

**The Weekly Chronicle.**

THE DALLES, OREGON

Saturday's Daily.

Mr. J. E. Remus was in from Boyd yesterday and called at his office.

H. C. Rooper of Bakesoven was among those who attended the funeral of John Grant today.

Miss Lizzie Holverson of Salem, who has been visiting friends in Portland, came up on the train last night, and is a guest of Miss Myrtle Michell.

Mr. Sisson, of Pottawattamie county, Kansas, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Richards, his wife's parents. He is much impressed with Oregon, and may conclude to remain with us.

Mrs. Launerberg and her niece, Miss Berg, were passengers on the Regulator this morning bound for Portland, from which place they will go to Oakland, Calif., to remain the winter.

Mrs. G. W. Gray who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. M. Patterson, in this city, returned to Salem yesterday. Miss Beulah Patterson accompanied her as far as Portland.

Mr. Henry Stead of Hood River, who has been in Sherman county for some time, stopped long enough this morning on his way home to renew his subscription to THE CHRONICLE, and departed with a contented smile, knowing he was fixed for the winter.

Monday's Daily.

Wm. Eiel of Victor is in town today.

P. J. McGrail of Nansene is in the city today.

Arthur Clarke spent yesterday at Wasco.

Mr. Henry Pitman, of the Red Front store at Doris, is in the city today.

Mr. M. Dichtenmuller is in the city from Mosier today, and called at his office.

Mr. E. Sherar, who has been in Nebraska for some time, arrived home this morning.

Mr. R. J. Gorman returned Saturday night from a visit in Portland and the valley towns.

Rev. J. R. Warner has been very ill of pneumonia for the past two weeks at his home in this city.

Dr. C. Gertrude French came up from Portland Saturday and spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. French.

Mrs. Jane Jameson passed through this city last evening, on her way to New York, where she will spend the winter with her daughter.

Miss Jeannette Williams and her friend, Mrs. E. Cockingham, of Portland came up on the train last evening, and are guests of Mrs. H. W. French.

Miss Savage of Astoria came up on the Dalles City Saturday. She will visit the family of Mr. Harworth of this city and Mr. Richards, on lower 6-Mile.

Measrs. Victor Marden and Leo Schanno went over to Hartland yesterday to attend the marriage ceremony of their friend, Leo Bruen, and Miss Isham.

Mrs. J. Gwilt, accompanied by her son, John W., and daughter, Miss Gertrude, returned to Portland this morning, after visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Wilson.

Tuesday's Daily.

Mr. Frank French went to Portland today.

Miss Elva Gaunt, of Centerville, is in the city today.

James O'Farrel, of Prineville, is at the Umatilla.

Mrs. C. E. Height, of Cross Keys, is in the city today.

Bob Leaseure, of the Mt. Hood country, is in the city today.

Mrs. A. K. Dufur and daughter, Daisy, are in the city today.

Dr. B. Powne came in from Tygh valley today, returning this afternoon.

Mr. Smith, justice of the peace from the Boyd neighborhood, is in the city today.

Dick Brookhouse of 10-Mile is in the city today as a witness in the case of R. Carlyle.

Mr. G. D. Snowden went to Portland this morning on the Dalles City, where he will remain a few days.

Miss Cordelia Maddron left for California this morning, where she will join her brother, who resides in that state.

Dr. Belle Rinehart returned from Newberg yesterday, where she has been visiting her boys, who are in school at that place.

Leo Rondeau of Kingsley, is in the city today. He says that the ground was covered with snow at that place yesterday, and that the weather is quite cold.

Mr. Zane, of the A. J. U. W. Reporter of Portland, is in the city today, having come down on the morning train and stopped over to visit old friends in the city.

Mr. Alex McLeod of Kingsley gave THE CHRONICLE office a pleasant call today. He and Mrs. McLeod have decided to make their future home in The Dalles and all their old friends and acquaintances welcome them to our midst.

**BORN.**  
In this city, on Monday, November 8, 1897, to the wife of Mr. L. Richardson, a daughter.

In The Dalles, Saturday, Nov. 6th, to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Alden, a son.

In Hood River, Nov. 5th, to Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Bartness, a daughter.

In Hood River, Friday, Nov. 5th to Mr. and Mrs. Packard, a daughter.

In Hood River valley, Oct. 30th, to Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Wickham, a son.

In Hood River valley, November 1st, to Mr. and Mrs. Dorrance Smith, a daughter.

**MARRIED.**  
At the Umatilla House, Thursday, Nov. 4th, by Justice Filloon, Napoleon Bailey and Miss Esther E. Rothey, both of Dalur.

At Boyd, Or., on Sunday, Nov. 7th, Mr. Nicholas Marx and Miss Daisy Wagonblast, both of Boyd, Wasco county, Or.

In this city, Saturday, Nov. 6th, by Elder G. H. Barnett, Mr. James G. Johnson and Miss Mary B. Allen, both of Wasco county.  
County Commissioners Court, Nov. Term

**BILLS ALLOWED.**

F. S. Smith, labor on county road	\$ 42 00
Joe Bonn, for labor on county road	65 15
J. H. Hollett, sawing wood	9 85
A. M. Kelsay, salary for Sept.	166 66
S. Bolton, salary for Sept.	100 00
T. J. Driver, salary	216 66
Robt. Kelley, salary	100 00
J. Fitzgerald, janitor	60 00
C. L. Gilbert, school supt.	75 00
M. M. Cushing, keeping poor	125 00
C. L. Phillips, treasurer	66 66
C. H. Thompson, bounty animals	1 00
J. D. Thomas, " " "	1 00
W. H. Odell, " " "	4 00
C. F. Benton, " " "	1 00
R. S. Guthrie, " " "	1 00
Lee Haynes, " " "	2 00
Leslie Wroe, " " "	1 00
Homer Marsh, " " "	1 00
G. W. Moody, " " "	1 00
D. J. Cooper, " " "	2 00
Seth Morgan, " " "	1 00
Chas. Pierce, " " "	1 00
Sidney Kelley, " " "	1 00
D. T. Smith, " " "	2 00
D. Mae, " " "	1 00
O. Tis Barford, " " "	1 00
O. L. Walters, " " "	3 00
O. S. Walters, " " "	1 00
Edwin Odell, " " "	2 00
Frank Jones, " " "	1 00
F. P. Gaston, " " "	2 00
O. L. Walters, " " "	2 00
Joseph Enderby, " " "	7 00
J. G. Chamberlin, " " "	1 00
Van Duhn, Adams & Co., supplies Glass & Prudhomme, furniture for clerk's office	105 65
Glass & Prudhomme, supplies for clerk's office	10 00
Dr. Sutherland, prof. services	12 50
Mays & Crowe, supplies	5 40
Oregon Telephone & Telegraph Co., mes. and rent	8 10
D. W. Vause, varnishing office	4 45
Dalles Lumbering Co., wood	2 75
Times-Mountaineer, pub.	1 50
Geo. Ruch, supplies for paupers	1 00
J. H. Elton, rebate on taxes	3 15
Lane Bros., supplies	5 05
A. S. Blowers & son, sup. papers	10 85
E. J. Perine, drawing jury list	2 00
Thomas Harlan, " " "	2 00
L. J. Davenport, " " "	2 00
J. H. Fredenburg, care of poor	2 00
J. M. Huntington, deputy assess.	102 00
A. C. Geiger & Co., sup. to poor	2 89
F. Williams, watering streets	3 75
Peter Richard, summoning jury	5 00
S. B. Golt, surveying	4 00
W. D. Richards, viewing road	2 00
H. A. Levins, supplies to poor	10 00
C. L. Gilbert, deputy assessor	141 00
H. Clough, labor on vault	4 50
W. H. Whipple, salary, assessor	2 00
M. Z. Donnell, med. for poor	1 73
Dr. H. Logan, prof. services	19 00
Joel Koozts, work on roads	1 50
Dalles City Water Work, for water, Sept. and Oct.	29 75
Lewis Dryden Ptg. Co.	29 75

**NOTICE-SALE OF CITY LOTS.**

Notice is hereby given that by authority of ordinance No. 292, which passed the Common Council of Dalles City April 10th, 1897, entitled, "An ordinance to provide for the sale of certain lots belonging to Dalles City." I will, on Saturday, the 15th day of May, 1897, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, all the following lots and parts of lots in Gates addition to Dalles City, Wasco county, Oregon, to-wit:

Lots 9 and 10 jointly, in block 14; lots 7, 8, 9 and 10, jointly in block 15; lots 7, 8, 9, and 10, jointly in block 21, known as butte; lots 10, 11 and 12, in block 27; lot 9 in block 34; lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, in block 35; lots 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in block 36; lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in block 37; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in block 42; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10 and 11, in block 43; lots 1, 2, 3, 7, 10, 11 and 12, in block 41, and lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, in block 46.

The reasonable value of said lots, for less than which they will not be sold, has been fixed and determined by the Common Council of Dalles City as follows, to-wit:

Lots 9 and 10, in block 14, \$150; lots 7, 8, 9 and 10, jointly in block 15, \$200; lots 7, 8, 9 and 10, jointly in block 21, \$200; lot 10, in block 27, \$225; lot 11, in block 27, \$225; lot 12, in block 27, \$300; lot 9, in block 34, \$100; lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, in block 35, each respectively \$125; lots 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10 and 11, in block 36, each respectively \$100; lots 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10 and 11, in block 37, each respectively \$100; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 11, in block 42, each respectively \$100; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10 and 11, in block 43, each respectively \$100; lot 1, in block 43, \$125; lots 2, 3, 4 and 5, in block 46, each respectively \$100; lots 1 and 6, in block 46, each respectively \$125.

Each of these lots will be sold upon the lot respectively, and none of them will be sold for a less sum than the value thereof, as above stated.

One-fourth of the price bid on any of said lots shall be paid in cash at the time of sale, and the remainder in three equal payments on or before, one, two and three years from the date of said sale, with interest on such deferred payments at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, payable annually; provided that the payment may be made in full at any time at the option of the purchaser.

The said sale will begin on the 15th day of May, 1897, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, and will continue from time to time until all of said lots shall be sold.

Dated this 13th day of April, 1897.  
ROGER B. SINNOTT,  
Recorder of Dalles City.

**Notice of Final Settlement.**  
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned his filed in the office of the Clerk of the County Court for Wasco County her final account as administratrix of the estate of Chas. Adams, deceased, and by order of the County Court of said county, Monday, the 1st day of November, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m. has been fixed as the time, and the county courtroom of said court, in The Dalles, Oregon, as the place for the hearing of said final account.

MISS IRENE ADAMS,  
Administratrix.

**Executors Notice.**  
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed executor of the last will and testament of Mary Bill, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are hereby notified to present the same, with the proper vouchers therefor, to me at my office in The Dalles, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice.

Dated September 14, 1897.  
JOHN MARDEN, Executor.

**COLONIAL SERVANTS.**

The Kind of Help They Had in Early New England.

Mentals Were in Some Cases Transported Convicts and Malefactor Who Sold Themselves into Servitude.

Domestic service in America has passed through three distinct phases. The first extends from the early colonization to the time of the revolution; the second from the revolution to about 1850; the third from 1850 to the present time.

During the colonial period service of every kind was performed by transported convicts, indentured white servants or "redemptioners," "free willers," negroes and Indians. The first three classes—convicts, redemptioners and free willers—were of European, at first generally English, birth. Protests were often made against this method of settlement, both by the colonists themselves and by Englishmen, but it was long before the English government abandoned the practice of transporting criminals to the American colonies.

Of the three classes of whites, or Christian servants, as they were called to distinguish them from the Indians and negroes, the free willers were evidently found only in Maryland. They were received under the condition that they be allowed a certain number of days in which to dispose of themselves to the greatest advantage.

It is impossible to state the proportion of servants belonging to the two classes of transported convicts and redemptioners, but the statement is apparently fair that the redemptioners who sold themselves into service to pay for the cost of their passage constituted by far the larger portion. These were found in all the colonies, though more numerous in the southern and middle colonies than in New England. In Virginia and Maryland they outnumbered the negro slaves until the latter part of the seventeenth century. In Massachusetts apprenticed servants, bound for a term of years, were sold from ships in Boston as late as 1730, while the general trade in bound white servants lasted until the time of the revolution, and in Pennsylvania even until this century.

The first redemptioners were naturally of English birth, but after a time they were supplanted by those of other nationalities, particularly by Germans and Irish. As early as 1718 there was a complaint of the Irish immigrants in Massachusetts.

It has been said that a great majority of the redemptioners belonged at first to a low class in the social scale. A considerable number, however, both men and women, belonged to the respectable, even to the so-called upper class of society. They were sent over to prevent disadvantageous marriages, to secure inheritances to other members of a family or to further some criminal scheme.

Many of these bond servants sold themselves into servitude, others were disposed of through emigration brokers and still others were kidnapped, being enticed on shipboard by persons called "spirits." The evil of "spiriting away," both children and adults, became so great that in 1664 the committee for foreign plantations interposed, and the council created the office of register, charged with the duty of keeping a record of all persons going to America as servants, and the statement that they had voluntarily left England.

This act was soon followed by another fixing the penalty of death, without benefit of clergy, in every case where persons were found guilty of kidnapping children or adults. But even these extreme measures did not put an end to the evil; and it is stated that 10,000 persons were annually kidnapped after the passage of the act.

The wages paid were, as a rule, small, though some complaints are found, especially in New England, of high wages and poor service. More often the wages were a mere pittance. Elizabeth Evans came from Ireland to serve John Wheelwright for three years. Her wages were to be three pounds a year and passage paid. Margery Batman, after five years of service in Charlestown, was to receive a she goat to help her in starting life. Mary Polly, according to the terms of her indenture, was to serve ten years and then receive "three barrels of corn and one suit of penitence and one suit shirts of dowlas and one black hood, two hifts of dowlas and shoes and hose convenient."

Domestic Service.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all the disease put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from ten drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

**Thin Blood**  
Where the blood loses its intense red—grows thin and watery, as in anemia, there is a constant feeling of exhaustion, a lack of energy—vitality and the spirits depressed.

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of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda is peculiarly adapted to correct this condition. The cod-liver oil, emulsified to an exquisite fineness, enters the blood direct and feeds its every corpuscle, restoring the natural color and giving vitality to the whole system. The hypophosphites reach the brain and nerve centres and add their strengthening and beneficial effect. If the roses have left your cheeks, if you are growing thin and exhausted from overwork, or if age is beginning to tell, use SCOTT'S Emulsion.

Be sure you get SCOTT'S Emulsion. All druggists, 50c. and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

**OUR FIRST POSTAGE STAMPS.**  
"Josh Billings" Father Was the First Purchaser, Just Fifty Years Ago.  
Fifty years ago—in July, 1847—Uncle Sam issued his first postage stamps, writes Fannie Mack Lothrop in Ladies' Home Journal. "In England, seven years before, Rowland Hill, 'father of the penny post,' introduced the 'sticking plasters,' as the stamps were contemptuously called. John M. Niles, our postmaster-general at that time, tried heroically, but in vain, to move congress to authorize stamps for this country. His successor, Cave Johnson, was more fortunate, and the bill desired was approved on March 3, 1847, the stamps not being issued, however, till August, though the time appointed was July 1. Only two values of the new stamps were introduced in 1847—a five and ten-cent stamp, bearing, respectively, the portrait of Franklin in a bronze tint and Washington in black.

The first purchaser of stamps in the United States was Henry Shaw, the father of Henry Wheeler Shaw (better known as 'Josh Billings,' the humorist). Mr. Shaw was in the postmaster-general's office on August 6, 1847, when Mr. Johnson entered with the printer from whom he had just received sheets of the new stamps. Mr. Johnson passed a sheet to Mr. Shaw for inspection. After giving the stamps a hasty glance Mr. Shaw, perhaps with an eye to future fame, took out his wallet, counted out 15 cents and purchased one of each variety. The 'five' he kept as a curiosity, the 'ten' he presented to Gov. Briggs as an appropriate gift."

**A QUIANT BIT OF GERMANY.**  
Region Just out of Berlin Remarkable for Its Old Customs.  
The Spreewald is the subject of a paper in Century. The writer says: Strange, indeed, that so near Berlin so old-time and curious a community could have remained reasonably uncommenced by the hordes of picnicers. The Spreewald is too near a great capital for foreigners to hear much of it. The museums and palaces of Berlin, the places of Potsdam, absorb all the spare energy of foreign visitors. And for convenient overlooks it is a little too far for most burghers of Berlin. Some have country places in and near the Spreewald. Many visit it occasionally. It is a favorite place for people from Dresden and Leipzig who can give several days to exploring its watery labyrinth. Especially for the teaching guild is it a favorite resort. Every village has its inns, and at Burg, where Venetian services are held in the old church and the costume remains the most antique, there are several famous taverns. One is the bleachery where Frederick the Great established a colony of dyers and weavers, who have disappeared, although the art is still practiced by private means for personal use in many farmhouses. But the fine green, orange, pink and lilac headresses and the turquoise, gray and yellow skirts are now bought at Cottbus or in Berlin.

**Color Line in British Army.**  
With all England's condemnation of the social disadvantages to which the colored race is subjected in the United States, she is giving abundant evidence of being imbued with radical prejudices that are every bit as strong. Thus, the volunteer regiments of the great universities have declined to admit to their ranks students of Indian or African origin, and a number of other volunteer and militia corps, including the Inns of Court battalion, composed of members of the legal profession, have followed suit.

**A Powerful Beacon.**  
The French lens which throws electric rays 100 miles to seaward and which was part of the French government's exhibit at the Columbian exposition is to be placed in the Barnegat (N. J.) lighthouse, where it will be the most powerful beacon on the American coast.

**A House Like a Woman's Head.**  
Of the many ideas put forward for the Paris exposition of 1900, none is more original than the proposal to build a house (to be devoted to the world of women) in the shape of a beautiful woman's head. The suggested entrance will be at the base of the neck, and the eyes are to be illumined by electric arc lights. The chance for some mechanical genius to invent mechanism to work the jaw up and down is obvious.

**NO DOG DAYS.**

And Mad Dogs Are Few and Far Between.

So Says a Reliable Authority on Such Matters—Hence We Should Not Cry "Mad Dog" Too Soon.

Now, the very first observation we have to make on this subject is that there are no such days in the year's calendar as "dog days." There are no days on which, and there is no kind of weather during which, a dog is peculiarly liable to rabies. Rabies is a rare disease at all seasons of the year, and there are no more cases of rabies in July or August than in December or January. It follows, therefore, that there is no more reason to dread our family friend, the dog, in hot weather than in cold, and no more reason to dread hydrophobia from his bite at one time of the year than at another. The phrase "dog days" is a false and misleading phrase, which all humane persons ought to avoid in the interest of the dog.

We have said, and we repeat, that hydrophobia is one of the rarest of diseases; and that when it appears to be developed, we believe it, in the vast majority of cases, to be a simulated disease, produced by a morbid imagination. We do not go so far as to assert that it is never caused by the bite of a rabid animal; and therefore we would advise that all proper care should be taken to destroy without delay all animals that are affected with rabies. Yet here again we must recall the fact that rabies itself is one of the rarest of all the diseases with which dogs and other animals are affected. When we hear the cry of "Mad dog!" the chances are millions to one that the dog is not mad; it is the people who are mad with terror.

In the 30 years since the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was established our officers and agents have been constantly on the outlook, but no undoubted case of rabies has ever fallen under their observation or within their knowledge; and of over 160,000 dogs and other small animals which have been cared for at our shelter during the past three years, not one single case of rabies has been found. These facts sufficiently prove that rabies is rare in this city and in this state; but there is such a disease, and it is important for the public, as well as yourself, that you should know whether a sick dog is or is not rabid. If you will note the following facts you will have no difficulty. You will probably find them to be quite different from the popular fancies by which most persons are misled.

1. It is supposed that a mad dog dreads water. It is not so. The mad dog is very likely to plunge his head to the eyes in water, though he cannot swallow it and laps it with difficulty.

2. It is supposed that a mad dog runs about with evidences of intense excitement. It is not so. The mad dog never runs about in agitation; he never gallops; he is always alone, usually in a strange place, where he jogs along slowly. If he is approached by dog or man he shows no sign of excitement, but when the dog or man is near enough he snaps and resumes his solitary trot.

3. If a dog barks, yelps, whines or growls that dog is not mad. The only sound a mad dog is ever known to emit is a hoarse howl, and that but seldom. Even howls will not extort an outcry from a mad dog. Therefore, if any dog, under any circumstances, utters any other sound than that of a hoarse howl, that dog is not mad.

4. It is supposed that the mad dog froths at the mouth. It is not so. If a dog's jaws are covered or flecked with white froth, that dog is not mad. The surest of all signs that a dog is mad is a thick and rosy brown mucus clinging to his lips, which he often tries vainly to tear away with his paws or to wash away with water.

5. If your own dog is bitten by any other dog, watch him carefully. If he is infected by rabies you will discover signs of it possibly in from six to ten days. Then he will be restless, often getting up only to lie down again, changing his position impatiently, turning from side to side, and constantly licking or scratching some particular part of his head, limbs, or body. He will be irritable and inclined to dash at other animals, and he will sometimes snap at objects which he imagines to be near him. He will be excessively thirsty, lapping water eagerly and often. Then there will be glandular swellings about his jaws and throat, and he will vainly endeavor to rid himself of a thick,ropy mucus discharge from his mouth and throat. If he can he will probably stray away from home and trot slowly and mournfully along the highway or across country, meddling with neither man nor beast unless they approach him, and then giving a single snap. The only exception to this behavior occurs in ferocious dogs, which, during the earlier stage of excitement, may attack any living object in sight.—Our Animal Friends.

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