Government Must Aid Natives of Alaska.

TOO SICK TO GET THEIR FOOD

Report of Captain Tuttle, of the Revenne Outter Bear, Who Examined the Conditions.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Captain Tuttie, of the revenue service, in charge of the cutter Bear, reports to the Treas-ury Department from Nome August 2 on the operations of his vessel since July 4. The report relates principally to the con dition of the natives along the Alaskan Coast and the adjacent islands. At Binrock the surgeon of the vessel, who was sent ashore, reported that measles were opidemic, and that pneumonia was prevalent and fatal. At Teller Station, where the Government has a reindeer station, much sickness and many deaths among the natives was reported. At Cape York same fatal sickness was found among the natives. Going on to Cape Prince of Wales, practically the same desperate was found to exist as at other places. From that point the Bear pro-ceeded to East Cape Village, Siberia, and thence to St. Lawrence Bay and Por Clarence. Everywhere the vessel touched officers were sent ashore to investigate the condition, and reported that the na ives never had been in worse condition At Teller Station affairs were desperate Fully one-half of the natives around the station have died. In some cases whole families have disappeared, and in others the parents have died, leaving helpless children. The salmon are running, but there are not sufficient number of well ole to catch them and thus provide people to catch them and thus pi food for the present and the coming ter. The ravages of the disease been so great that a panic has seized the natives, and the dead are left un-buried in their houses. In their distress the natives in the vi-

cinity of Teller are collecting there for food and medical attention. Rev. T. T. Bevig although not a physician, has set up a few tents and is running a tempo-rary hospital, having 12 sick and 12 han children under his care, furnish ing them with food as best he can. He is said to be in great need of pilot bread, flour and clothing for the natives in exdistress. There is said to be no gree of destitution that now prevails upon the whole Behring Ser Court the whole Behring Sea Coast. Captain Tuttle concludes his report as

"At a conference with Governor Brady. of Alaska, and J. E. Bvans, special agent of the Treasury, Dr. Sheldon Jackson and myself, in reference to the deplorable condition of the natives north of Unalasks. It was declared that relief must be afforded them or they would perish from cold and starvation during the coming Winter. I offered to fill the Bear with whatever could be procured to distribute north of Cape Prince of Wales. Special Agent Evans at once ordered a load. hich was put on board. I steamed to Unalaska to get some stores to be put

Captain Tuttle says he is going to make another trip north to distribute the few things that were received and to attend to the Government business. He reports that the natives are thoroughly demoral-ized through their condition and fright and superstition. This is the first time they have not secured their Winter sup-ply of food. Captain Tuttle says he bees that if it were not for the little relief he is taking to them on his pres-ent trip, there would not be 10 per cent of them alive next June.

#### CONTRACT FOR THE TENDER. Awarded to Seattle Bidders-Aid for Alaska Natives.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—A contract has finally been made with Moran Bros. for constructing a new lighthouse tender the 13th district, in accordance with lifted plans. According to the terms of the contract, which has not yet been approved, the vessel will be constructed for \$118,000, the time allowance being 12 months from the date of the approval of the contract. It is expected that when a further appropriation can be secured those features of the vessel which have eliminated will be supplied under

Just as the Treasury efficials had been relieved of the responsibility of caring for thousands of destitute miners at Cape Nome, it was advised of a very serious and disastrous condition at Port Clarence, Teller, and a long section of the Alaskan coast, reported by Captain Tuttle, of the revenue cutter Bear, and it has been suggested that instead of sending relief to the starving people of India, the people of this country can better of-fer relief to the natives of Alaska, who are dying off in such great numbers that they cannot even bury their dead. So serious is the condition that a plan of relief has not yet been outlined, but it is ected that the marine hospital service offer what material aid it can to check the rayages of influenza and kin-

A report was also received from Dr. Sheldon Jackson, of the Teller reindeer station, in which he reports a very serious condition there, where there is a great scarcity of food and clothing. He says something must be done immediately. Sheldon Jackson, of the Teller reindeer

Frank L. Curtis, of Vancouver, Wash., has been appointed shoe and harnessmaker at the Fort Hall Indian school,

# CONSPIRACY IS ALLEGED.

Nome Mining Controversy Involves a Former Portland Attorney.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—In five cases involving the title to and posses-sion of the most valuable mining claims me, United States Circuit Judge W. W. Morrow has reversed the receiver, Alexander McKenzie, appointed by Judge Noyes: has granted an appeal from the order appointing the receiver, and has directed that until the matters at issue are decided there shall be no interference on the part of the court in Alaska, or appointees. The attorneys repre-ing the men who applied to Judge Morrow for these orders, make charges to the effect that a big political conspiracy has been formed, with McKennie as the center, to gain control of valuable mining property at Nome. The action before Judge Morrow was brought on an appeal from the appointment of Hume as Deputy United States District Attorney outy United States District Attorney,

# HARD LUCK AT NOME.

Klondike Passengers, However, Bring Enouraging Reports.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.-The steamer Umatilia has arrived from the north, bringing about \$1,500,000 in treasure from the Klondike and Douglas Island, and a few nuggets from Nome. One of the pas-sengers from Dawson was L. Paltnau. who went to the Klondike three years ago a penniless prospector. He was staked by three friends when he left here, they furnishing his outfit, he to divide in certain proportions all he made. He has sent out from the Klondike \$11.000 to each of his partners, and is reported to have brought home with him \$50,000. The passengers from Nome all tell stories

INDIANS PERISHING | Cently brought to Seattle by the steamer Humboldt from Skagway. The story was to the effect that the launch Aquilla struck a rock on Healy Bar in Yukon, and that all on board perished. They were Sidney R. Hibbard, Maurice M. Marsden, both from London; Captain Jack Lawrence, Amiel Crafton and F. Seeley. In telling of the accident, Mayor

Quarre, who has arrived here, said:
"The men were all safe when I left them some days after this occurrence. I cared for them after the accident. They were thrown into the water, but all were rescued."

The Lawton Going to Alaska. WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The transport Lawton, which is to bring back destitute Americans from Cape Nome, will sail from San Francisco about the 11th inst., taking on supplies at Seattle and then go-ing direct to St. Michael. It is probable that she will carry about 400 tons of freight for the troops in Alaska.

OUTLOOK IN CHINA.

Nothing Can Be Done Until a Foreign

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—George Jamieson, ex-Consul-General of Her Britannic Majesty at Shanghai, is in New York, on his way to China, by way of Vancouver. Mr. way to China, by way of Vancouver. Mr. Jamieson is one of the best-known authorities on Chinese affairs, and has made a purpose 'would stop the inflow of gold, a study of the finances of the empire, or at least very largely diminish payments



TWO OPEN LETTERS ON THE EF-FECT OF BRYANISM.

Election of Democratic Candidate, Says the Latter, Would Menace Commercial Interests of Country.

BOLTON LANDING, N. Y., Sept. &— Hon. Carl Schurs has written the follow-ing open letter to Secretary of the Treas-ury Gage:
"Dear Sir: The newspapers of August

ing open letter to Secretary of the Treasi ury Gage:

"Dear Sir: The newspapers of August
25 published an interview with you in
which you were quoted as saying that
there is no doubt Mr. Bryan (if elected
President) could order his Secretary of
the Treasury to make payment in silver
of all the public debt payable in coin, and
for all current disbursements of the Government as well, which amount to 31,500,000 to \$1,750,000 per day; and that he
was in 1896.' You went on to say that
although Mr. Bryan 'would have great
difficulty in doing that at once,' owing
to the small silver resources of the Government, yet he might accomplish it in
time as the danger set forth
by me in that interview really exist, and
that any President will be able to do
what I declare might be done, 'unless the
Republican party, in control of the Government, yet he might accomplish it in



Major-General Carl Schurs.

which has supplied the materials for most | in gold and correspondingly increase pay that has been recently written on that subject. He returns to China as the rephas received important mining and railroad concessions in the Province of Shan Si, and he has consequently an immediate interest in the settlement of the present troubles and in the political and material

future of the empire.

Mr. Jamieson is also one of the founders and an honorary secretary of the China League, an organization recently formed in London for the purpose of supplementing the work of China as soon as possible by educating the public mind of the United Kingdom in regard to the magnitude of the commercial and other interests dependent upon the "open door" in China. Following the work of the league, Mr. Jamieson said:

"Its purposes are similar to those of your American Asiatic Association, with which I hope it may establish close and friendly relations. Like those here who know anything about this subject, we are impressed with the importance of China as an open market for our manufacturers and with the immense possibilities which that country presents as a legitimate field for these enterprises. We think we have some reason to take exception to the lack of a definite line of policy on the part of our Government in its dealings with Chins, but we recognize the fact that the absence of a strong popular sentiment on the subject may be held to excuse much

of the hesitancy which has been apparent in English diplomatic action, "Mr. Hay very properly insisted in his communications to foreign governments a year ago that a reform of the administegrity of the empire. But there can be no such reform under the rule of the Empress Dowager and her corrupt ring of advisers. If the Russian proposal means anything it means a return to the status que ante, to the state of things under which the Boxer movement was promulgated and encouraged, and the life of every foreigner in China was placed in jeopardy. There are a great many things yet to be explained in regard to recent events in China, but this much is certain, that had the Empress Dowager and her satellites been allowed their own way, the whole country would have been in a flame of anti-foreign insurrection today, and the fiction that the powers are not at war with China would have had to be aban-

"It is true that we must have some kind of responsible government with which to make terms for the settlement of the future of China and of the status of our foreign interests there. There is no such government in China at the present moment, because the Emperor, if he be still alive, is under duress and the Empress Dowager can answer for nothing except the perpetuation of the blind and ignorant hatred of the foreigner which she and her advisers cherish in common. It may be to the interest of Russia and Li Hung Chang to make easy the restoration of the authority of the Empress Dowager, but it is certainly not to the interest of any power that wants to see China pre-served from dismemberment and launched on a career of peace, progress and pros-

# THE LETTER CARRIERS.

Business Transacted at Yesterday's Meeting of the Convention,

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 5 .- The muchdiscussed letter-carriers' pension bill was presented today to the Carriers' National convention. After considerable debate it was ordered printed, and will be taken up later. The bill provides for a relief fund to be deposited with the Postmaster-General for the relief of disabled and infirm letter-carriers to be raised by deducting certain percentages from salaries of all

letter-carriers. The director of the association's insurance branch reported 112 death claims, aggregating \$278,578 paid since that feature organized nine years ago, and no

laims unpaid. On a question of inviting Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federa-tion of Labor, to address the convention, there was a sharp division. Three yotes were taken amid much confusion. The result was announced as yeas, 248; nays, 103, many not voting. Mr. Gompers spoke effectively, addressing the delegates as "fellow union men." He urged that the association would be a great gainer if it would affiliate with the American Federa-

tion of Labor.

A resolution indorsing the pending billi providing uniform \$1200 salaries for carriers was adopted

There was a long debate upon a resolution for the appointment of a committee to negotiate with the Rallway Mail Clerks' and Postoffice Clerks' Associations with the object of joint action in the interest of legislation favorable to postal employes. Many of the delegates op-posed any sort of amalgamation, but the resolution was finally adopted after the

ments into the Treasury of silver and silver certificates'; that this would practically put the Government on a silver basis, ruin its credit and bring incalculable disaster upon the business interests of the country

"Having for a great many years taken a deep and somewhat active interest in the establishment of a sound monetary system in the United States, I may with-out impropriety publicly address to you a few remarks in reply to your public statement. I emphatically deny, Mr. Sec-retary, that the danger set forth by you in your interviews really exists, and that any President will be able to do what you say might be done, unless the Re-publican party in control of the Government in both its legislative and executive branches prove itself utterly dishonest in its professed purpose to maintain the standard

"This denial is not based upon the reasoning of those of your critics who seek to show by figures that a President desiring ever so much to put the country upon a silver basis would lack the means for doing so. On the contrary, for argument's sake, I will accept all you say

on that point. But you omit to men-tion a fact of decisive importance.
"If the Executive, as you say, pro-fesses the discretion of 'paying silver in settlement of all interest on the public debt not specifically payable in gold, and of making its daily disbursements to its creditors in silver! It is owing to a flaw creditors in silver, it is owing to a flaw in the currency law passed at the last session of Congress—a law which, as the spokesman of the Republican party promas to leave the possibility of the subversion of the gold standard by Executive action open in order to enable the Republicans in the present Presidential campaign to say that the election of a Re-publican President was absolutely necessary to save the gold standard and to prevent dreadful economic disaster. Whether any such scheme entered into that legislation I do not assume to determine. Certain it is, however, that this feature of the law is now so used, and that you, Mr. Secretary, actually do so use it for the evident purpose of alarming the business community and the possessing classes generally.

"I hardly need to say to you that the spreading of false alarms of this kind s a very unquestionable and responsible thing for anybody, and especially for a Secretary of the Treasury. And I call your prediction of the possibilities specified by you and of the disasters sure to follow a false alarm for a very simple reason. Whoever may be elected President on November 5 there will be an dent on November 6, there will be another session of Congress before he will take office on March 4, 1901. The Republicans will have strong majorities in both houses of that Congress. The executive, too, will be in their hands. They will, therefore, be able to make such laws as they please. They will thus have full power and ample opportunity before the inauguration of the next President to pass any legislation required to make it ut-terly impossible to any President to break down the gold standard in the way you, Mr. Secretary, describe in your interview. A simple enactment in two or three lines substantially providing that it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treas-ury to pay in gold or silver, at the op-tion of the creditor, all kinds of indebtedness of the United States now payable in coin, may be sufficient. And if there should be another flaw in the present law dangerous to the gold standard in any other way, you, Mr. Secretary, able financier as you are, will surely detect it, and find a legislative remedy and have it ready in the shape of a well-matured bill to be submitted to Congress at the opening of the session. In short, the Republicans, controlling both the legislative and the executive branches of the Government, will, next Winter, have ample power and opportunity to do what they ought to have done at the last session to put the currency law in such a shape that the gold standard cannot possibly be shaken by Executive action, no matter who may occupy the Presidential chair—and thus remove, to that extent at least, the basis of our monetary sys-tem from the changeful game of party

politics. "Do you see any reason for doubting that Congress at its next session will do this? It is quite evident that, if there is any substance at all in your predictions of disaster, the Republicans in Congress cannot refuse to do it without proving that the professed solicitude of the Re-publican party for the maintenance of the gold standard is arrant hypocrisy. But cessity, compel them to take the neces

sary steps.
"You will thus have to admit, Mr. Sec retary, that when you sounded your note of alarm, you had overlooked the most important fact that you and your party friends, that is, the Republican majority in Congress, led by the Administration of which you form so influential a part, will be able easily and promptly to rem-edy the defects of the law which you have resolution was finally adopted after the president and secretary had been added to the committee.

The passengers from Nome all tell stories of hard luck.

Men Were Not Drowned.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—Mayor Quarre, of Eagle City, Alaska, completely refuse the story of the drowning of five prominent Dawson men, which was re
Tesolution was finally adopted after the president and secretary had been added to the committee.

Will be able easily and promptly to remain at Fort Snell-ing, Minn.; one at Fort Yates, N. D., and therefore your note of alarm was, to say the least, a mistaken one. It may suggest itself to you as a matter worthy of grave consideration whether you as a matter worthy of grave consideration whether you have said, in fairness to the business community, which should not be unnecessarily dismand of Major Stretch.

quieted, especially not by those in author-ity. I am sure many of your fellow-citisens are anxious to know what you may have to say on this aspect of the

situation. Very respectfully yours,
"C. SCHURZ,
"Bolton Landing, Lake George, N. Y.,

SECRETARY GAGE'S REPLY.

Bryan's Election Would Menace the Country's Commercial Interests. WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Secretary Gage has made the following reply to an open letter he has received from Hon. Carl Schurz, of New York:

"Washington, Sept. 4.—Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the received of yours of the 3d last in which

ecutive branches, proves fixelf utterly dishonest in its professed purpose to maintain the gold standard.' You say soning of those of your critics who seek to show by figures that a President, de-siring ever so much to put the country on a silver basis, would lack the means of doing so. On the contrary, you ad-mit, "for argument's sake," all I say on that point. It would not seem, therefore, that there is any particular difference be-tween us as to what Mr. Bryan, as President, could do under the law or in spite of the law as it is now. It ought to have been apparent to you, as it no doubt was, that I was speaking of a possible case under circumstances as they now exist, but you proceed to point out how, at the next session of Congress, which will meet in December, legislation could be had which would completely forestall un-friendly action toward the gold standard. even if Mr. Bryan were elected and should still cherish the firm, set purpose de-clared by him September 18, 1896, at Knox-ville, Tenn., where he said: 'If there is one who believes that the gold standard is a good thing, or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to east his vote for me, because I promise him it will not be maintained in this country

longer than I am able to get rid of it."
"You rebuke me in polite terms for sounding a false note of alarm, disquieting the business community, and espe-cially when uttered by one who is in authority. I am not at all skilled in controversy, and have had no practice in dialetics, but I will indulge in a few words in the way of rejoinder to your

"In the first place, then, no more serious distress could overtake this country-in this I think you will agree with methan the breaking down of the gold standard and the adoption of that principle of money for which Mr. Bryan contends. In 1896 you yourself are quoted as having

"The mere apprehension of a possibility of Mr. Bryan's election and the con-sequent placing of our country upon a silver basis has already released untold millions of our securities to be thrown upon the market. Scares of business orders are already recalled, a large number of manufacturing establishments have already stopped or restricted their operations, enterprise is already discouraged and nearly paralyzed, . . and if these are the effect of a mere apprehension of a possibility, what would be the effect of the event itself? There is scarcely an imaginable limit to the destruction certain to be wrought by the business dis turbance that Mr. Bryan's election would

consequences—in a minor degree, perhaps—would not ensue now, which you so free-ly foreshadowed then. Now, when consequences so great as these are involved, the forces operating to inaugurate them should be resisted at every point. Even ised, was to put the gold standard upon should be resisted at every point. Even an impregnable basis. It was suggested the possibility of danger should be avoidyear ago that a reform of the administrative system of China was absolutely bound up with the preservation of the integrity of the emyles. But there can be be the control of the emyles are the control of the emyles. But there can be be control of the emyles are the time by some of its critics that this law was purposely so manipulated by Republican politicians in the Senate istrative circles, filled with hatred and istrative circles, filled with hatred and there were many spectators on the dock of a particular law, can by perverse ingenuity practically nullify its operations. You point out in your letter that if the course indicated by me in the interview referred to should be contemplated by Mr. Bryan, the Republican Congress, which meets in December next. could in advance restrain him by new and more effective mandatory provisions. The proposition that, in case of Mr. Bryan's election, the present Congress can tie his hands so that he cannot give effect to his expressed intention, appears to me to be fallacious. It would require new legislation by a party whose policy would have been rejected by the people through their last expression at the polls. Further than this, the next session will expire by operation of law March 4 1901. The free-silver minority would be justi-fied by their constituents in using all the resources of dilatory procedure to pre-vent such legislation, and against such tactics affirmative legislation such as you suggest would be probably impossible. Can any one doubt that Mr. Bryan would urge action by his friends in Congress to prevent the further strengthening of the policy which he denounces as crim-inal? Your remarks upon this point seem to indicate that you rely upon the ex-ercise of the power already conferred upon the Republican party to prevent the country from experiencing disasters which Mr. Bryan will, if he can, bring upon us. May I not suggest that the way to secure safety is not to take power from those upon whom you rely for protection and confer it upon those whose action you may have good cause to re-

"Since you have raised the question of further legislation, let us look a little farther. If Mr. Bryan is elected President, it is of all things most probable that the next House will have a Democratic majority. Even admitting that Congress, dating from March 4, 1901, will not be able to effect any changes in our present financial legislation, what we fairly expect will be the effect of the continued agitation of the question upon business and industry set in motion by a President bent on the restoration of free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 and elected upon that platform

"You end your letter by suggesting that I retract what I have said, in fairness to the business community, which should not be unnecessarily disquieted, especially by those in authority. Thinking as I do that the election of Mr. Bryan would be a real menace to the commercial and industrial interests of our people, cause of the purpose he cherishes the power he would possess, I do not feel at liberty to act upon your suggestion. I feel it my duty to at least wait until Mr. Bryan himself has retracted his statement of 1896 that 'it (the gold standard) will not be maintained longer than I am able to get rid of it.' Very truly yours,

LYMAN J. GAGE. yours, LYMAN J. GAGE.
"Hon. Carl Schurz, Bolton Landing, Lake George, N. Y."

Few Soldiers Left.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 5.—With the departure of the second battalion of the Eighth Infantry, which leaves tomorrow morning for the Philippine Islands, the Department of the Dakotas will be garrisoned by only seven companies, with a total, including department headquarters staff, of less than 1000 men. Two companies of infantry remain at Fort Snell-

CARRIES A BIG LUMBER CARGO TO PORT ARTHUR.

Dispatched by the Pacific Export Lumber Company-Arrivals and Departures Marine Notes,

The British steamship Oak Branch cleared yesterday for Port Arthur, via San Francisco, with 1,483,416 feet of lumber, valued at \$15,212. The steamer on arrival at Portland had aboard nearly 500,000 feet of lumber which she loaded at Tacoma, so that she has now a 2,000. 600-feet cargo aboard. The vessel was dispatched by the Pacific Export Lumber dispatched by the Pacinc Export Lumber Company, and goes from Portland to San Francisco, where she will load 700 tens of hay. The war in the Orient has temporarily held up the export lumber trade, but there is again a prospect for a renewal of business. The coasting lumber trade is also heavy, and now that the Alaska trade is failing off, some of the small steamers have been released, thus affording increased facilities for shipping to San Francisco. The steamer Fulton to San Francisco. The steamer Fulton loaded a full cargo at Inman, Poulsen

& Co.'s mill on her last trip out from

this port, and is reported to be returning for another cargo.

The Qak Branch will leave down the river this morning. The chief engineer of this steamer made her famous a few years ago by some remarkable repairs to a broken propeller shaft in the South Pacific. The steamer dropped her propeller, with the shaft broken off close to the thrust bearing, while on a trip through the South Pacific. There was a spare propeller aboard, and the cargo was shifted until the stern of the steamer was lifted high enough to enable the men to fit this propeller to a new tail shaft, which was put in place from inside the hull. The work consumed nearly a week. and all of the time the steamer was drifting closer to a cannibal island, the inhabitants of which were eagerly watching the prize, and smacking their lips in anticipation of the coming feast. Sharks were numerous all around them, and as the steamer rose and fell on the swells, the maneaters would make vicious dives and plunges at the men on the staging, from which the propeller was swung in place.

The steamer had drifted dangerously close to the island before the work was finally completed, so close, in fact, that it was a matter of a few hours only when she would have been in the breakers. When the work was finally ended the engineer handled the big engines very gingerly, for the first few miles, until he had worked the ship out of reach of the cannibals. The repairs held good, however, and the steamer reached her destination in good order. The engineer and his assistants were substantially rewarded by the underwriters for their remarkable work under such adverse cir-

### THE TRANSPORT THYRA. Large Force of Men Engaged on the

Big Steamship. work of preparing the big transport Thyra for the service of the Government commenced yesterday morning at the dock at the foot of East Oak and Pine streets. There were several hundred men on the dock in the morning when the first work begun, most of them seeking employment on the transport. Mr. Supple seems to be having no trouble in securing all the men he needs to put the ship in shape according to contract. He said last evening that he would have about 600 men at work before the end of the week. Yesterday the greater part of the day was spent in getting the timbers down in the hold of the ship. Men were at work from both the upper and lower docks, transferring lumber onto the ship,

A force of men was also engaged in getting the coal out of the way. The Thyra is a larger ship than the Lennox. and the work of getting her ready for transport service is more extensive than in the case of the former. Since the Thyra has been moored at this dock hundreds have visited her, attracted by her huge size. Besides the carpenters yesterday, watching operations. The in-terior of the hull will be fitted with stalls for shipment of horses, and also arranged

### LIGHT-DRAFT STEAMER. The New Jospeh Kellogg Will Soon

Be Ready for Business. The new steamer Joseph Kellogg has been launched at the Portland Shipbuilding Company's yard, and will soon be ready for her trial trip. The new craft is 140 feet long, 26½ feet beam, has a 16-foot wheel, and will draw 22 inches of water when running light. She is 40 feet longer and much wider than the old steamer whose name she bears. Captain who is one of the best-known steamboat captains on the Willamette, made the model from which the craft was built. and the veteran steamboatman has superintended the work from the laying of the keel to the present time. The trial trip will take place in about two weeks.

Steamer Norma Rebuilt. James Olsen, senior member of the Portland Ship Building Company, who went to Riparia two months ago to remodel the steamer Norma, for Jacob Kamm, returned this week to secure sev eral experienced ship carpenters and caulkers. He intends to finish the boat as soon as possible. Mr. Olsen says the Norma has been made new from bottom to top, and is a fine craft in every way Having secured his carpenters, he started back for Riparia, where he will push construction will all possible energy.

Marine Notes. The barkentine Portland is taking on cargo of lumber at Fairhaven for San Pedro, Cal. The four-masted schooner William H.

Smith is loading 800,000 feet of lumber at Fairhaven for Callao, Peru. Steamboat Inspectors Edwards and Fuller have returned from a trip to Idaho, where they inspected two small steamers. The Norwegian steamship Tyr is due from Vladivostock early next week. She will load a cargo of flour and general

merchandise. The wrecked steamer Frederick Billings is being dismantled. The company operating her seems to be going through the

The charter of the steamer Geo. W. Eider has been cancelled and the steamer will not be sent north at present. She returned to the boneyard yesterday. The steamer Whatcom, which has been plying on the Whatcom-Seattle-Tacoma route, has been sold to Dodwell & Co.

She will probably go on the Victoria route

and the Victorian will run between What-com, Fairhaven and the up-Sound ports.

Domestic and Foreign Ports. ASTORIA, Sept. 5.—Sailed—Steamer State of California, for San Francisco. Condition of the bar at 5 P. M., smooth; weather hazy; wind northwest. San Francisco, Sept. 5 .- Arrived-Steamer Fulton, from Portland; schoooner Her-mann, from Kodiak; schooner Windsor, from Tacoma; steamer Bristol, from Chemainus; schooner Western Home, from Coos Bay; ship A. J. Fuller, from Seattle; schooner W. F. Wideman, from Gray's Harbor; schooner Roy Somers, from Gray's Harbor; schooner Gem, frm Gray's Harbor; schooner Dauntless, from Gray's Harbor; ship Glory of the Seas, from Nanaimo. Sailed-Steamer Columbia, for Portland; steamer Washtenaw, for Taco-ma; schooner Chas. R. Wilson, for Gray's

Port Townsend-Arrived August 23-Unite

Victoria-Arrived September 4-German ship Sirene, from Yokohama; British steamer Tees, from Alaska. Sailed—Chil-ean bark Altear, for New Whatcom.

Victoria—Arrived September 4—British ship Ivy, from Honolulu. Yokohama—Arrived September 3—British steamer Empress of Japan, from Van-

Hiogo-In port July 31-British ship Palgrave, for Puget Sound. Cape Town-In port August 3-British ship County of Merioneth, from Oregon.
New York, Sept. 5.—Sailed—Oceanic, for
Liverpool: St. Paul, for Southampton;
Southwark, for Antwerp.
Moville, Sept. 5.—Arrived—Ethopia, from
New York for Glasgow.
Southward Oregon.

Southampton, Sept. 5.—Arrived—New York, from New York.

Queenstown, Sept. 5.—Arrived—Pennland, from Philadelphia for Liverpool.

Glasgow—Arrived September — Steamers

Ethiopia, from New York, via Moville; Sardinian, from New York.
Boulogne, Sept. 5.—Arrived—Spaarndam, from New York for Rotterdam and pro-

Hong Kong, Sept. 5.-Arrived previously Steamer Coptic, from San Francisco via Honolulu and Yokohama. Lizard, Sept. 5.—Passed—Kaiser Frederlick, from New York for Cherbourg, Southampton and Hamburg. New York, Sept. 5.—Arrived—Lahn, from Bremen, Southampton and Cher-

## THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Incinnati Lose the Final Game With New York. NEW YORK, Sept. 5.-The Cincinnati's

lost the final game with the New Yorks this afternoon. The game was too one-sided to be interesting. Attendance, this afternoon. 1000. Score:

Cincinnati ... 3 10 2 New York .... 11 13 1 Batteries-Newton and Peltz; Carry and

St. Louis Rest Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5 .- St. Louis defeated Philadelphia by superior all-round work. Most of their hits counted, while Young was effective when the locals needed hits. Wallace's work at short was brilliant. Attendance, 2006. The

RHE St. Louis .... 7 10 0 Philadelphia . 1 10 4 his wife. Batteries-Young and Robinson; Dunn

## Pittsburg Beat Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 5 .- Pittsburg won today, making it five straight. Boston out-batted the visitors, but lost on errors. Attendance, 800. Score: RHE Boston ..... 2 7 3 Pittsburg .... 5 4 1

Batteries-Pittinger and Clarke; Philippi and O'Connor. Brooklyn and Chicago Broke Even.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 5.-Brooklyn and

Chicago played off two postponed games today and broke even. Attendance, 2406. RHE hicago ......4 13 4|Brooklyn ...

Batteries-Taylor and Chance; McGin-

Umpire-Hurst. Second game-RHE .....12 15 0 Brooklyn ..... 1 11 6 Batteries-Menefee and Donahue; How-

ell and McGuire.

## National League Standing.

Pittsburg Philadelphia Chicago Cincinnati
St. Louis
New York

The American League. At Detroit-Detroit 2, Kansas City 6. Second game-Detroit 7, Kansas City 3. At Buffalo-Buffalo 2, Milwaukee 1, At Indianapolis—Indianapolis 1, Chicago Second game—Indianapolis 0, Chicago

At Cleveland-First game-Cleveland 2. Minneapolis 6. Second game-Cleveland Minneapolis 8.

# EYRE-CRAGIN CONCESSION.

Annulled by the Government of Micaragua.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Aug. 13.-El Comercio, daily semi-official newspaper published here in its issue of August 12 contained an editorial announcement that the Government of Nicaragua had informed the Inter-Oceanic Canal Company

bark Latona, from Valperaiso; barken-tine Newsboy, from Honolulu.

Tacoma, Sept. 5.—Sailed—Ship Agenor, for Freemantle.

The second se gust 3 of the present year, because of the failure of the company to deposit \$600,000 in American gold in the treasury of Nicaragua within four months after the organization of the company, as required by article 38 of the canal concession, granted to Mesers. Eyre and Cragin Oc-

This apparently leaves the Nicaragua Canal route free from any complications other than the demand for the sum which the Caribbean & Pacific Transit Company may ask for its concession obtained in 1897 or early in 1898, granting to it, the company declares, the sole right for 30 years of steam navigation on the Ris San Juan and Lake Nicaragua—the ca-nal route—qualified, however, by the reserved right of Nicaragua to in the meanwhile grant a canal construction con-sion to any one to whom it saw fit. was agreed that the receivers of such a concession should pay to the Caribbean & Pacific Transit Company for the Lake Silicia & San Juan River Railroad (a few miles in length), for such improvements as it made in deepening the San Juan River, and for their steamboats, lighters, etc., referred to in the concession they re celved. This company is an offshoot of and a

feeder to the Atlas Steamship Company of Liverpool, England.

## PERSONAL MENTION.

C. E. Redfield, a Heppner attorney, is at the Perkins. J. W. Strong, a Cathlamet lumberman, is at the St. Charles.

J. B. Crowley, representing Levi Strauss & Co., is in the city. Dr. J. H. Lyons, of Seattle, is here attending the Carnival.

O. E. Elliott, a Marshland logger, is registered at the St. Charles. M. Fox, chief of the Baker City fire department, is a visiting Elk.

N. A. Davis, cashier of the Milton Bank, is registered at the St. Charles. Judge Robert Eakin and wife, of Union, are guests of the Imperial. Ex-State Senator Henry Blackman, of

leppner, is registered at the Perkins. William Ketchem, a stockman of The Dalles, is registered at the Perkins. J. W. Wisner, United States Fish Comoner, is registered at the Imperial. J. Johnson, a merchant of The Dalles, and wife are registered at the Perkins. F. I. Dunbar, Secretary of State, is registered at the Portland, with his wife. F. E. Judd, of the Pendleton Woolen Mills, is at the Portland, accompanied by

W. R. Kirk, a well-known resident of Brownsville, is in Portland visiting the D. Koenig, a merchant of Pomeroy,

Wash., is at the Perkins, accompanied by his family. E. L. Smith, of Hood River, president of the State Board of Horticulture, is at the Imperial.

D. C. Ireland, editor of the Moro (Sherman County) Observer, is in Portland viewing the Carnival. C. S. Moore, State Treasurer, is regli-tered at the Portland, from Salem, to-gether with his family.

Mrs. J. J. Walters, wife of the Methodist missionary bishop to Alaska, has joined her husband at Skagway. R. S. Sheridan, chairman of the Demo

cratic State Central Committee, is reg-istered at the Imperial, from Roseburg. Professor John Robert Effinger, Jr., of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, is visiting the family of his uncle, Colonel W. H. Effinger. W. H. Parlin, an implement manufac-

turer of Canton, O., is at the Portland, accompanied by Mrs. C. E. Parlin and Miss Winifred Ingersoll.

Mrs. M. J. Kinney and her daughter.

Miss Harriet, have returned to their residence, 315 Twelfth street, from a month's

outing at Gearhart Park.

Mrs. R. W. Baxter, wife of the superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. F. O. Downing, at the Portland.

S. G. Kaufman, a prominent business man of Juneau and Skagway, is regis-tered at the Imperial. Mr. Kaufman is just on his return from New York and

Captain R. E. Davis, of Richardson, for Representative and largely interested in the salmon traffic on Puget Sound, is a visiting Elk at the Portland. NEW YORK Sept. 5.-Northwestern

people registered at New York hotels today as follows: From Portland-R. C. Crosby, at the Metropolitan; J. M. Brealey, at the As-From Seattle-M. M. Frederick, at the

Astor; P. F. Kelly, at the Imperial; Mrs. V. E. Full, at the Grand Union. Marlborough May Succeed Cadogan. LONDON, Sept. &-Vanity Fair says it is not unlikely that the Duke of Marl-borough will succeed Earl Cadogan as







In the treatment of chronic diseases, such as Hver, kinny and stomach disorders, constipation, disertises, dropsical swellings, Bright's disease, etc. KIDNEY AND URINARY

mplaints, painful, difficult, too frequent, milky as DISEASES OF THE RECTUM Such as piles, fistula, fisture, uncertation, mucous and bloody discharges, oured without the knife, pain or

DISEASES OF MEN

TOUNG MEN troubled with night emissions, dreams, exhausting drains, bash-fulness, aversion to society, which deprive you of your manhood, UNFIT YOU FOR BUSINESS OR MARRIAGE. MIDDLE-AGED MEN who from excesses and strains have lost their MANLT

MIDDLE-AGED MEN who from excessions and painful bloody urine, BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES, Syphilis, Gonorboes, painful bloody urine, Gleet, Stricture, chiarged prostate, Sexual Debility, Varicoccie, Hydroceie, Kidney and Liver troubles, cured WITHOUT MERCURY AND OTHER POISONOUS DRUGS. Catarrh and Rheumatism CURED.

Dr. Walker's methods are regular and scientific. He uses no patent nostrums or ready-made preparations, but cures the disease by thorough medical treatment. His New Pamphlet on Private Diseases sent Free to all men who describe their troubles. PATIENTS cured at home. Terms reasonable. All letters answered in plain envelope. Consultation free and sacredly comfidential. Call on or address Doctor Walker, 182 First St., Corner Alder, Portland, Or.

