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PORTLAND, OREGON, SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 30, 1900.

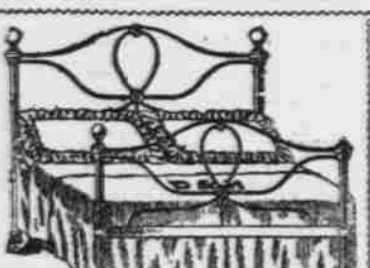
NO. 52.

COMPARISONS

frequently and intelligently made are justification of the statement that no housefurnishing concern in Oregon sells really dependable furniture as cheaply as we do.

EASY TERMS FOR PEOPLE IN PORTLAND AND VICINITY.

\$20 worth of goods, \$5 down; \$1 a week or \$5 a month.
\$40 worth of goods, \$10 down; \$1 a week or \$5 a month.
\$60 worth of goods, \$15 down; \$1.50 a week or \$7.50 a month.
\$100 worth of goods, \$25 down; \$2.50 a week or \$10 a month.



This Iron Bed, full size, white enamel finish, with woven wire spring and soft top mattress, complete. \$8.75



Here is a square-top Extension Table, just the table for a cottage, six feet long, solid oak, price, \$8.00; same general design in ash. \$5.00



No. 8 COOK STOVE, \$10.00

Our latest improved, low-priced Cook Stove, with portable outside over shelf, draw and swing handle side; long and broad firebox; high and broad oven; oven door pulls attachment for opening oven; newly invented broiling door in firebox front. Heavy covers and centers.

W. M. GAUSBY

The Housefurnisher

Cor. Washington and First

WATCH NIGHT SERVICES.

PINGREE CONTEMPT CASE.

Will Mark the Opening of the New Century Crusade.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—The Record says: The Rev. John H. Myers, of the Episcopal Baptist Church, has just finished a canvass of the principal churches of its denomination in the State of Illinois. The canvass was to show the sentiment of the churches in regard to a revival. The committee of which the Rev. Mr. Myers is chairman held meetings at Springfield, Bloomington, Galesburg, Carthage, Rock Island, Upper Meriden, Aurora, and Joliet, and with these towns as centers laid plans to institute simultaneous revival services in every Baptist Church in the commonwealth. This canvass of Illinois by the committee roused even more enthusiasm than was expected. Not alone were the Baptist churches in Illinois prepared for the Christmas season, but the Baptist churches of Iowa and Wisconsin asked permission to join, and the number of churches in the movement was nearly tripled. The national committee of the Baptist denomination in New York then recommended that all churches throughout the country join in the movement. As a result, the movement has assumed national importance and marks, it is asserted, the greatest concerted revival in the history of the Baptist denomination. Nearly every Baptist Church in the country will hold a watchnight service New Year's eve, participate in the inter-denominational week of prayer, and January 13 will start an organized revival work. The Methodists are looking forward to the watch night and revival service with more than ordinary interest, and the Congregationalists, Presbyterians and others are all planning to do their share in the work. Christian Endeavorers, at the suggestion of Dr. P. E. Clark, the head of the society, are praying for the cause. The Y. M. C. A., the Epworth League, the Kings' Daughters, the Red Cross and the Christian Societies of the colleges are also planning to revive Christian interest with the opening of the new century. The services in all the local branches tomorrow will forecast the work that is coming. All of the Methodist pastors will preach on matters pertaining to the new century and New Year's Day in all the Sunday services. The Baptists will endeavor to have their services open the way for their great revival planned for their denomination. The W. C. T. U. will hold a "watchnight of two centuries" in the Woman's Temple, Monday night. The occasion will be a temperance rally, in which there will be a musical program, a consecration service and an open parliament in which the following resolution will be discussed: "That, Under the Existing Circumstances, Mrs. Watson was Justified in Her Attack on a Wichita Saloon." Roman Catholics throughout the city are also making preparations for the services which will bid farewell to the old year and century, and welcome the new, in accordance with the edicts of Pope Leo XIII.

Seawanhaka Cup Races.

MONTREAL, Dec. 29.—According to news received here, no less than five boats will be built in England for the purpose of selecting one to have a try with the yacht of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club for the possession of the Seawanhaka cup. Mr. Currie, the English challenger, has selected July 24 as the most suitable date for the beginning of the race. This will give visitors from England, who are expected here in large numbers, an opportunity to see the Lake St. Louis races before witnessing the contest between the giant yachts for the American trophy.

Hunter, N. D., Destroyed.
HUNTER, N. D., Dec. 29.—Fire today destroyed the business portion of the town. The estimated loss is \$75,000.

BIG CONCERNS FAIL

Thirteen Firms of Brokers Go to the Wall.

VIOLENT COLLAPSE OF VALUES

Blackest Day Since the Barings Bros. Smash—Twenty-eight Members of Stock Exchange Involved.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The London & Globe Financial Corporation has suspended payment. When the brokers yesterday delivered stock purchased on account of the London & Globe and asked for payment, they received checks, which were dishonored. This was followed today by the failure on the Stock Exchange of 13 firms, as follows: Haggard, Hale & Foxley; Garle & Driver; Douglas, J. & Co.; Cornfoot Bros.; F. A. Cohen; Blockley & Buckingham; Gunn & Aubrey; Richards & Soper; Baker & Smith; F. C. Watts & Co.; Flower & Co.; P. Bouly & Co.; and Bartolomew & Jacks.

The first named is a big firm with important connections. It is feared a number of smaller jobs will be affected. While the difficulties of the firms closely connected with the London & Globe division were largely discounted, the repeated fall of the hammer this morning caused a great sensation. It is feared the full list of failures is not yet known.

Almost the whole interest on the Stock Exchange today centered in the West Australian market, the condition of which sympathetically affected the others. All the shares of the London & Globe group toppled, especially Lakeview and Le Roi No. 2. The shares of the latter were yesterday quoted at 25, but today they are unavailable at 4. The London & Globe is also heavily involved in the British Columbia market. The situation is not yet cleared up, as the rumors of arrangements to assist the London & Globe are not credited in well-informed circles. There is the greatest indignation against Mr. Whitaker Wright, who is the fountain head of the concern, and others of the London & Globe group. There has been somewhat of a recovery in Lakeview since last evening.

The chairman of the London & Globe Financial Corporation, Ltd., the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, the former Governor-General of Canada, and British Ambassador at Paris. The failure of the concern of which he is the head adds one more to the list of disasters which have befallen him. He is now preparing to start for South Africa, in company with Lady Dufferin, in consequence of the serious condition of his son, Lord Frederick Temple Blackwood, Lieutenant in the Ninth Lancers, who was wounded Monday at Glenfontein. It is scarcely a year since Lord Dufferin lost his eldest son, the Earl of Ava, who died at Ladysmith. He is now accompanied by family grief, to which are added these serious financial troubles.

Lord Dufferin's fellow directors are Whitaker Wright, who is well known in connection with many companies; Lieutenant-General Hon. Somerset Gough-Calthorpe, who has been Colonel-in-Chief of the Fifth Regiment of Foot Guards, and Lord Pelham Clinton, master of the Queen's household, and a son of the former Duke of Newcastle. Lord Dufferin holds 100 shares of the London & Globe and 50,000 British American shares.

Some trouble was disclosed on the Stock Exchange yesterday in the West Australian market, resulting in a considerable fall in the shares of the London & Globe Financial Corporation, Ltd., and the Le Roi Mining Company, Ltd. Seven firms had checked returns at the clearing-house. This did not imply failure, however, as it is expected that the usual period of grace allowed will enable the firms to meet their engagements.

The thirteen failures of stock brokers was announced before the close of the exchange. It was that of Bartolomew & Jacks. The fact that a crisis had been reached in the speculation of the Whitaker Wright group, and that the worst was known occasioned a feeling of relief, after the strain of anticipation. While the mining market continued depressed, the other departments recovered early.

Many shares of the West Australian and other groups were absolutely unsalable today. Since Thursday, Lakeview has fallen 10 to 15. The British American Corporation's shares, which were quoted Thursday at 15 1/2, today are 10s. After being 15s, London & Globe shares fell from 15 to 10. They are now at 4d. Although there is some nervousness in regard to the speculative shares generally, lest the public should become alarmed, it is thought that probably the worst is known. The London & Globe, in one of the subsidiaries of which, namely, Lakeview, all the trouble originated, is a highly speculative financial company, which has met with much adverse criticism during the last few years.

The failures today involve 25 members of the Stock Exchange, and are equally divided among jobbers and brokers. It is generally regarded in the mining market as being the blackest day since the Barings smash, which was disastrous to all concerned in the gold market. The London & Globe, though a number of them closed depressed, Americans were incidentally affected, owing to some of the firms which had been interested in American securities.

The London & Globe is said to be largely interested in the Baker Street-Waterloo Electric Railroad, and the trouble is partially attributed to the money it has tied up in that road.

LONDON MONEY OUTLOOK.

Financial Journals Present Gloomy Comment on the Situation.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Examining the money outlook, the Statist says: The largest sum borrowed by the Bank of England at 4 1/2 per cent, disclosed that the reserve amounted to only £15,500,000, which indicates that rates have been maintained for some time. As the French check rate has again fallen to 2 1/2 per cent, and Berlin exchange to 23 marks 40 pfennigs, the Paris exchange must permit gold to be taken from the Bank of England, and enables gold in the open market to be shipped profitably. The Statist expects money from New York.

The Investors' Review says: The symptoms are ominous in many directions. Trade is shrinking, beginning with the collapse of values not only for the stock exchange, but for coal, iron and textiles. The effect must be to seriously impinge banking credit. The government is steadily pulling away its means, and is still unable to cope with its liabilities. The burden of increased war taxation begins to press severely upon the community, whose incomes already have been curtailed by derangement of business.

which the fighting has caused. Owing to the holidays the week's business in the stock exchange was small, the tone, however, being wonderfully good in most directions without adequate reason being assigned.

India was a steady purchaser of silver throughout the week and the position of the India currency departments points to heavy purchases of silver for a long time. Money from New York will be plentiful at the opening of the year, with active stock markets. The fall in silver to 25s, the Statist ascribes to American pressure for sales for cash, but adds that immediately after the year's turn American holders will no longer press silver, and that a sharp recovery is anticipated.

MORE FAILURES MONDAY.

Collapse of the Mining Financiers Pelled on a Whole Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The Commercial Advertiser's London financial cablegram says: The failure of 13 houses with 25 members of the exchange involved in the complete collapse of the West Australian and British Columbia financing, palled upon the whole market here today, and the trouble of the first three firms mentioned yesterday was extended on Monday. All attention was absorbed by this disaster, and many heavy sales were induced by it, though there is no reason why the trouble should extend beyond the groups concerned. Even the American department was influenced somewhat by it and the selling there put prices down 1/2 point or so. Besides this local trouble it is quite generally said that the American market is getting to be top heavy. After the opening fairly good buying was observed, nevertheless, and the close for Americans was much better, especially for the better grade shares.

Money was steady. Of gold, £40,000 was taken for export to India; £25,000 to Paris, and Paris is expected to take a pretty fair quantity in January.

Victims of Circumstances.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The Sunday Special's financial article explains that the failure of the first three firms mentioned yesterday's dispatches left three blocks of stocks unprotected, and in self-protection 10 more firms announced their suspension. Other suspensions may occur on Monday. Several of the suspended firms will turn out to be perfectly solvent when time is given them. The London & Globe Financial Corporation group were largely the victims of circumstances. They had at the last moment exceptionally heavy calls from banks at a time when fresh loans were practically impossible to obtain.

Not the Famous Le Roi.

SPOKANE, Wash., Dec. 29.—The famous Le Roi mine, of Roseland, B. C., is not involved in the London & Globe Financial Corporation smash. The Le Roi No. 2 mentioned in the cablegrams is believed to be a property located near the original Le Roi. Whitaker Wright engineered the sale of the original Le Roi to British capitalists, but is not known to have an interest in it now.

CONSTITUTION FOR CUBA.

If Adopted as It Stands, Gomez Will Be the First President.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Havana says: A constitution for the new Republic of Cuba will be adopted by the constitutional convention within the next four weeks. This is the general opinion among delegates to the convention, and is generally understood in official circles.

The five sections of the convention have been meeting together and have been discussing the proposed constitution. All of the delegates to the convention have agreed upon all the principal features of the final project, which is being prepared by the central committee, and that the constitution will be ready for adoption by the convention within the next few days.

The center of interest here at present is the character of the constitution. The constitution is expected to be a body will prepare, and in what light it will be viewed by the Congress of the United States.

The constitution first received projects from the delegates for consideration were three presented. The one presented by General Riva Riveria in naming the qualifications for President of the proposed republic. It is expected that the constitution will be adopted by the convention within the next few days.

"Any male citizen of Cuba, over 40 years of age, and who was born in Cuba, will be eligible to the Presidency of the republic."

General Riva Riveria, in his project, incorporated the provision which has been accepted. It is that any male citizen over 40 years of age who was a citizen of Cuba at the signing of the constitution will be eligible to the Presidency of the Republic.

This provision has been made to include General Gomez among those who will be eligible to the Presidency. It means that the signing of the constitution will be the first President of the Cuban Republic, and if it is sanctioned by the Congress of the United States.

STATUS OF THE TREATY.

Choate Has Not Resigned Negotiations With Salisbury.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: The American Embassy has not received the text of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and has not reopened negotiations with the Foreign Office. It does not know whether the convention has been approved by the Senate, or whether it will be communicated through the Foreign Office.

The interests of Anglo-American good feeling will be promoted by the temporary withdrawal of the whole subject from current discussion, and by a painstaking deliberate effort to ascertain a practical method of revision or readjustment of the amendments cannot be found which will receive the sanction of both governments, and also the Senate, next winter.

Daring Diamond Robberies.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—During diamond robberies have been frequent occurrences in this city of late. Over \$4000 worth of jewels were taken from three residences. Good descriptions for the thieves were obtained, and the police now have in custody three men believed to be prominent Eastern crooks. They are Eugene Changino and Fred Ranquet, of New York City, and Charles Lowell, of New York. Changino and Lowell have confessed to one of the recent burglaries.

TWO ENGLISH VIEWS

America's Part in Great Britain's History.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD'S SONNET

Cunningham Graham's Bitter Arrangement of Anglo-American Friendship—Shipbuilders Will Take Advantage of Canal.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Reviews of the year and the century left the weekly and daily papers. In the latter and broader field, the writers and great satisfaction that America's part in England's history figures prominently. Sir Edwin Arnold says:

THE NOTORIOUS PAT CROWE



MILLIONAIRE CUDAHY, OF OMAHA, WILL PAY \$25,000 TO THE PERSON THAT ARRESTS PAT AND PROVES THAT HE IS THE MAN WHO STOLE EDWARD CUDAHY, JR.

realizes the new century with a sonnet. Greeting Columbia, England says:

I send thee mother's kiss and benison
Love me or love me not, hap what may hap,
Thy pride and prayers watch thy bright course
Begin, O Columbia, thy career of power.

That dost uphold the lessons learned from me
And speak'st my Shakespeare's speech: Love
Go with thee!

Columbia answers:

I thank thee for moral help which we gave
Than two great clouds in heaven that hold the thunder.

That Sir Edwin's views are not unannouncedly shared can be judged from a letter of Cunningham Graham (ex-member of Parliament, who in July, 1898, wrote a series of articles most insulting to Americans in the Westminster Gazette), which he gave a place of honor in the Saturday Review. It is the most bitter arraignment of Anglo-American friendship that has appeared for many a day. The writer describes the after-dinner speeches of Senator Depew, Lord Salisbury and others, and declares that this friendship has resulted only in kicks for Great Britain in the cases of the Venezuela, San Juan, Alabama and Behring awards. He says:

"We went on getting ourselves upon our diaphragms, making certain that all those kicks were but symptoms of affection and love the Americans bore us. In return for moral help which we gave them in their brave punching of their brother Spaniards, they gave us nothing of a kindred sort when we started in to thrash our brother Boers. Lastly, on top of all our condolences, like a cold bath on a drunkard, comes the clauses of the Senate in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, by which we are commanded to assist to the full the efforts of the United States to build a canal through Central America."

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In connection with the proposed Nicaragua Canal, it is said that when the United States definitely decides to build, one of the greatest shipbuilding concerns in England will simultaneously open, on one of the Gulf ports, an immense shipyard. Several steel manufacturers are also said to be considering the advisability of establishing American plants.

The Manufacturers' Record, speaking in behalf of English trade, says: "The men who have dominated the metallurgical interests of the world for so many years, whose trade ramifications extend to every civilized country, are not the men to yield to American supremacy without sharing in it by becoming a factor in America's production. To these giants of industry it is not very material whether the source of production is England or Pennsylvania or Alabama. The people of America should welcome the coming of this capital, not only for its material benefits, but for that close kinship into which the United States and Great Britain would be drawn."

Miserable rain, fog and dirt made Christmas week of evil memory for England. Depressing gloom in thorough harmony with the weather, settled over the country. The coasts were strewn with wrecks, commerce was out of joint, and the public was bitterly digesting the criticism of the British Army.

The demand for Major-General Sir Henry

ry E. Colville's resignation, thrown as a sop, only served to whet the ravenous appetites of those who are howling for the responsibility of the reverses in South Africa being brought home to individuals. More heads are demanded. Where so many must be blamable, it is felt that the selection of General Colville is woefully inadequate, if not unfair. Indeed, it is already said that had not the Teomany force at Lindley, which Colville failed to relieve, included some of the nobility and other influential persons, Colville would never have been recalled. The bitterness felt by these Teomany at being ordered to surrender, because, as they allege, Colville refused to render the aid within his power, has not died out, and it will probably result in one of the most interesting courts-martial in the annals of the British Army, upon the result of which will depend the fate of several other high officers, who have proved unequal to the occasion.

The Liberal papers comment severely on the acceptance by the War Office of a contingent of Maoris from New Zealand. The Star says:

"The effect of this stupid blunder on the Dutch will be terrible. After declining to employ Indian troops, we are taking a paltry 100 Maoris. This will not only infuriate the Dutch, but it will insult the Indian troops, who will regard it as a declaration of their inferiority to an inferior race."

It begins to appear from the character of the Chinese response that there may be more time consumed in securing a final acceptance of the agreement than the first expected. It was not to be supposed that the allies, in view of their union upon the use of the word "irrevocable," as applied to the agreement, would liberally excuse the delay on the part of the Chinese Government in action upon the agreement, but the inquiries made it appear to be so reasonable, at least in the case of our Government, that there was but a very valid objection to their consideration.

Some months ago the Empress Dowager designated the young son of Prince Tuan as the successor of Wang Hsu. Although the name given in the dispatches as that of the young successor differs from that named by the Empress Dowager some time ago, they may be one and the same, as the imperial names of the emperors and change on appointment to the throne, that of Kwang Hsu being different from the name he bore before he ascended the throne. Should the change be confirmed, it would practically displace the powers as a high-handed act, and one not likely to be countenanced. In the present condition of affairs, such a procedure by the Empress Dowager would be an offense against China, as well as the powers.

Under the ancient system of China, the Emperor is able to name his successor. At times going outside of the imperial family, although under the present dynasty it has been the custom to designate the son and heir as successor, or, in the absence of a son, to select a member of the imperial family. Kwang Hsu is the nephew of the former Emperor, who had no sons and designated his youthful nephew to succeed him. But in the recent times, practically displace the powers as a high-handed act, and one not likely to be countenanced. In the present condition of affairs, such a procedure by the Empress Dowager would be an offense against China, as well as the powers.

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QUESTIONS BY CHINA

She Wants Explanation of the Powers' Note.

THE CITIES TO BE OCCUPIED

Requests a Definite Statement as to the Length of Occupation, Punishment of Princes and Sending Out of Expeditions.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—A dispatch to the Herald from Peking says: A note was received last evening from the Imperial Court at Peking, acknowledging the receipt of the demands of the powers. It further contained five questions or requests, namely:

First—Might not the Taku forts remain standing though dismantled?
Second—Is it proposed to bombard Peking the same as other offenders?
Third—If the demands are acceded to, would the allies cease sending out expeditions?
Fourth—What places do the allies propose to occupy?
Fifth—How long do they propose to occupy them?

THE QUESTIONS ARE PROPER.

China Has a Right to Ask for Explanations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—It is recognized by the officials here as a perfectly natural course for the part of the Chinese Government to ask for explanations of important points in the agreement reached by the Ministers at Peking. So they are not surprised to hear now that before hastily accepting the agreement as binding upon it, the Chinese court wishes for some definite statement as to what Chinese cities are to be occupied, how long the occupation is to continue, whether it is an absolute condition that the Powers are to be beheaded, and whether the Taku forts are to be razed or whether dismantlement will not suffice. It is a fact that our Government has from the beginning of the negotiations taken an attitude on these five points of inquiry closely corresponding to that which it is supposed the Chinese Government has assumed as a basis of negotiation.

It begins to appear from the character of the Chinese response that there may be more time consumed in securing a final acceptance of the agreement than the first expected. It was not to be supposed that the allies, in view of their union upon the use of the word "irrevocable," as applied to the agreement, would liberally excuse the delay on the part of the Chinese Government in action upon the agreement, but the inquiries made it appear to be so reasonable, at least in the case of our Government, that there was but a very valid objection to their consideration.

Some months ago the Empress Dowager designated the young son of Prince Tuan as the successor of Wang Hsu. Although the name given in the dispatches as that of the young successor differs from that named by the Empress Dowager some time ago, they may be one and the same, as the imperial names of the emperors and change on appointment to the throne, that of Kwang Hsu being different from the name he bore before he ascended the throne. Should the change be confirmed, it would practically displace the powers as a high-handed act, and one not likely to be countenanced. In the present condition of affairs, such a procedure by the Empress Dowager would be an offense against China, as well as the powers.

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