pain of severe penalties, to do what he himself is doing on a large scale. It now seems impossible for Mr. Chamberlain to avoid explanations, for which he will undoubtedly be asked when Parliament reassembles.

The latest and most important of these is a statement made by the Morning Leader showing that Mr. Chamberlain holds £7000 of shares in the Colombo Commercial Company, which is receiving large contracts for the construction of ironers in Ceylon. What makes the case still more damaging is the fact that Mr. Chamberlain sanctioned as Colonial Secretary a regulation laid down by the Governor of Ceylon strictly prohibiting any officer of the local government from interesting himself or his family in private business. In other words Mr. Chamberlain forbids his subordinates, under pain of severe penalties, to do what he himself is doing on a large scale. It now seems impossible for Mr. Chamberlain to avoid explanations, for which he will undoubtedly be asked when Parliament reassembles.

Another feature in the same connection of which the Liberals are making no little capital is the extraordinary number of directorships in private companies held by government officers. Of the 29 Cabinet Ministers, 12 are directors, while between all the 36 Ministers, 27 directorships are held. The list commences with Lord Salisbury, who assists in the management of an insurance company, and includes Lord Selkirk, who is both First Lord of the Admiralty and a director of the Peninsular & Oriental Steamship Company; Gerald Balfour, who unites a directorship in a railway company with the presidency of the Board of Trade, and many other inconspicuous associations, several of the companies being financially discredited.

With such flagrantly weak spots in the armor of the new Cabinet, it is no wonder that the Liberals are imploring Lord Rosebery to lead the party. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's appeal to the ex-Premier only voiced the feeling of the majority of the party, but it was accompanied by such bitter denunciations of the so-called imperialists that it can scarcely be expected to produce much result.

The fact that so conservative a paper as the Punch devotes a cartoon this week to the representation of an American jockey perched on a horse's neck while the trainer says: "Now, if you have got a galvanic saddle, and electric whip and hypodermic spurs and if you shin a bit further up his neck you ought to tick anything with berries," fairly indicates the length to which British rancor toward American jockeys has gone. As a leading American trainer said this week: "It is true Americans use helmets and lotions to take the soreness out of a few of their bad jockeys."

The failure of the stewards of the Jockey Club to announce any decision after two days' investigation of Lord Durham's charge against Lester Reiff leads to the belief that if any action is taken it will appear when Reiff applies for a license for 1901. The tone of Lord Durham's letter to the stewards of the Jockey Club and the personal inconvenience and financial loss Reiff has been put to by the Jockey Club officials' failure to notify him in time of the place of their meeting have served to create a reaction of sentiment not only toward Reiff, but toward American jockeys in general.

American enterprise in Great Britain now promises to revolutionize the methods of the War Office. The problem of transportation of stores, guns and men over country having no railroads has long exercised the army experts. Tractor engines, bullocks, elephants, horses and mules have been tried with only moderate success. With the view of displacing these a series of experiments is occurring in England before a War Office commission in which an American motor car, suitable for war service, having on board the driver, an American, and the inventor, attained a speed of 30 miles an hour on grass, going over obstacles and



WILLIS S. DUNWAY, SECRETARY REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

undulations without the slightest difficulty or injury. Further trials are still necessary, but the British officers were favorably impressed with the performance of the motor car, and are likely to recommend its adoption by the War Office.

The Duke and Duchess of York's forthcoming visit to Australia is quite likely to be finished with a trip through Canada. Additional excursions will be made in the United States. Another royal rumor is the engagement of Princess Olga of Greece, who is now here, to one of the English Princesses, to which the Queen is said to have given her approval.

LAST WORK FINISHED

Republican Headquarters Are Closed for Year.

DUTIES OF CAMPAIGN ARDUOUS

How General Apathy Was Overcome Voters Influenced, and Republican Majority Increased.

The headquarters of the Republican State Central Committee, in the Chamber of Commerce building, were closed yesterday. Since the election Chairman Steel and Secretary Dunway have been settling the thousand and one vexatious details that cling to the closing of a political campaign. Even though the state was conducted for McKinley, and the result was never in doubt, yet the work had to be done, and the way the nooks and crannies of the state were perme-



GEO. A. STEEL, CHAIRMAN REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

ated with sound Republican doctrine reflects credit upon the management of the campaign, which was conducted in an able and systematic fashion. At the head of the Republican state organization was George A. Steel, chairman of the central committee. The executive or advisory committee was composed of H. E. Jackson, of Jackson County; E. M. Croshaw, of Marion; O. F. Paxton, of Multnomah; and E. D. Stratford, of Douglas. Much of the detail work of the campaign fell upon Willis S. Dunway, the committee's secretary, and his assistant, J. P. Kennedy. And this work was ably and promptly handled at every point. The careful management of the speaking campaign through the state, which was directed under the supervision of Secretary Dunway, resulted in increasing the customary Republican majorities in the outlying districts of the state. All the county committees co-operated efficiently with the headquarters, and did effective work.

The chief difficulty met in the present campaign by the Republican managers was in overcoming the spirit of overconfidence, which was abroad. Republican success seemed a foregone conclusion. This made the raising of campaign funds difficult, and resulted in less money being spent in the canvases than in any previous

adaptability of the men to the various districts. The results showed the efficacy of this policy, which had as its basis the idea of reaching as many people as possible not influenced by the newspapers. In the distant parts of the state the greatest gains were made, and this was because they were canvassed by men of brains, ability and knowledge of public questions. The precincts were carefully watched, with a view to getting a better vote for the National ticket than in June preceding. Letters were sent out to all precinct committees, asking for replies on the prevailing sentiments and opinions among the voters, and if the precinct were reported weak, special men were sent out to investigate matters. From only one precinct was received a report to the effect that the Republicans would lose as many as three votes, though occasionally the loss of one or two votes would be reported. In the early days of the canvases a defection was reported in the German ranks. Special men were sent out, and with few exceptions it was found that the Germans were as loyal to the party as in 1896. The pro-Boer arguments of the Democratic party had little or no effect. Losses from this source were counterbalanced by accessions from voters who believed that South Africa will best prosper under British rule.

How to get the voters to the polls was a problem in the last days before election. The committee has no funds for the purpose, upon which former committees were able to make large expenditures. All the county committees were notified to this effect, and they were requested to use their best efforts to get out a large vote. They were advised to place the work in the hands of individuals who would work for the party's interests. This was done, and the novel election day spectacle was afforded of workers hustling for the ticket without pay. Never before in the history of the Republican party in Oregon was such a host of volunteers obtained. The amount of money expended in a National campaign. The same is true of the Democratic party. There was no money corruptly used; no voters were brought home from other states to cast their ballots; and railroads furnished no transportation for them; there was no coercion or intimidation in any direction. The canvases were clean and honest, and the enlarged Republican majority reflects additional credit on the campaign's management and to the personnel of the party in the state.

CROKER HAS GONE

Says Tammany's Crusade Against Vice Is No Joke.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Richard Croker sailed for England today on the steamer Lucania. Before starting, Mr. Croker said: "This movement by Tammany Hall against vice means business. We have taken up this fight to purify the city in earnest, and we propose to carry it to a successful issue."

Chief Devery was asked today if he had read the letter sent by Bishop Potter to Mayor Van Wyck, calling attention to an alleged laxness in the police department. He said: "I have nothing to say touching on or appertaining to that matter."

He made a similar answer when asked if the investigation and resultant complaints made by the Tammany committee of five in the search after vice would be treated in the customary manner.

John Sherman's Brother Stricken. DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 17.—Lampson P. Sherman, brother of the late John Sherman, has suffered a stroke of paralysis, and may not recover. He is over 60 years old, and the stroke, his physicians say, has rendered him permanently blind. His brother died Nov. 10.

Death of a Student. NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Paul Faux, of St. Louis, a student at Columbia University, was found dead today in his room. Death was from asphyxiation.

Knockville of a Minister's Daughter. KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 17.—Nellie Pauline Ray, daughter of a prominent Presbyterian minister of Omaha, Neb., committed suicide here today at a hotel by taking morphine. Her reason is assigned.

CANAL COMMISSION

Its Report Will Recommend the Nicaragua Route.

READY WHEN CONGRESS OPENS

Minister Corea Says No Negotiations for a Treaty Have Been Begun Yet.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The Isthmian Canal Company is hurrying along the preparation of the preliminary statement of the results of its summer inquiries into the canal possibilities of the isthmus, and it was said today the report would be ready for submission to Congress the first day of the session. Much detailed work of an engineering character remains to be done. The commission now has a party stationed on the Chagres River, in Colombia, taking soundings to complete the data as to the Panama canal route, and three score men at least are engaged in making bearings on the Nicaragua route, but the data they will collect is not necessary for the use of Congress. The report will dislodge all but the Nicaragua and Panama routes from further consideration, and it is understood will recommend the former route.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Senator Corea, the Nicaraguan Minister, when asked today as to the reports that actual negotiations for a new canal treaty had been begun, said there was no warrant for such a statement; that no such negotiations have been begun here or at Managua, nor are they at present contemplated. He calls on Secretary Hay thus far have been solely for the purpose of presenting his respects. Mr. Corea dismisses the report that he will propose the sale of a water right of way to the United States for \$2,000,000 and certain annual rentals. He says no plan has ever taken form, and what is to be done will depend upon the action of Congress and the subsequent negotiations that may be acted upon.

GENERAL MILES' REPORT.

Its Feature Is a Chapter Dealing With Necessity of Reorganization.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The feature of the annual report of Lieutenant-General Miles, commanding the Army, is a chapter dealing with the necessity of a general reorganization of the military service. General Miles points out that the practical limitation of service of the volunteers to one year in the Philippines makes this a most expensive practice, necessitating double transfer of troops and adding enormously to the cost of the organization. He also points out the need of a reserve force for the relief of the soldiers when the tropics, declaring that the regiments that have so far served more than two years at unhealthy stations should be relieved.

General Miles renounces his recommendation that the permanent force of the Army should be one man for each 1000 of population of the United States. In supplying any increase of the Army he urges that appointments of officers be made with a due regard for the principle of seniority and that each one be passed upon by a board of the highest officers of the Army, as was done in the reorganization following the Civil War. He submits a draft of a bill embodying his views and recommendations on Army reorganization.

The report shows that the urgent demands for troops for remote stations has reduced the number in the United States to a much smaller force than has been maintained at any time during the past 20 years. In fact, says General Miles, the force has been so much reduced that at the present time there are not one-fourth enough troops properly to care for and man the fortifications which have been erected on the sea coast at an expenditure of nearly \$5,000,000. In addition to the artillery deficiency the present home force is not sufficient to occupy the fortresses, arsenals, property or to protect life and property on the Western frontier, and what is still more serious, the Government is left without troops to relieve those who have had too much tropical service.

The actual number of troops remaining in the United States after the dispatch of soldiers to Cuba, Porto Rico, Alaska and the Philippines, is said to be 96,000 officers and 1,800,000 enlisted men. General Miles says that during the past two years the Army has been engaged in two hemispheres, under all conditions and hardships, and has on all occasions exhibited the highest courage, stability, excellent marksmanship and devotion to duty.

Touching upon the Chinese campaign, General Miles compares the American contingent in the Yenching expedition favorably with those of other nationalities. General Miles mentions the gallantry of Colonel E. S. Lacombe and Captain Belley, killed in China, and of Major Jesse M. Lea.

General Miles calls attention to the fact that under the law the volunteers in the Philippines must be withdrawn and discharged before July 1 next, wherefore he says it will be necessary to begin their return home almost immediately. The report shows what has been accomplished in the officers' training-schools and toward the extension of the coast defense system. On this last great work General Miles says \$2,000,000 has been expended already, and at least \$40,000,000 will be required to carry out the present project. For the next fiscal year alone the sum of \$1,330,000 is estimated as necessary to defray the cost of fortifications, barracks and sites on the coast. The largest figure is \$1,734,435 for New York; next comes California with \$1,477,961; Maine, \$1,338,926; Oregon and Washington, \$1,195,600; and Virginia, \$885,400. To Porto Rico is assigned \$323,400, while the National Capital is set down for \$60,000.

General Miles claims that the fortifications board has developed a high explosive, superior in effectiveness to all known general military explosives. It can be used in any service projected, can be thrown any distance within the capacity of any high power gun through steel armor-plate and exploded with most destructive effect.

Important action has also been taken by the same board in the development of artillery, and it is predicted that within the next 12 months greater advances will be made in sea coast and field artillery than has been accomplished during the last two decades. Artillery service has now become an intricate science and the pay of enlisted men, he says, should be increased proportionately. General Miles does not think it wise to delay longer the practical application of self-moving vehicles to the military service.