POWERS ARE APPARENTLY AFRAID TO SPANK HIM.

The Unspeakable Turk Would Have Been Soundly Thrashed Long Ago if It Were Not For the Problem of Dividing the Spoils-The Sultan and His People.

If it is ever definitely decided that the Turk must leave Europe, that the crumbling Ottoman empire must be given the finishing stroke and that the time has come for "the sick man" to swallow a dose that will end his malady by ending his existence, then will Europe stand face to face with a crisis that has long been dreaded.

Just now it looks as if that crisis were about to arrive. Once more Abdul Hamid, sultan of sultans and whatnot extraordinary, has shown himself incapable of governing his patchwork em-



ABDUL HAMID IL

pire. Once more the shrieks of murdered Christians have made the world thrill with horror and indignation. Once again has he disregarded his oft repeated promises of reform.

It almost seems that the patience of the powers could not possibly be taxed for another moment. But the Turk is decidedly an awkward fellow to deal with. If it were merely a question of deposing the weak and vacillating monarch who now rules the land of the crescent the fleets of half a dozen nations would quickly bring him to terms.

But that is only part of the problem. When the Turk is turned out of Europe, who is to have his country?

Russia is ready to sweep it up and make it a highway to India. Undoubtedly the czar would undertake to insure peace and prosperity to all Armenia.

But John Bull objects. The British public may shout itself hoarse in demanding that the Armenian outrages shall be stopped, but as long as the fall of the sultan means an extension of the Russian domain the shouts will be in vain.

England is not anxious to acquire Turkish territory herself, but she does not want Russia in control of the Dardanelles and the Bosporus. Germany is almost equally jealous, while Italy, France and Spain are ready to protect it

from like motives. This is the situation.

There are enough other complications to make the problem one to puzzle the wisest diplomats of the age. The puzzle has changed in its minor details from year to year like the formations in a kaleidoscope. But it has always been a

At present a magnificent fleet of warships is hovering around the island of Lemnos, which lies off the entrance to the Dardanelles, the gateway to the

England alone has 27 vessels in the Mediterranean and Red sea ud the flower of these are cruising in the Algean For instance, among them is the ron and one of the largest fighting ships projectile weighing 1,250 pounds at the rate of more than 2,000 feet per second. She can steam 17.5 knots an hour and fire a broadside from four of these enormous guns. To consider the havoc which this ship alone could do in a city like

Italy, France, Germany and Russia all have big squadrons in this same locality, and they are composed of modern engines of destruction, completely up to date in equipment and armament. There are about 80 ships in all, and they are within a day's sail of Constantinople. The boom of the first gun would be a signal which would send twice as many



TEWFIK PASHA, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

more steaming toward the narrow straits which separate Europe from Asia. There is still another side to the question. If the combined powers should decide that the Turk must go, would the

sultan fight? There is not much doubt that he would. He would be whipped-that is not in question-but it must be remembered that he comes from a race of fighters. He is a direct descendant of Selim the Grim, who drenched Persia,

BAD BOY OF EUROPE. Egypt and Syris in blood, doubled his empire and inspired all Europe with

> It is true that from Selim II to Abdul Hamid II the royal house of the Ottomans has degenerated rapidly, yet the Turk has always been found dangerous when in a corner. In the language of the small boy, "He don't know when by's

> Time and time again the Turks fought the Russians, always losing in later years, but always returning to the fray with funational zeal, fostered by a religion which trains them to be fatalists from childhood.

> The sultan's empire is a disintegrated one, it is true, but war might consolidate it, for there are millions of his subjects who are always longing for a fight. His standing army does not number more than 230,000 in time of peace, but in case of war he could put 800,000 men under arms.

> The Turkish naval force is ridiculously small when compared with that of other European countries. Our two modern cruisers, the San Francisco and the Marblehead, now in the Mediterranean, could destroy the whole fleet of the sultan and not half try.
> So it is apparent that but little could

> be done to stop the advance of the combined squadrons. The best the sultan could do would be to sow the Dardanelles thick with torpedoes and man his forts along the shore. This would only delay matters for a little. The torpedoes would all be fished up within a few days and a half hour's bombardment would silence the forts.

Should the sultan still hold out after the hostile fleet had anchored off Constantinople he would speedily find his palaces tumbling in ruins about his ears. Aboard the eighty odd ships which would train their guns on his capital would be over 200 six inch rapid fire rifles which could hurl 100 pound steel bolts for a distance of six miles and literally keep the air full of them. No one but a Turk would think of fighting with such odds as these against him, but the Turk is a hard individual to "place" under all conditions, and none more so than the present sultan.

Abdul Hamid, who may be the last to bear the title, is a remarkable man. While the fate of his empire, which is half the size of the United States, is in the balance, he is concerned only about his own personal safety.

He is absolute ruler over 33,000,000 of people, over every one of whom he has the power of life and death. Yet he does not feel safe in a palace guarded more strongly than any other in the world.

He spends \$30,000,000 a year in keeping up a household where he is in constant fear of assassination.

He solemnly assures England one moment that he has ordered the instigators of fresh outrages on Christians to be punished and the next moment he rewards those same men with honors and

He professes to be deeply interested in the education and freedom of women and keeps a harem in which 900 women

are slaves in darkest bondage. The finest palace of the many that the



THE APPROACHES TO CONSTANTINOPLE. which would be destroyed should the guns of a fleet ever be trained on his capital, is that of Dolma Bagrehe. This Ramilles, flagship of the British squad- is a fairylike structure which fairly ron and one of the largest fighting ships affoat. Some of her guns can throw a steel projectile weighing 1,250 pounds at the the cliffs which hem in the strait. It was built by Abdul Aziz, Hamid's predecessor, who spent \$3,000,000 a year .n keeping it up. It is a gorgeous pile whose walls blaze with gold and glitter w'th crystal, alabaster and lapis lazufi. Constantinople is enough to make a It is probably the most splendid palace bolder man than Abdul Hamid shake in in the world, but Abdul Hamid did not fancy it, and on a hill overlooking this palace built another, which is called Yildiz Kiosk, or the Palace of the Star. Here he lives with the 4,000 persons who compose his household.

It is in Dalma Bagtche, however, that all the impressive functions of state and the elaborate religious ceremonies occur. There he consults with his ministers. These latter functionaries are really of but little importance, for the word of the sultan is the only law of the land. His cabinet officers are mere puppets, who retain their places as long as they

do as they are told. Sometimes they are used as scapegoats. An instance of this kind occurred recently when the sultan dismissed his minister of foreign affairs, whom he blamed for a fresh outbreak in Armenia. The insincerity of this action was shown soon after by his appointment to the vacant office of Tewfik Pasha, who was charged with being an instigator of the

Armenian massacres. Armenia, the country about which all the recent outcry has been raised, is a district in the far eastern port of the sultan's empire and on the Russian frontier. This province, as are several those adjoining, is overrun with Kurds. Some of the Kurds are farmers, but the majority are nomads and brigands. The industrious inhabitants are Christian Armenians, who are openly robbed by the Kurds and subject to extortion from the Mussulman tax gatherers. Their revolts against this sort of persecution have been followed by the bloody outrages of which we have

heard so much. Russia claims a right to protect these Christians because they are all mem-bers of the Greek church, the official religion in Russia. The sultan either cannot or will not protect the Christians, and there the matter stands.

SEWELL FORD

THE SIN EATER.

A Curious Funeral Rite Which Formerly Obtained In Wales.

The principality of Wales has within living memory possessed on official known as the "sin eater," says a London journal. It was the practice for a relative-usually a woman-to put on the breast of a deceased person a quantity of bread and cheese and beer, and the sin eater was sent for to consume them and to pronounce the everlasting rest of the departed. It was believed that in doing this he absolutely ate and appropriated to himself the sins symbolized by the viands, and thereby prevented their disturbing the repose of the sinner who had committed them. Such an arrangement would obviously leave nothing to be desired on the one side, but how it worked on the other we are not told. What was supposed to be the condition of this spiritual undertaker after the ceremony was concluded? Did his "appropriation" of the dead man's sins imply a sort of moral assimilation of them, answering to his physical assimilation of the bread and cheese? The question would obviously be one of some importance to a sin eater in large practice. If the responsibilities of his profession were as great as they would appear to have been on this hypothesis, he would need to retire from it early and to devote a considerable portion of his closing years to repentance and good works.

Again, it is natural to ask what happened at the decease of a popular or 'fashionable' sin eater. Would any one among his professional brethren undertake to eat his sins, even in the first flush of satisfaction produced by stepping into his shoes? If so, then, indeed, has the epithet of "gallant" been rightly bestowed upon little Wales. It is as though one doctor succeeding to another's practice should consent to assume the moral responsibility for his late colleague's treatment of all his deceased patients in addition to his own similar burdens.

We yield to none in admiration of the quiet and homely heroism of the medcal profession, but we doubt whether it would enable them to face such an or-deal as this. As to the Welsh practitioners to whom we have compared them, we shrink from pursuing the analysis further. It is evident that, as in the schoolboy game of "conquerors," where a stone which can smash the smasher, of, say, 43 other stones takes over all its conquests, and becomes itself a "forty-fourer," so the responsibilities of these unhappy men might accumulate at an alarming rate. One hardly dares to contemplate the internal condition of the sin eater of a sin eater who had in life attended a long series of other sin eaters. The cheese would be almost converted into Welsh rabbit before he had got it down.

THE SHIP WAS AGROUND.

But the Passengers Discovered That Fact In a Roundahout Way.

It must be about ten years since I was returning to this country from New York on board one of the Anchor line boats. We left quite early in the morning, and were steaming down the bay in high hopes of a pleasant trip. We soon got into a thick fog, and after passing Sandy Hook at about quarter speed the ship ran aground. The majority of the passengers, however, knew nothing of our plight, for the propeller kept on churning up the water in frantic efforts to get the vessel off the mud, and the fog was so dense that very few and the fog was so dense that very few people noticed we were not making beadway.

The captain dispatched his first officer to Sandy Hook to telegraph the position of affairs to the agents, but as the engines were still kept going no one suspected that anything unusual had occurred.

Presently the boat returned, but no questions were asked, and no one seemed to have the idea that there was any need to ask them.

Two or three hours passed, and an ocean tug came alongside out of the fog. Newsboys came on board to sell their papers, and did a good business. "Extrar! Extrar!" was their cry, and these 'extrars' contained on the front page a full and graphic account of the stranding of the very liner on which they were disposing of them!

"Great Scott!" exclaimed one man who had invested in a paper, "don't these papers know how to lie? Here's one saying now that our ship has run aground!

"So we are, and likely to remain," answered an officer, upon which the passenger ran to the side of the vessel and looked over in order to convince himself.

The news now, of course, began to spread all over the ship, but it was too much for everybody when a quarter of an hour later a stout old gentleman sprang up from his seat and yelled, 'Jerusalem! we're aground." and then ran full tilt along the deck in a fearful state of terror. -London Telegraph.

One Way of Finding a Scotsman

It is related of a successful Glasgow merchant that, sightseeing in Paris once, he lost his way. For a considerable time he wandered about trying to get back to his hotel. The hours went by. He never could speak French, and his Glasgow English only brought a smile and a shake of the bead.

"Oh, for a body wi' a guid Scotch tongue in his head!" he sighed. Then came a "happy thought." By

signs he bought a basket, measure and berries of a trim Frenchwoman, and, shouldering the stock, went along the street shouting:

"Fine grossets, a bawbee the pint; fine grossets, a bawbee the pint."

The crowd laughed at the mad Briton, but the familiar cry soon brought some Scotsmen on the scene, and the merchant was able to retire from business and smoke his pipe in the bosom of his family, thankful that he had found real Scotsmen in his bour of need .-Glasgow Exchange.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

The produce market is without special feature. The demand for fruit and vegetables was not strong, and, as there was not an over supply in any line, prices ruled steady. In farm and dairy produce and the merchandise markets, ormer quotations ruled.

Wheat Market.

Foreign markets did not not respond to the Eastern advance, and, as prices in New York and Chicago declined, the feeling among local exporters was weaker. For Walla Walla wheat, 50c per bushel was quoted as the extreme figure. Valley wheat was quoted at 58 @53%c per bushel.

Produce Market.

FLOUR-Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, are quoted at \$2.60 per barrel; Golddrop, \$2.80; Snowflake, \$2.65; Ben-ton county, \$2.60; graham, \$2.20; super-fine, \$2.00.

OATS-Good white are quoted weak, at 24c; milling, 28@30c; gray, 20@21c. Rolled oats are quoted as follows: Bags \$4.25@5.25; barrels, \$4.50@7.00; cases.

HAY — Timothy, \$9.00 per ton; cheat, \$6.00; clover, \$6@7; oat, \$5@6.50; wheat, BARLEY-Feed barley, \$14.50 per ton;

brewing, nominal.

Millstuffs — Bran, \$12.00; shorts, \$13.00; middlings, \$16@18; rye, 75@80c per cental. BUTTER-Fancy creamery is quoted at

27½c; fancy dairy, 22½c; fair to good, 17½c; common, 10c per pound.

POTATORS—New Oregon, 25@40c per sack; sweets, common, 2½c; Merced,

216 per pound. Onions—Oregon, 50@70c per cental.
Poutray—Chickens, old, \$2@2.50 per dozen; young, \$2.00@2.50 per dozen; ducks, \$3.00@3.50; geese, \$6; turkeys, live, 9@10c per pound; dressed 11@12c.

Eggs-Oregon, firm at 25c per dozen

Eastern, 22c per dozen.
CHESES—Oregon full cream, 9½@10c
per pound; half cream, 5@7c; skim, 4@
5c; Young America, 9@10c.
OREGON VEGETABLES—Cabbage, 1½c per lb; radishes, 10c per dozen bunches;

green onions, 10c: cauliflower, \$2.75 per crate; tomatoes, 50@60c per box.

TROPICAL FRUIT—California temons, \$5.50@6.00; bananas, \$2.25@3.00 per bunch; California navels, \$4.00 per box;

pineapples, \$6@6.50 per dozen.
California Vegetables—Garlic, new 8@10c per pound; sweet potatoes, 2½c per pound; Merced, 2c; boxes 2c; artichokes, 85c per dozen; sprouts, \$1.35@1.50; cauliflower, \$2.75 per crate, \$1 per

dozen.

Fresh Fruir—Pears, fall, 75c@\$1.00: grapes, \$1.25 per box; Ilwaco cranberries, \$10.50@11 per barrel; apples, \$1@1.25; common, 50@75c per box.

Woot.—Valley, 10@11c, according to quality; Eastern Oregon, 7@9c.

Hors—Choice, Oregon 4@7c per pound; medium, neglected.

Nurs—Almonds, soft shell, 9@11e per pound; paper shell, 10@12;sc; new crop California walnuts, soft shell, 11@12;sc; standard walnuts, 10@11c; ltalian chesnuts, 12;s@14c; pecans, 13@16c; Brazils, 12;s@13c; filberts, 14@15c; peanuts, raw, fancy, 6@7c; roasted, 10c; hickory nuts, 8@10c; cocoanuts, 90c per dozen.

coanuts, 90c per dozen. Provisions—Eastern hams, medium

sell at prices according to grade.

Hidden—Dry hides, butcher, sound, per pound, 11@12c; dry kip and calfskin, 10@11c; calls, 3c less; salted, 60 lbs and over, 6@6½c; 50 to 60 lbs, 5c; 40 and 50, 4c; kip and veal skins, 10 to 30 lbs, 4c; calfskin, sound, 8 to 10 lbs, 6c; green, unsalted, 1c less; culls, 1-2c less; sheepskins, shearlings, 10@15c; short wool, 20@30c; medium, 30@40c; long wool, 50@70c.

Salmon.—Columbia, river No. 1, talls, \$1.25@1.60; No. 2, talls, \$2.25@2.50; fancy, No. 1, flats, \$1.75@1.85; Alaska, No. 1, talls, \$1.20@1.30; No. 2, talls, \$1.90 No. 1, 1 @2.25.

@2.25.

SUGAR—Golden C, 4½c; extra C, 4½c; dry granulated, 5½c; cube crushed and powdered, 6c per pound; ½c per pound discount on all grades for prompt cash; half barrels, ½c more than barrels; maple sugar, 15@16c per pound.

COFFER—Costa Rica, 22@23½c; Rio, 20@22c; Salvador, 21@21½c; Mocha, 29@31c; Padang Java, 30c; Palembang Java, 26@28c; Lahat Java, 23@25c; Arbuckle's Mokaska and Lion, \$22.30 per 100-pound case; Columbia, \$21.80 per 100-pound case. 100-pound case.

Coal—Steady; domestic, \$5.00@7.50 per ton; foreign, \$8.50@11.00. BEANS—Small white, No. 1, 2½c per pound; butter, 3c; bayou, 2c; Lims,

CORDAGE—Manilla rope, 1½-inch, is quoted at 9½c, and Sisal, 6½c per pound. BAGS.—Calcutta, 4½c. RICE—Island, \$4.50@5 per sack; Ja-pan, \$4.00@4.50.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS

FLOUR—Net cash prices: Family extras, \$3.35@3.45 per barrel; bakers' extras, \$3.15@3.25; superfine, \$2.35@2.60.

BABLEY—Feed. fair to good, 66%c; choice, 67%c; brewing, 72@80c.

WHEAT—No. 1 thipping, \$1 per ctl; choice, \$1.04%; miling, \$1.05@1.07% per cental.

OATS — Milling, 70@75c; surprise, 90@97%; fancy feed, 75@80; good to choice, 65@75c; poor to fair, 57@92%c; gray, 65@75c.

Hors—Quotable at 5@7c per pound, Potators — Sweets, \$1.10; Burbanks, Oregon, 50@70c.

Onions—Good to choice California, 50@65c.

Wool.— Nevada, spring, light and choice, 9@11c; heavy do, 6@8c. Fall—Short, trashy San Joaquin plains, 3@5; good do, 4@6c; Southern and coast, 4@6c; mountain, light and free, 6@7c. BUTTER-Fancy creamery, 27@28c; seconds, 25@26c; fancy dairy, 26@27c;

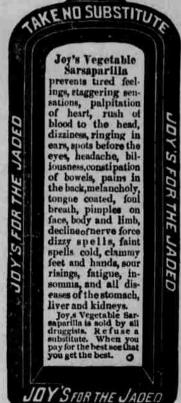
fair to choice, 24@25c.
EGGs—Ranch, 27@30c.
CHESSE—Fancy, mild, new, 9@10c;
common to good, 3@5c: Young America, 5@8c; Eastern, 12@13%c; Western, 11@12%c per pound.

Joy's for the Jaded and Good Health for all Mankind.

JOY'S VEGETABLE SARSAPARILLA.

mineral drugs or sarsaparilla robs the blood of all

nels, Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla cures Dys-pepsia, Chronic Convipa-tion. Liver Complaints and Kidney



Thos. F. Oakes Henry C. Payne, Henry C. Bouse,

Pullman Sleeping Cars Elegant

Dining Cars Tourist

Sleeping Cars

MINNEAPOLIS DULUTH GRAND FORKS CROOKSTON WINNIPEG

BUTTE

THROUGH TICKETS

CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK BOSTON and all POINTS EAST and SOUTH

For information time cards, maps and ickets, call on or w-ite

A. D. CHARLTON,

Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, Portland, Oregon 255 Morrison Street, Corner Third.

Positive Cure for Asthma DR. GORDIN'S



Pat up anti in 500 and 50 on Bottle - 🧶 🖜

DIVES сошшои слегу-дау cine: Cures the RE ard Family Medi-LIEF. The modern stand-R-I-P-A-N-S

WANTED-AN IDEA Who can think thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDER-BURN & OO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1,500 prise offer.

It is an indisputable fact that for more than fifty years, children, from the age of three months to ten years, have occa-benented by Steedman's Soothing Pow-ders. These Powders are formed soothing because they correct, mitigate, and re-move, disorders of the system incident to



O.R.&N

E. McNEIL, Receiver. TO THE

EAST

GIVES THE CHOICE OF

TWO TRANSCONTINENTAL ROUTES

GREAT UNION PACIFIC RY. NORTHERN RY.

SPOKANE DENVER AHAMO IINNEAPOLIS AND KANSAS CITY ST. PAUL

> LOW RATES TO ALL EASTERN CITIES

OCEAN STEAMERS LEAVE PORTLAND EVERY 5 DAYS

.....FOR..... SAN FRANCISCO

For full details call on or address W. H. HURLBURT. Gen'l Pass. Agent,

PORTLAND, Om.

EAST AND SOUTH

The Shasta Route

OF THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

Express Trains Leave Portland Daily. South. ! 8:50 F.M. Lv Portland 9:35 F.M. Lv Oregon City 10:45 A.M. Ar San Francisco The above trains stop at East Portland, Oregon City, Woodburn, Salem, Turner, Marion, Jeffes Son, Albany, Arbany Junction, Taugent, Shedds Haisey, Harrisburg, Junction City, Irving, Eugene, Creswell, Drains. ROSEBURG MAIL DAILY.

8:30 A. M. | Lv 9:27 A. M. | Lv 5:20 P. M. | Ar Portland Oregon City Roseburg SALEM PASSENGER DAILY. 4:00 P M LV 4:49 P M LV 6:15 P M Ar Portland Oregon City Salem DINING CARS ON OGDEN ROUTE.

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS SECOND-CLASS SLEEPING CARS

Attached to all Through Trains. WestSide Division, Between PORTLAND and CORVALLIS MAILTRAIN DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY.) 7:30 A. M. | Lv | Portland | Ar | 5:40 P. M. | 12:15 P. M. | Ar | Corvallis | Lv | 1:00 P. M. At Albany and Corvalits connect with train of Oregon Pacific Railroad. EXPRESS TRAIN DAILY (EXCEPTSUNDAY.)

4:45P. M. Lv Portland Ar 8:25 A. M. 7.25 P. M. Ar McMinnville Ly 5:50 A. M. THROUGH TICKETS TO ALL FOIRTS IN THE EASTERN STATES, CANADA AND EUROPE Can be obtained at the lowest rates from L. B. MOORE, Agent, Oregon City R. KOEHLER. E. P. ROGERS.
Manaver. ast. G. F. & P. Agent.
Portland, Or.

Steedman's Southing Powders. For Children Cutting their Tooth.

IN USE OVER FIFTY YEARS. Relieve Feveriah Neat, present Fits, Commissions, preserve a healthy state of the constitution during the period of toothing.

To CONSUMPTIVES

Tm understaned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge, a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarris, Branchetts and all throat and lung Malades. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nighting, and may prove a bleasing, will please address,

Rev. Edward A. Wilson, Brooklys, M. Y.