

THE TRIBUNE.
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 scription is paid.}

The Congressional Committee on Territories has agreed to report a bill for the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one state under the name of Oklahoma. New Mexico and Arizona are not in the bill.

San Francisco, Dec. 12.—The steamer Silvertown, with the Honolulu cable on board, left the harbor at 6 this morning and is now anchored about a mile south of the Cliff House and about a mile from shore. The work of making the shore connection will begin about 11 o'clock. The weather conditions seem to be favorable, although a slight surf rolling in from the sea may delay the splicing of the cable a few hours.

Grants Pass, Or., Dec. 9.—On Josephine Creek, of Western Josephine County, where gold was first discovered in Oregon, a rich quartz strike has been made. Bour & Day, miners of that district, have uncovered a ledge ten feet in width, which can be traced on the surface for a distance of 600 feet. The values are carried in free gold, and several pieces outcropping on the surface have been broken off, and in which the gold glitters visibly. Several other ledges have been discovered in this district, and are undergoing development. Josephine Creek was worked for its placer gold many years ago, its bars and gravel banks being very rich, but after these were worked out it was practically abandoned till recently, when it was prospected for ledges and a number of good finds have been made.

Grants Pass, Or., Dec. 9.—The rich copper claims in the Diamond Creek district of Del Norte County, Cal., just south of the state line, are being extensively worked by Captain J. S. Crawford and F. H. Os good. The latter is a mining man and capitalist of Seattle, who recently purchased a half interest in the claims of Captain Crawford. Very little development has been done upon the claims thus far, as little is necessary. In this regard they are the most remarkable copper propositions in the West. Tons of the pure metal are being taken from the vast ledge by quarrying. This is broken in pieces and sacked for shipment, being too rich to require smelting. The ledge ranges from 100 to 200 feet in width, and extends from Diamond Creek northward to the Oregon California line. It is the intention of Messrs Crawford & Osgood to install a smelter in the near future. A good wagon road has been built into Diamond Creek from the Grants Pass-Crescent City stage road.

Oregon City, Dec. 13.—Since the land frauds and swindles have been made public many people who would like to make entries on timber claims are holding back, fearing that their entries would not be legal or would not be received at the land office. This impression is wrong. All persons, having the right under ordinary circumstances, can make their entries upon swearing to the proper legal forms, but the registers and receivers of the land offices have been instructed to hold up all final proofs on such entries until the claimant and witness have been examined by a special agent of the department. After having cross examined the applicants the special agent can then allow the final proofs, provided he is satisfied as to the sincerity of the claimant. All papers not accompanied by the papers of the special agent will be held up until he can examine them.

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The Venezuelan Situation.

London, Dec. 10.—The Admiralty has received information of the seizure of the Venezuelan gunboat Bolivar at Port of Spain, Island of Trinidad.

London, Dec. 10.—A dispatch from Caracas, Venezuela, dated December 9, says:

"The combined British and German fleet today (Tuesday) seized the Venezuelan fleet, composed of four warships, in the harbor of La Guayra.

"It is reported also that an ultimatum will be delivered tomorrow (Wednesday) asking for an answer and a compliance with the demands of the British and German Ministers."

Washington, Dec. 10.—The State Department has been advised that a "peaceful blockade" exists at La Guayra, which is the Port of Caracas, the Capital of Venezuela. The difference between this state and a state of war is not very strongly marked, except in the opportunity afforded by a peaceful blockade to effect a settlement without recourse to actual bloodshed. The situation here is regarded as critical.

Minister Bowen, at Caracas, has accepted the trust placed upon him to look after the interests of the British and German citizens in Venezuela, and this has brought him in conflict with President Castro. He has informed the State Department that a number of these citizens were arrested yesterday in Caracas. Mr. Bowen at once addressed himself to President Castro to secure their release, and President Castro finally consented, with reluctance, to release the principal prisoners. Mr. Bowen will insist upon the release of the remainder.

Nothing in his reports indicates the reason for the arrest of these foreigners, except that they were Germans or British.

The latest report from Mr. Bowen to the Department confirmed the press dispatches relative to the seizure of the Venezuelan naval port of Caracas yesterday. It is now expected that the next step will be the announcement of a formal blockade of that port by the British and German warships. It is believed here that this will not stop the entry into the port of American ships, but that if they land their cargoes, the British and Germans will insist upon collecting the regular Venezuelan rate of custom duties upon them. Of course, this will involve the seizure of the Custom House, and, in turn, it is expected that President Castro, unless he concludes to abandon his resistance, will issue a decree closing the port to entries and will insist upon collecting duties anew upon the same goods if they are passed into the interior of the country beyond La Guayra.

The United States Navy has at present no representative in La Guayra. The little gunboat Mariette is at Curacao, a few hours distant, in readiness to respond to any call.

Caracas, Dec. 10.—President Castro received the correspondent of the Associated Press at Mira Flores Palace yesterday, in reply to questions, the President of Venezuela said:

"The Venezuelan government has not received any ultimatum, properly speaking, but rather simultaneous requests from Great Britain and Germany. The claims Great Britain asks this government to settle are small, and up to the present time we have not been aware of them. Never having been presented, Venezuela has consequently never refused to settle them. Great Britain's action therefore, is without justification.

"The Venezuelan government cannot decide on foreign claims before the revolution has been entirely crushed. At present the only aim of the government is the reestablishment of public order, and other questions must necessarily be subservient to this object. Nevertheless, to prove Venezuela's desire to settle all pending claims in a firm manner, the government issued a decree during the last session of Congress dated November 27, creating a committee to which all pending claims should be referred. No claims have been presented to this committee, and no claims have been rejected. There has been no denial of justice; why, then, should foreign chancelleries intervene, thereby ignoring our laws and endeavoring to violate our national sovereignty? We cannot understand this action."

"What do you intend to do in view of the present attitude of the powers?" was asked.

"Enforce our rights," replied President Castro, "and explain to the world that Venezuela has laws, and prove that we have never denied our engagements."

The President was asked what reply the Venezuelan Government would make to the requests handed it by Germany and Great Britain.

He replied after reflection:

"The Venezuelan Government is astonished that, after the notes which were transmitted to it by the diplomatic representatives of Germany and Great Britain, these envoys should leave Caracas without awaiting the reply of the Venezuelan Government."

Questioned as to what course he intended to pursue, should the powers declare a blockade, the President excused himself from answering.

La Guayra, Venezuela, Dec. 10.—Ten German and four British cutters captured the Venezuelan fleet yesterday. They went alongside the Venezuelan vessels ordered them to surrender, and without a shot being fired the British and German forces seized the vessels in the name of the German Emperor and the King of England. Two of the five vessels which were undergoing repairs were broken up. The German cruiser Panther steamed into the harbor during these proceedings with her decks cleared for action.

The Venezuelan steamers were taken outside the harbor, and at 2 o'clock this morning the General Crespo, Tutmo and Margarita were sunk. The Ossun was the only vessel spared, in view of the protest made by the French Charge d'Affaires, who notified the Commodore of the allied fleet that the Ossun is the property of a Frenchman.

At 10:30 last night 130 German sailors were landed and proceeded to cardonal, a suburb of La Guayra, in which is situated the residence of German Consul Lentz, who with his family was escorted to La Guayra and placed on board the warship Vineta. On their way back to this port the German sailors met a party of Venezuelan soldiers, but no collision took place.

Washington, Dec. 11.—That from Minister Bowen was the only dispatch that came to the State Department over night as to the situation in Venezuela, but it was welcome, as the officials felt that by releasing the civilians President Castro had diminished greatly the most serious factor in the problem. Had he insisted on restraining them in joint the allies must have dispatched a force to the capital of Venezuela and war outright would have ensued. As it is, the officials here prefer to regard the status as not one of war, providing the allies adhere to their original programme of a "peaceful blockade" perhaps followed by the temporary seizure of Venezuelan custom-houses.

Details of the sinking of the Venezuelan Navy by the allied naval forces are awaited with interest here, and the officials could but express their regret and surprise that it had been necessary to proceed to such extremes.

Nothing has yet occurred to induce the State Department to change the policy of noninterference which it has adopted. The President is showing particular interest in the situation, and this morning he called Secretary Hay away from his regular Thursday diplomatic reception to confer respecting Venezuela. The chairman of the two Congressional committees charged with the care of foreign affairs, also called at the State Department during the forenoon to talk over the Venezuelan developments.

Senator Cullum, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, expressed regret that England and Germany had destroyed, by breaking up or sinking, the vessels of the Venezuelan war fleet.

"They might better have kept them for toy houses as against a formidable squadron; they were fit for little else," he remarked.

He believed that if it were considered necessary to seize the vessels, they could have been kept intact until after the present trouble was settled and then restored to Venezuela.

Senator Cullum expressed the opinion that the United States would not become involved seriously in the present disturbance, as he was satisfied that neither Great Britain nor Germany had any in-

tention of acquiring Venezuelan territory.

The State Department is so far well pleased with the energetic yet discreet manner in which Minister Bowen has acted. There have been no orders received by any of our naval vessels to repair to Venezuelan ports, and it is not intended to issue such orders unless an emergency should arise, as the presence of foreign men-of-war in such cases as this is apt to cause useless friction. There is, of course, always danger that the attempt of an American vessel to pass the "peaceful blockade" may in the end call for the appearance of American men-of-war upon the scene.

No Land Reform.

Washington, Dec. 10.—It was practically decided at a meeting of the House and committee today not to attempt any legislation in the direction of reforming the land laws, as recommended by President Roosevelt in his annual message. The Quarles-Powers bill repealing the timber, desert and homestead commutation laws was taken up informally. The committee was practically unanimous in rejecting all three sections of the bill, the only constructive legislation suggested being a proposition to increase the price of commuted homesteads from \$1.25 to \$2.50 an acre, and to increase the price of timber lands in states west of the Rocky Mountains from \$2.50 to \$5 or even \$10 an acre.

The timber law was favored as it stands, especially by the members from Colorado and Wyoming, on the ground that the law is being honestly carried out and is benefiting the arid states. The committee also took the ground that the commutation of a homestead should be allowed to provide for cases in which it was a hardship on the settler to reside five years upon his claim before securing title. In fact the recommendations of the President found not a single supporter in this committee.

Chairman Lacey stated this afternoon that he was in favor of disposing of the matter at once, and if that course is taken it means that no bill will be returned by the committee to the House—this notwithstanding that Mr. Lacey himself a day or two ago introduced separate bills repealing the desert and commutation laws. He seems to regard this action as a temporary aberration on his part.



There have been times when the wild beasts have been more merciful than human beings, and spared the woman cast to them in the arena. It is astonishing how little sympathy women have for women. In the home the mistress sees the maid with the signs of suffering she recognizes so well, but she does not lighten the sick girl's load by a touch of her finger. In the store the forewoman sees the pailor and exhaustion which mark womanly weakness, but allows nothing for them. It is work or quit. Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong and sick women well, by curing the womanly diseases which undermine the health and sap the strength. "Favorite Prescription" establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness.

"When I first commenced using Dr. Pierce's medicines," writes Mrs. George A. Strong, of Gansevoort, Saratoga Co., N. Y., "I was suffering from female weakness, a disagreeable drain, bearing-down pains, weak and tired feeling all the time. I dragged around in that way for two years, then I began taking your medicine. After taking the first bottle I began to feel better. I took four bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, two of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' one of 'Pleasant Pellets,' and one of 'Dr. Saxe's Saker's Kidney.' Now I feel like a new person. I can't thank you enough for your medicine and the good your medicine has done me."

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Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878,—Notice for Publication.

United States Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon, November 28, 1902. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Clifford H. Crowe, of Ophir, county of Curry, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 4042, for the purchase of the S¹ NW¹ NE¹ NW¹ NE¹ of section 34, in Township 34 south, range 14 west, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before Geo. W. Smith, County Clerk, at Gold Beach, Oregon, on Thursday, the 19th day of February, 1903.

He names as witnesses:
 D. L. Moore, Frank Moore, of Ophir, Oregon, A. P. Lavitt, of Corbin, Oregon, E. T. Grewe, of Ophir, Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before the said 19th day of February, 1903.
 J. T. BRIDGES, Register.

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 Many newspapers have lately given currency to reports by irresponsible parties to the effect that the NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO. had entered a trust or combination; we wish to assure the public that there is no truth in such reports. We have been manufacturing sewing machines for over a quarter of a century, and have established a reputation for ourselves and our machines that is the envy of all others. Our "New Home" machine has never been rivaled as a family machine—it stands at the head of all High Grade sewing machines, and stands on its own merits. The "New Home" is the only really HIGH GRADE Sewing Machine on the market. It is not necessary for us to enter into a trust to save our credit or pay any debts as we have no debts to pay. We have never entered into competition with manufacturers of low grade cheap machines that are made to sell regardless of any intrinsic merits. Do not be deceived, when you want a sewing machine don't send your money away from home call on a "New Home" Dealer; he can sell you a better machine for less than you can purchase elsewhere. If there is no dealer near you, write direct to us.
THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.
 ORANGE, MASS.
 New York, Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., Atlanta, Ga., Dallas, Tex., San Francisco, Cal.

Estray Notice.
 Came to my residence, about Oct. 1, 1902, 1 heifer calf, white with red head and neck; 1 steer calf, red with white spots, split in right ear of both; owner can have same by paying pasturage and paying for this notice.
 Denmark, Or., Nov. 25, 1902.
 CHAS. E. LANGLOIS.

The Oregon Weekly Journal, a Democratic newspaper, 16 pages, full of news—all of it! \$1 a year to any address. The Journal, P. O. Box 121, Portland, Or.

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