BEAVY SWELL PREVENTS THE TUGS REACHING HER.

The Aneyra Finishes and Nereus Arrives-Kilmory's Flying Trip-Bucing Against Time,

Columbia river lightship No. 50 is still ore near where she took the beach on wild December night, about a month . The work thus far done on the vessel has demonstrated that Contractor Mc intosh has a very fair show to succeed in his undertaking; but it is the general opinson of marine men who have visited the ship that she will need to be hunled a con-siderable distance further seaward before

who can be reached by the tugs.

The reports from Astoria regarding the work of rescue on Wednesday were in a measure misleading, as they stated that the conditions were seen to the attempt to tow the vessel out. Parties from Asteria yesterday stated that this was an error, as there was so much of a swell on that the tuge were unable to get hear enough to the ship. This would hardly be regarded as a favorable con-dusor, and it is a matter of wonder how got tugbouts were backed into 18 feet of water with a swell on, as they draw about 12 to 14 feet, and were undoubtedly in danger of striking. On the attempt made Wednesday the turn were under the personal supervision of Superintendent Conway, of the O. R. & N. water lines, and as he has had plenty of experience in rough water, and also has plenty of herve with it, he undoubtedly put the tugs as close to the lightship as it was possible to get them, except on a very calm day, and under more favorable conditions. The position of the craft was unchanged at 5 o'clock last evening.

RACING AGAINST TIME.

County of Merioneth's Fast Trip Up the River to Save Thousands.

The British ship County of Merioneth has been added to the en-route list. She arrived at Honolulu early in December, and as soon as she finishes discharging a Liverpool carge at the Island port, she will come to Portland to load. The Coun-ty of Merioneth is an old-timer in this part, and has made a great many voyages between the Columbia river and Europe. There was one particular voyage, though, which will be much longer remembered than any other. About 13 years ago, she came up from a west coast port in ballast. under charter to lond wheat at a very high rate, something like 50 or 60 shillings. Contrary winds and calms retarded the progress of the ship to such an extent that there remained less than 24 hours before the expiration of her charter, when

she dropped anchor at Astoria.

Meanwhile freight rates had been dropping steadily, until the owners of the ahip stood to lose over \$7000 if they could not land their ship in Portland harbor before sundown of the evening following her ar-rival at Astoria. Cathlamet bay was not so well lighted and buoyed in those days as it is at the present time, and it was too dark when the County reached Astoria to proceed with her that night. She got under way fairly early the next morning, in tow of the Ocklahams; but the heavy current in the river made the task of tow-ing a difficult one. The agent in Porting a difficult one. The agent in Port-land who was looking after the welfare of the owner was not taking any chances, and for fear that the towboat might have more than she could handle, the Dixle Thompson was sent down the river to meet her. The Dixle met the other boat at Kalama, and from that point on in to Portland both steamers ran under full

were equal to the occasion, for the County came booming along like a passenger steamer, and with a margin of about three minutes shot over the harbor line and sed anchor in plenty of time to save a small fortune for the owners.

KILMORY'S WONDERFUL RUN. Sails Over 35,000 Miles and Is Close

to the Round-Trip Record.

The British ship Kilmory arrived out at Queenstown Wednesday, after a fast passage of 123 days from Pertiand. While this is considerable short of a record-breaker, it is the last lap of one of the quickest round-trip voyages that has ever been recorded. The Klimovy sailed from London for Honolulu, February 8, 1856, and made the run of the record of the control of the record of the run of the record of the run of the made the run in the record time of 168 days. She arrived at the island port May 27, and did not receive very quick dispatch, being setained there until July 10, when she sailed for Portland. Her pussage from the island was only fair—33 days. At Powland she received quick at days. At Portland she received quick dis-patch, being in the river but 25 days. Her actual ealling time on this round trip of about 8,000 miles was but 250 dars, and for the round, including the time lost in discharging cargo, and loading ballast at Honolulu, and discharging ballast and loading wheat at Portland, her time was but 10 months and 20 days, but 10 months but 10 months and 24 days.

SECOND JANUARY SHIP.

British Bark Ancyra Clears With a

Big Carge.

The British bark Ancyra cleared yesterday for Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, with 182,570 bushels of wheat, valuated at \$72,000. The Ancyra was dispatched by the Fortiand Flouring Mills Company, and is the second of the new year's fleet to get out of the way. The next on the list to finish is the Galena. The Hyon started loading yesterday, and will be finished early next week. The Aldebaran, which strived in January 2, missed her cancelling date by about 6 hours, and will probably be on the market again.

The German ship Nersua, under charter for wheat-loading, strived in at Astoria yesterday evening, after a rather slow trip of 61 days from Klao Chou. This is brinking the en-route fleet now due down to rather small proportions, and the bushness for the rest of the month will be confined to taking care of the fleet now in the river. Big Cargo.

fined to taking care of the fleet now in the river.

FIVE LIVES LOST.

Fatal Result of an Attempt to Raise the Steamer Patria.

LONDON, Jan. 4.- The Hamburg-American line steamer Patria, which caught fire in the English channel November 15, and which was shandoned when all attempts to tow her to some port had falled, the vessel going ashore between Walmer and South Foreland, on the Kentish coast, was raised today. She subsequently foundered raised today. She subsequently foundered and five persons were drowned. Captain Spruth, inspector of the Ham-

burg-American line, who was on board the vessel when she went down, was saved by clinging to the top of the funnel. The Patrix's position is now more cangerous to shipping than ever.

STEAMER ALBEMARLE ASHORE. Grounded in the James River and in

Danger From Ice. NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 4.—The steamer Albemarie, of the Old Dominion Steamship Company, went ashore in the James river, and assistance was sent from here. The steamer is in danger from heavy ice. It is reported that all the passengers reached shore in sufety.

Vessels in Distress. LONDON, Jan. 4.—The steamer Maris

LIGHTSHIP NOT FLOATED Answerp July 19 for San Francisco, is re-Antworp July 19 for San Francisco, is re-ported having passed Cape Otway, on the southwest coast of Australia, and signaled she had lost sails, two boats, and had her bulwarks stove and washed away.

> From the Orient. TACOMA, Jan. 4.-The steamship Queen Adelaide arrived from Yokohama tonigh with 2000 tons of freight, mostly Japanese and Chinese manufactured goods.

> Marine Notes. The French barks Jules Verne and Louis Posteur arrived up yesterday morning, the former going to Weldler's and the Pasteur to Greenwich dock to discharge ballast. Captain A. E. Cann, who is at present officiating as port captain for the bar pilots at Astoria, was in the city yesterday, returning to the city by the sea last

> The Norwegian steamship Tordenskjold, which loaded flour in this port last year, ran ashore hear Rockway beach, Long Island sound, during a heavy snow storm New Year's morning.

> The correct name of the new steamship line between Hamburg and San Francisco is the Deutsche Dampischiffahrts Geselischaft Kosmos. The pronunciation is similar to the spelling.

Domestic and Foreign Ports. ASTORIA, Jan. 4. - Arrived - German ship Nersus, 41 days from Kiao Chou. Condition of bar at 5 P. M., moderate;

lightship unchanged. San Francisco, Jan. 4.—Arrived—Steam-er Signal from Columbia river; steamer Czarina, from Neah bay; steamers South Coast and Rival, and schooner Jennie Stella, from Gray's harbor; steamers Empire and Alice Blanchard, from Coos bay; steamer South Portland, from Oyster bay; steamer Elihu Thompson, Seattle; steamer Lakme, from Tacoma; steamer Aberdeen (January 3), from Portland. Sailed January 4-Steamer Geo. W. Elder, for Portland; schooners Charles R. Wilson and Repeat, for Gray's harbor; schooner Western Home, for Coos bay; steamer Matiewan, for Tacoma; bark Oakland, for Everett.

-Sailed Jan. 2-Bark Gatherer, for San Francisco

Seattle-Arrived Jan. 3-Steamer City of Topeka, for Alaska. San Diego-Arrived Jan. 3-Norwegian teamer Thyra, from Portland. Hoquiam-Arrived Jan. :- Schooner Ids McKay, from San Francisco, for Aber

Falmouth-Arrived Jan. 3-British ship limory. 123 days from Portland. New York, Jan. 4.—Arrived—Ems, from Naples; Werkendam, from Amsterdam. York, Jun. 4.-Arrived-Victoria

from Napies.
Portland, Me., Jan. 4.—Sailed—Buenos Ayres, for Liverpool.

Liverpool, Jan. 4.—Arrived—Michigan, from Boston; Teutonic, from New York.

BUILDING O. R. & N. SWITCH East Side Warehouse District Will Now Be Benefited.

Construction was commenced yesterday morning on a secondary switch on East Second street for the O. R. & N. Co., beginning at East Morrison street and continuing south far enough to pass by all the large wholesale houses. This will take the switch about four blocks for take the switch about four blocks for clear by careful study of the region that der, the present. Oscar Bellinger, engineer for the water comes not from the northern So the present. Oscar Bellinger, engineer for the company, was present yesterday when the preliminary work was begun. The single main switch on East Second street, through to East Clay, does not reac the more rain. It was into such a country warchouses. The new apur was begun on the north side of East Morrison street.

Some of the villages, which to the railway, present a peculiarly attractive appearance in the desert, with white-walled stone houses, trees for shade more rain. It was into such a country that the Russian armies forced their invasion by march and by railway.

But most of the villages, which come town to the railway, present a peculiarly attractive appearance in the desert, with the through to the railway, present a peculiarly attractive appearance in the desert, with the through to the railway, present a peculiarly attractive appearance in the desert, with the through to the railway, present a peculiarly attractive appearance in the desert, with the Russian armies forced their invasion by march and by railway. The intention is to construct a continuous switch on the west side of the through line, but there must be connecting points, so that cars may be switched off and on to the main line. It is probable that When the element passed St. Johns it includes that a little more than W minutes of sundown, and Portland was still six miles away. A crowd of shipping men and water-front loungers went down to the river bank at the barbor line, and, with watches in hand awaited the finish of main line will be extended to Inman a most exciting race against time. The polisen & Co.'s sawmill next summer, as two boats were doing their utmost, and the company has a franchise for doing so

> just moved from Moscow, Idaho, and will at once put \$5000 or more in improvements and machinery on his property on East | ride from the Casplan, and the sight of Washington and East First streets. It is green things and water once more was de-his purpose to put in a lot of new ma-lightful. A big fountain was throwing jets chinery for cleaning and grading wheat of water into the air in the midst of a and for other purposes, the whole investment to cost between \$5000 and \$5000. The station. That essential building was lightconstruction of the O. R. & N. Co.'s switch ed by electricity and provided will make this new enterprise possible. It buffet which served breakfast. is regarded as fortunate that the elevated roadway on East Morrison street will soon be improved and made passable, so that it may soon be opened to the public, that these new enterprises, and others in pros-pect, may be proceeded with. The need of repairing the other roadways is also

Investigate Assessment Question. There is still no information given out thether clubs sending delegates to the state republican league convention will be assessed at the rate of 10 cents for each member, although the question has been asked publicly. At the meeting held by the Multinomah Republican Club in the Burkhard building Wednesday even-ing the question came up for discussion. It was decided to look into the matter, and J. W. Beveridge and John H. Hall were appointed to make the investigation. If clubs are assessed at the rate of 10 cents for each member on the lists flied the attendance at the convention will be very small. The Multnomah Club has decided that it will not send delegates if this necessment has to be paid before the delegates are seated. Clubs sending delegates are filing lists with Secretary Kennedy, out none so far as heard from will pay this assessment. It would seem that some of the officers of the league would be able to set at rest the question at once, Ten cents assessment is not much, but when it amounts to \$19 or \$20 a club, and a few members have to foot the bill, and with no candidates to draw from, it is large.

East Side Notes. Mrs. C. F. Rupell, of Seattle, formerly of Portland, is in the city visiting her sister, Mrs. H. Schmeer, 753 East Pine

The funeral of Mrs. G. L. Curry, who died at Republic, Wash., took place yes-terday from the home of her mother, Mrs. Wiberg, on the Base Line road. In the Gresham school there is an at

lendance of 150 pupils, the largest number that has yet attended that school. Professor Winchell is the principal, and the assistants are Mrs. Anderson and Miss

A boy named Johnny Glese, living near Gresham, says that, while returning from Portland the first of the week, he was stopped and robbed of about \$15. The robbery took place near the farm of Mr. Fred Cox, son of Constable Cox, has

just sent his father a copy of the first paper published at Ketchican, Alaska, which contains a lot of information of value concerning that district. Captain Cox says that his son is expecting to come home on a visit.

come home on a visit.

The Republican Club of Fairview held a meeting Tuesday evening and elected the following officers. G. W. Shaw, president: D. Dunbar, vice-president: E. E. Heslin, treasurer: J. Dunbar, secretary. The club has decided to hold regular meet-ings hereafter.

The Dr. E. H. Thornton secured a judgment of \$150 against Inman, Poulsen & Co., for hed services rendered C. W. Chutfield an emplaye of that company, in Justice Vree-land's court yesterday. The defendants made no appearance, and judgment was LONDON, Jan. 4.—The steamer Maris
Rickmers (German), from Bremen December M for Galveston, has put into
flayall, Azores, with her propeller out of
order.

The British bark Mussel Crag, from jured man.

A TRANSCASPIAN OASIS

KIZH-ARVAT, A GREEN SPOT IN THE DESERT.

A Town Where the Turkomans Congregate-Fruit of Various Kinds and Cucumbers for Russians.

ASKHABAD, Trans-Caspia, July 8, 1899. The remoter portions of Russian Central Asia were approached and conquered by way of Orenburg and Siberia, but Turk-omania, as the region of the Turkomans was known before the Russians created the province of Trans-Caspia, was invaded by the route now followed by the rail-way. The caravan routes from Central Asia to Orenburg, the Aral sea, the Rivers Amu Daria and Sir Daria—Oxus and Jax-artes of the ancients—and the Northern Casplan, had all seen victorious Russian armies long before these deserts were successfully passed. The khanates of Khiva and Bokhara and Ferghana had yielded to the weight of Russian arms before the nomadic Turkomans who dwell in the sand ceased sturdy resistance.

For several hundred miles after leaving the Caspian the railway has a direct wind, east; weather cloudy. Position of Kopet Dagh range of mountains, which

were sturdy, erect, and above the ordi-nary stature of European women. Never-theless, age marked them early in life, and after that the wrinkles came rapidly, and they began to lose their erectness of

These women have a share in the history of their country quite as dramatic and as important as that of the men. They were warriors themselves when they were needed to defend their homes, and more themselves. than one Russian slaughter of Turkoman women and children is defended by Russians on the plea that it was impossible to discriminate when all were fighting side by side. Four hours after passing Kini-Arvat we reached the famous Turkoman fortress of Geok-Tepe, celebrated in Russian annals for the importance of the victory that ended in its capture, but re-membered by the Turkomans as the place where thousands of their people were massacred after defeat. Camel Carnyans,

All of this distance the line traverses a country that would be considered desert elsewhere, but thanks to the water which

comes from the mountains, the plain be-tween the railway and the range is subdued to a measure of cultivation. Camel caramud-built towers rise from the



TURKOMANS AT THE STATIONS ALONG THE TRANSCASPIAN RAILROAD.

This will the saturated strata. It is made quite

ern extremity of the Akhal Tekke oasis, and was the first of the Turkoman forts

Our train reached Kizil-Arvat early in the morning after a hot and dreary night's

Turkomans of the Desert. Turkomans of the desert in considerable number. They furnished a large portion of the motley crowd on the station plat-form. Some were there to travel, for they have adopted the "firearba" as their vehicle without the least difficulty, while others filled the place of the loafers who come in as regularly as they do in most other countries. All the loafers were men—and fine-looking fellows they were major. Most of the swarthy faces were osition favorably. heavily bearded. The combination of black There is not a city of the size of Portbeards, heavy wool caps, great stature, land in the United States that has not a

to their country and invoked peace and or-

vasion by march and by railway.

The first fresh-water well is at Kazandjik, more than 169 miles from the railway which surrounds them, and I have not yet got to the region of Central Asia that I got to the region of Central Asia that I

RESTS WITH MULTNOMAH.

Fate of Easeball League Depends or Getting Grounds.

Whether Portland will be in the Northwest Pacific Baseball League this year de-pends upon the action of the Multnomah Turkomans of the Desert.

Amateur Athletic Club. In other words, it is up to them Ted Sullivan, who is furkomans of the desert in considerable to conduct the league in company with a Turkomans of the desert in considerable number. They furnished a large portion of the motley crowd on the station platform. Some were there to travel, for they have adopted the "firearha" as their vehicle without the least difficulty, while others filled the place of the loafers who come to rallway stations to see the trains come in as regularly as they do in most other countries. All the loafers were here countries. All the loafers were here pointed to the fact that California and fine-looking fellows they were the motley crowd on the station platform. Some were there to travel, for they have the proposed league would be and better that a place in a good league, such as was organized in 1802, is the station that a city can other countries. All the loafers were men—and fine-looking fellows they were— formia had been in full blast in the base-almost invariably six feet in height or ball arena for two years, and her towns more, and adding to that stature the im- were reaping the benefit of a fine lot of pression of several additional inches by advertising. No decision was reached last the enormous caps of black wool, tower- night, but it is understood that the board the enormous caps of black wool, tower-night, but it is understood that the boarding like the bearskin of an American drum- is inclined to receive Mr. Sullivan's prop-



CAMEL TRAIN SEEN FROM THE RAILWAY WITH THE RANGE OF MOUN-TAINS FORMING PERSIAN BOUNDARY IN DISTANCE.

While the men were loafing the women were working. At the side of the station platform, in the shade of the acacin trees, nourished by the water from the great fountain, were gathered groups of Turkoman women and girls selling refreshments to the hot and weary passengers. The cases are fertile where water reachs their soil, and the fruits of Kizil-Arvat are hard to beat. Grapes, meions, peaches and plums of various kinds were abundant. A few Russian copper kopecks bought enough for a meal, and every passenger enough for a mean, and early passenger supplied himself with enough to last till the next oasis should be reached. Not all bought fruits, however. Mingled with the melans and the grapes were great baskets of cucumbers, and I have never baskets of cucumbers, and I have never yet seen a Russian who did not apparently prefer the product of the cucumber vine to that of the grape vine. So most of the Russian passengers bought cucumbers first, and then grapes or plums if their appetite held out. The Mussulmans, who were returning home to the various cities of Central Asia, preferred the fruits.

The women who were chaffering with

piercing black eyes and a stride which was a mixture of reckless swagger and profound dignity, was most striking, and left me with a first impression of these sons of the desert that will not be readily forgotten.

While the most leafage the words will be signed, and all the cities will only solve and all the cities will be a credit to the city. enter into a compact to exclude all oth-

ers.
The Mulinomah grounds are the only favorable ones in the city, and unless the M. A. A. C. will permit the use of its park, the league will probably be organized without Portland. If the park cannot be had, Mr. Sullivan thinks the league will be composed of Spokane, Seattle, Ta-coma and Victoria. However, it may be a six-town league.

Peculiarities of Translations.

Philadelphia Ledger.
Kipling's poem, "The Absent Minded
Beggar," has been translated into Italian,
where the title becomes "Il Mandicante Distratto." A retranslation, after the manner of Mark Twain's famous "Jump-Distratto." ing Frog" story from the French, would make Tommy Atkins appear as "A Dis-tracted Mendicant." Mark Twain's American slang or Kipling's cookney coloquial-isms are equally hopeless in a foreign tongue.

The women, who were chaffering with the travelers, seemed worthy mates of the big fellows who were parading the platforms or lounging in the shade. They Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

FORMER TRANSVAAL RESIDENT HARD ON THE BOERS.

Native Dutch Are Ignorant, Bigoted and Selfish, and Oppose All Forms of Advancement.

Dr. George McLain furnishes The Oregonian with a copy of a paper containing a letter by W. H. Gold, who, Dr. McLain says, is a farmer living in North Dakota. He has resided in the Transvaal, and was born in New York. Mr. Gold's letter fol-

"There seems to be an idea among a goodly number in this country that the present trouble in South Africa has its origin through a desire on the part of Great Britain to get possession of the rich mining lands of the South African Repubvans are seen at intervals crossing this lic, commonly called the Transvaal. Any portion of the plain, some of them carry-fair-minded person who will but allowing trade back and forth between Transhis reasoning faculty to exert itself for Caspia and Persia. A few Turkoman villages, or auis, composed of a score of their peculiar felt-covered tents, with cambridges, which is a most ardent Boer sympathizer. For where the Caspian the railway has a direct els grazing about, supply all the signs of has the British government ever either southeasterly course along the base of the life in the neighborhood. At intervals, too, appropriated to itself, or made burdenpiain, some by taxation, any mineral lands with-ffense in her kingdom? If Great Britain owned the Transvaal today, not one penny more would she get out of the mines than she has got during the past years,

"It is quite easy to understand, though, that the ideas relative to the present sit-untion there, of those who have been ailowing their sympathies to run rampant on the side of the Boers, have been formed chiefly from the newspaper reports which have been spread broadcast over the country declaring that the fran-chiso was the great factor in the case, and, of course, not being able to understand why a people should be compelled to grant the franchise, against their will, o a foreign element, quite naturally and themselves sympathizing with what they consider an oppressed people. But the shortest residence among they will con-vince the most dubious that the Boers are not an oppressd, but, rather, an oppressing people.

Foreigners Are Oppressed, my feelings, and trust I shall not be considered so; but it is impossible for a for-eigner to live in the country for any length of time and not find himself the ubject of oppression to an almost unbearshie degree. Yet he dares not complain and as one man the people arose, and, tak-or hold up a finger in his own behalf, lest ing up the cause of the oppressed Cubans, worse befall him. Should any trouble broke their fetters of oppression. arise between himself and a Borr, no matter of how unpleasant a nature, there is no redress for him; it is grin and bear it, no matter how great the insult. Any attempt on his part to gain reprisal will would be worth the name that refused only place him in a far worse position, and he may consider himself lucky if he escapes even with his life. You are not allowed to protect yourself with weapons of any kind, yet every Boer is armed to the teeth, and there are none who delight more in the use of their weapons. Many are the same the same the same interest and to the teeth, and there are none who delight more in the use of their weapons. Many the Russian dominions. From these mountains the onses are fed, not by surface only as memorials of the lawlessness of
streams, but by artesian wells tapping the tribesmen before the Russians came

or defense, but obsolete now and serving of any kind, yet every Boer is armed to working hand in hand as they are today?

the test, and there are none who delight The great fundamental principles of each
more in the use of their weapons. Many
are the same, 'liberty and justice to all,' a foreigner during late years has been shot in cold blood on account of some trivial quarrel, and that is about the last unity, moral if not otherwise, between that is heard of it. It is but a short time these two great people who have so much with ago since the papers of this country gave in common you an account of the shooting down in the streets of Johannesburg of one Edgar

shot in cold blood on one of the principal streets in the first city of the country. His murderer was arrested, but in a day or so was set free, the courts having de-clared that he had committed no crime against the state—he had only shot an least that far. The supply at Kizil-Arvat, mere. To the south the great wall of Ulitander. Tous is not an isolated case, 45 miles further, is, however, so much bet-mountains that cuts us off from Persia but it is all it will be necessary to speak to miles further, is, however, so much better and the facilities so much more convenient that most of it is carried in tank cars from that station to the dry city.

Kizil-Arvat is situated at the northwestern extremity of the Akhal Tekke casis, and was the first of the Turkoman forts. The south the great wall of the from Persia mountains that cuts us off from Persia but it is all it will be necessary to speak marks the horizon. To the north of the of here, many of you having heard of these horibie facts before. I am mentante track there is little even of casis to attrack there is little even of casis to attrack there is little even of the Kara Kum to the common factor of the Kara Kum to the common forth of the common factor of the first of the Turkoman fortis in a common factor of the first of the Turkoman fortis in a common factor of the first of the country will be necessary to speak the common factor of the south the great wall of the country of here. The south the great wall of the country of here. The south the great wall of the country of here. The south the great wall of the country of here. The south the great wall of the country of here. The south the great wall of the country of here. The south the great wall of the country of here. The country of here wall but it is all it will be necessary to speak the country of here. The country of here wall of the service of the s Poulsen & Co.'s sawmill next summer, as the company has a franchise for doing so within the next six months.

In line with this improvement will be the livestment of W. E. Spicer, who has just moved from Moscow, Idaho, and will

Our train reached Kizil-Arvat early in of 'justice,' for they are such in name only. Here is a case where an employe of one of the large mining companies, holding a position of trust, had stolen a large amount of gold. The golden metal was found in his possession, and he con-fessed all to his employers. But when the case came into court, his counsel pleaded not guilty, and to the surprise of all, after a few minutes' consultation between judge and counsel, the case was dismissed with costs. His accusers were a British concern. This is a sample of justice as administered here. It is a case

of whichever side is able to pay them, regardless of the merits of the case. Objects to the Poll Tax.
"I have in my pocket, as I write, documents which bring only too vividly to mind some few of the Transvaal government's many ways of filling their pockets at the expense of the foreigners. Within a short time after entering the Transvaal you are supposed to run off to officialdom and pay \$4 60 for the privilege of coming into the country. No notices or other warnings are posted any place where they might be seen—no, that would not serve their purpose. It would not give them an opportunity to make you pay for your ig-norance. If through your ignorance of the existing laws you fall to pay this poll tax, you are liable so soon as they get truck of you, and that don't take them long, to have your goods and chattels con-fiscated and several times the original amount of the poll tax taken from you. If you have neither money nor property to satisfy the law, you are sent to the 'tronk' (jail), and kept there indefinitely. Within one week from the time the writer's poll tax was due he had to pay bout three times the original amount, just as a reminder that I was in the Transvaal, as if he needed any. And in every possible way, and on every imaginable pretext, do they grind the pennies, the shiftings and the pounds out of the pockets of the Uitlander. If it were only from the rich mining companies, I doubt if it would ever have been heard of, but it is from the thousands of individuals earning their daily wage that the cry comes; they cannot stand such oppres-

"A few years ago, before the advent of the Ultiander in the Transvaal, the Boer government was a pauper government. The officials had not been paid for years more than the most meager portion of their salaries; they were, one and all, from the president down to the meanest Boer, in a state bordering on destitution. Within a few short years, President Kruger is reported to be worth £25,609,000. and most of his officials to be millionaires. Yet not one penny have they expended towards the development of their country. The hatred which existed in the country between the North and the South during the years of the civil war was akin to love in comparison to that entertained by the Transvaal Boer towards the British, and this hatred has existed ever since England compelled the abolishment of the slave trade in South Africa. Yet, even today, while they dare not openly prac-tice slavery, their servants, Kaffirs, Hot-tentois and Bushmen, are held in a slavery that would bring the blush of shame to the cheeks of a Legree. I can understand it as one of the englest things in the world to live 19,000 or 12,000 miles away and sympathize with these people, not knowing really anything of the conditions as they now solubly anything of the conditions. as they now actually exist. But to be a resident among them for even so short a time and love them would be, I think,

Boers Ignorant and Selfish. 'As a people they are ignorant, bigoted and selfish; less than 5 per cent of them will allow their children any education, and it is a rare exception to find one who can write his own name. Nor is a foreigner allowed the privilege of educatforeigner allowed the privilege of educating his children in his own language.

"While the list of grievances is long and phrase is introduced by the wood wind wholesale Warercoms 149 Front Street.

DEFENDS THE BRITISH varied, I have mentioned only a few of Instruments breaking into a sudden fortist those which have led up to the present sime, and enriched at every report by those which have led up to the present struggle. The franchise, of which we have heard so much, being a factor in the case only lnasmuch as, had the Ultilanders been able to get it they would have been able then to secure their rights, or some-thing akin to them, without the use of shot and chell, and this was undoubtedly earnestly sought after. But it seemed to matter little how long a man lived in the country, or how good a citizen he had been, there would always be some excuse given as a reason why he should not given as a reason why he should not be given a franchise. I have never been able to find a foreigner who had succeeded in securing citizenship. Imagine Johanneeburg, a city of about 125,000 inhabitants, with only 200 voters in either municipal or federal affairs.

While there are undoubtedly many things in British rule that are not to the liking of everybody (and in what government are there not?) the Boers are hardly the 'sales or earth, that many many care.

the 'saints on earth' that many papers have endeavored so earnestly to portray

surrounding conditions. To the south and west is Cape Colony, a British colony, in which the balance of power is in the hands of the Cape Boers, for they greatly out-number the English there. Even the leg-islative assembly has a large Boer majority, and the premier also is a Dutchman. Yet there it makes no difference whether you are a Jew or gentile, Englishman or Boer, the laws of the land are British laws, and there is equal justice for all. "To the south and cast is the colony of Natal, and west is Matabeleland, Masho-naland and Buchuanaland, all British, so that with the exception of a narrow strip on the extreme cast, both the Transvaal and Orange Free State are wholly surrounded by British territory.

Oppose Every Advancement. "The Transvaal is, and has for years een, but a disturbing element in the heart

of this vast country, and so long as this disturbing element exists, South Africa will have no guarantse of peace.
"The Boers are a people opposed to every form of advancement. Their cry The bullook wagon was good enough rour fathers and it's good enough for You will today find them rather take two weeks to travel 100 miles by bullock wagon than go in a few hours by train. And is it not but in accordance with the natural trend of the world's cycle of events that these things should be superseded by a higher type of civilization, and those disturbing elements routed out and made to give way to a more just and "The writer has spent between four and five years throughout the country, and should have a pretty good idea of the situation. I don't think I am blased in is the motto of the great Anglo-Saxon

people.
"It is but a few short months since this "It is but a few short months since this great nation, the United States of Ameri-ca, heard a wall echo across her land, not from her own people, but from Cuba;

and no greater guarantee of peace could be given to the world at large than a W. H. GOLD."

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

Series of Six Entertaluments at the Marquam Grand.

The Portland symphony orchestra will gramme, which is appended, is a very elaborate one, and contains several selections that are as difficult as they are beautiful. Among these may be menbeautiful. Among these may be men-in perfect harmony, but they felt that, as-tioned the Beethoven symphony No. 5, in the cause for which they then contended C minor, and Wagner's prelude to had triumphed, there was no longer ec-"Lohengrin" That Mrs. Rose Bloch-gauer, the Portland favorite, is on the bert, president, and Frank Rohr, secreprogramme will be go music-lovers of the city.

tically the same organization that gave a concert at the Marquam last May. It is the avowed purpose of the orchestra to give to the public the very beat music, drawing largely from the old musters, and to create a taste and demand for music of the higher class. Humiliating as the admission is, it is nevertheless true that Portland is not up to the standard in orchestral music. Other cities with less population and general culture support fine orchestras and choral societies tion of officers. port fine orchestras and choral societies that surpess anything heretofore at-tempted in this city. Now is considered an opportune time to begin a revolution for better music, and it is well to remember that the efforts of the best performers are in vain unless they are given the hearty support of the people of culture where they reside. Parronage bestowed where they reside. Patronage bestowed on an enterprise like this at its inception gives it a moral support it will not need after it has been fairly launched. It will be a great impetus to the development of a general taste for good music. Followa general taste for good music. Following in the wake of a successful initiation of a good orchestra will probably come the organization of a choral society. There is no city of the same size richer in musical material than Portland, and Mr. Charles L. Brown, the conductor, seems to have been very successful in finding and securing a portion of it.

The programme given below is the best advocate of its own excellence:

Beethoven's Fifth Symphony.

This symphony is probably the best known and most admired of the immortal known and most admired of the immortal nine, perhaps because it is the most hu-man in its qualities. Beethoven himself has left us a clew to its meaning, and with that clew nearly all critics have ar-rived at substantially the same decision -namely, that it pictures the struggle of the individual with fate, the alternations of hope and despair, and the final triumph over all in the end.

In speaking of the first four notes of the

opening movement, Beethoven said, some time after he had finished the symphony: "So pocht das schicksal an die pforte" "Thus Fate knocks at the door"), and between that opening knock and the tre-mendous rush and sweep of the finale the emotions which come into play in the great conflicts of life are depi

In this symphony we find that concer tration of thought and labor which makes this musical poem so all-powerful and convincing in its effect. After a statement of inexorable fate given out by the horns, it almost seems as if the proud mortal were pleading his case and appealing for mercy; but the pitiful cry of supplication, off repeated, grows unendurable, and, stung to the quick, he hurishis defiance against the gods. A period of exhaustion characterizes a passage in which the wind instruments directly the study of the which the wind instruments alternate dur-ing 22 measures, with the strings, in short chords, ever drooping until aroused again to life and strife by the motive given in unison by the whole orchestra. The last motive of the first movement

may simply be described as a hammer and anvil, before whose irresistible strokes all opposing forces are annihilated, and a signal victory accomplished.

The second movement, andante con

simo, and enriched at every repeat by a more animated figure in the violins.

The first phrase breathes sweet con iation, while the second points onward and upward, promising peace and happiness to the anxious heart, with a hold transition assuring the sufferer of glorious triumph and happiness. The measures preceding this outburst produce a thrilling effect by the use of the ournous-sounding ninth below the melody, which in the second violins and violas raises the ghost of the Fate motive of the first part, with its three uncanny strokes.

The scherge, allegre, in C minor, starts out with a timid question, but in the an-swer it seems as if the youthful here had grappled with the decrees of Fate and boldly turned the point of the weapon against his foe.

With a short crescendo we rush into the jubliant march of the last allegro, in the key of C major, in common time! This is joy unbounded, not without manly dig-nity in the first few measures, but soon giving way to an abandon of exultation. After a perfect whiriwind on the domi-nant chord of G for 20 measures, the violins having a tarantells-like figure in triplets, the movement is suddenly inter-rupted by an episode of 54 measures in triple time, recalling the scherzo in its rhythm, but in reality only a prolongation of the dominant chord, which was cut short at its climax so as to make a more deliberate change at the repetition of the grand march of joy that concludes this masterpiece of the master of masters.

To Pay Church Debts.

The extended discussion of the church debt question which took place at Centenury Methodist church Tuesday, when the Methodist ministers of the city were assembled there, is expected to bear fruit during the year. A prominent minister remarked yesterday that a church debt is a serious burden, and always retarded growth and activity, and he said that it was highly essential that Portlant churches should get out from under the burden as soon as possible. However, they were no more to be consured for the debts than many business men who had made mistakes and built too far into the future. He referred mainly to Centenary church debt, and said that it would never have rested as a blight on that church, have rested as a bight on that church, but for the death of James Abraham. The \$17,000 debt on this church is held by the Church Extension Society, but it is hoped and expected that it will be lifted. The 50-spensibility is not considered any less important because it is so held. The debt which rested on Trinity Methodist church. East Tenth and East Grant streets, was lifted last year, mainly through the efforts of Dr. Gue and the pastor, and the church is now entirely free. In member-ship it is a small church. It is Dr. Gue's idea that every church debt can be whed out this year, and soon a general plan of procedure will be adopted for this pur-pose. The pastor of each Methodist church in the city is to appoint a committee of two laymen, who shall co-operate jointly with the presiding elder, so that a plan of procedure for paying off the church debts may be adopted. As it is considered that all are equally interested, all will be included in the move-ment. As soon as these committees have been named, and the plan adopted, active steps will be taken.

Republican Clubs Consolidate.

At a meeting held at the Webfoot horselouse Wednesday night, the U. S. Grant and the Sound Money Republican clubs were formally consolidated into one or-ganization. The former being the older organization, the consolidated club tools the name of the U.S. Grant Club. The Sound-Money Republican Club, which was composed mainly of men from the Southern Pacific car shops, was a around and effective organization. It was made up of men who believed in the gold stand-ard, and had many democrats. It opposed give the first of a series of six concerts the election of William J. Bryan and the at the Marquam Grand tonight. The pro-debasement of money, feeling that it gramme, which is appended is a very would affect their wages if he were to triumph. In the last presidential cam-paign pleasant relations existed between the two clubs, and they worked together music-lovers of the city.

The Portland symphony orchestra is composed of 35 instruments, and is practically the same organization that gave a composed of the city. tion of officers.

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