

THE ORIENTAL FLEET

PORTLAND'S WHEAT TONNAGE SUPPLY IS VISIBLY LESSEMED.

Shortage of Fifty Ships Compared With Last Year—Nashoka Makes a Fast Run—Marine Notes.

The oil fleet from the Atlantic coast for the Orient has in the past three years been quite an important factor in the grain freight situation from the Pacific Northwest...

Table with columns for Date, Ship Name, and Destination. Lists various shipping schedules for the month of January.

Of the ships which left earlier in the year, Portland has already had a few, and two or three others are listed for here.

RESCUED THE CREW.

German Steamship Founders, but All Hands Were Saved.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The new British steamer Georgian, which arrived this morning from London, rescued, at sea, January 4, Captain Strang and crew of a 30-ton boat, also the captain's wife, two children and nurse, of the German steamer Elia, which foundered at sea some date, on a voyage from Perth Amboy to Halifax.

The Georgian sighted the Elia at 5 P. M. January 5, latitude 43.3, longitude 62.3, the German steamer being waterlogged and with a heavy sea on.

The Elia was a steel vessel, built at Newcastle in 1888, and was formerly named Aphrodite. She registered 211 tons and 1260 horsepower.

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at the man, and was only firing to frighten him and make him return to the ship. This was rather a singular method of persuasion to adopt, and would hardly be justified in the case, no matter what the offense of the man was.

ANOTHER MARU ARRIVES.

No Passengers From Honolulu on Account of the Plague.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—The steamer Hong Kong Maru arrived today from the Orient, via Honolulu. Between Yokohama and Honolulu, the vessel encountered a succession of gales, with heavy head seas. At Honolulu no passengers were taken for this port, owing to the plague. The cargo for Honolulu was discharged by the ship's crew, and no residents of the place were allowed near the vessel.

Among the passengers who arrived on the Maru are Captain G. Maercker, a German army officer, who is accompanied by his wife.

NEW BARKENTINE SUNK.

William Carson Lost in Collision Off Diamond Head, Honolulu.

HONOLULU, Jan. 1, via San Francisco, Jan. 8.—The barkentine William Carson, with coal from Newcastle, and the island of the Claudine met in collision off Diamond Head, on the night of December 29. The Claudine struck the Carson bow on, and the sailing vessel commenced to sink in a few minutes. The bulk of the Carson was recovered by tugs. Nothing was saved from the Carson. The crew had barely time to get aboard the Claudine before the barkentine sank.

Algoa's Big Cargo.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—The steamer Algoa from the Orient brought the largest cargo ever received at this port. It consists of \$9,335 packages of general merchandise. An important part of the cargo consists of 52 cases, containing 2,350 pounds of opium. The shipment is valued at \$41,776, and the deputy surveyor of the port has figured that the duty will amount to \$123,156.

Put Into Port in Distress.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—The Chilean ship Hindostan came into port today in distress. She sailed from Port Blakely for Valparaiso, December 1, with 1,323,000 feet of lumber, valued at \$10,772. Soon after leaving Puget sound she sprang a leak, so Captain Walsh decided that it was better to put in here for an overhauling.

Wreckage Washed Ashore.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 8.—The steamer Queen City, arriving from the West coast today, reports that considerable green lumber and part of a beach-wood hatch was washed ashore near Carmanah. The probability is that the wash-up is from the old Jane A. Falkenberg and not any recent shipwreck.

British Conster Sunk.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The steamer Glasgow, which was reported Saturday to have sunk off Duncegen, in connection with the British steamer Ormus, proved not to have been the British steamer Glasgow, Captain Leslie, from Buenos Ayres, for Hamburg, but a coaster.

Another Overdue Safe.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—The French bark General Neumayer, which was considered overdue, arrived today, after a voyage of 18 days from Swansea. Twenty per cent reinsurance was offered on the Neumayer. She was delayed by head winds.

Marine Notes.

The German bark Hylon finished loading last evening, and will clear today. The Galena is the next on the list, and will be ready for sea this week.

The condition of the sunken steamer Mascot remains unchanged, the quicksand on which she is resting making the task of raising her a difficult one.

The steamer Dallas City was hauled out at the Portland Shipbuilding company's ways in South Portland yesterday, to undergo a thorough overhauling.

The Arab will finish loading some time today, and will probably clear in time to leave down tomorrow morning. She will go down the river drawing 24 feet of water.

The German ship Aldebaran arrived up from Astoria yesterday. She was one of the fever-stricken fleet at Panama, and went through the usual routine at quarantine at Astoria.

The British bark Ancrya is on the way down the river, and will reach Astoria today. She is in tow of the steamer R. Thompson, which will return with the German ship Veritas.

The transport Lennox, which was reported as sailing for San Francisco, proceeded from Manila to a coaling port in Japan, and is now en route for Portland direct.

She will probably take another load of animals and cargo from Portland, or, if she is turned back to Dowell & Co., will load for the Orient.

Domestic and Foreign Ports.

ASTORIA, Or., Jan. 8.—Arrived—Schooner W. W. Brown, from San Francisco. Sailed, at 8:30 A. M., steamer State of California, for San Francisco. Condition of the bar at 5 P. M. rough; wind, west; weather, cloudy.

Jan. 8.—Sailed—Steamer Columbia, for Portland; steamer Newberg, for Gray's harbor. Arrived—Steamer Arcadia, from Coos bay; ship Hindostan, from Port Townsend.

Eureka, Calif., Jan. 7.—Steamer Alice Blanchard, for Coos bay. Seattle, Jan. 8.—Arrived—Steamer Cottage City, from Skagway.

Falmouth, Jan. 8.—Arrived—British ship Muskoka, from Portland. Or. Hilo—Arrived, Dec. 22—Schooner Helen N. Kimball, from Tacoma; 27th schooner Lottie Bennett, from Port Gamble; 20th schooner Jennie Wand, from Gray's harbor.

Tacoma—Sailed, Jan. 6—Ship Charles E. Moody, for Honolulu. Port Angeles, Jan. 8.—Sailed—British steamer E. Bloemfontein, from Seattle for Honolulu.

Honolulu—Arrived, Dec. 15—Ship Jabez Howes, from Tacoma; 29th barkentine Kikilani, from Port Gamble. British—Arrived, Jan. 7—Warrimoo, from Vancouver, B. C. Kobe—Sailed, Jan. 5—Goodwin, for Tacoma.

Glasgow, Jan. 8.—Arrived—Ethiopia, from New York. Liverpool, Jan. 8.—Arrived—Georgic, from New York.

Hogaim, Wash.—Sailed, Jan. 6.—Schooner Defiance, from Aberdeen for Honolulu. Arrived—Steamer Sano, from San Francisco for Cosmoport.

Boulogne, Jan. 8.—Arrived—Rotterdam, from New York, and proceeded.

Which Wait?

Sir Algernon West's Recollections.

The Cosmopolitan Club is housed in Watt's old studio, on the wall of which is a fresco of a nude woman. It was a standing joke of Sir Algernon's to say to any inquirer into the subject of the picture: "You have no doubt heard of Watt's hymns; that is one of his."

ENGLISHMEN AND WAR

THE NEW STAKE AND THE ANSWER OF THE COUNTRY.

Calmness, Quiet Resolution and United Self-Sacrifice—Suspension of Discussion.

A Christmas letter from London, in the New York Commercial Advertiser, discusses the temper of the British people. A few persons still talk with perverse persistence, the writer says, of the causes of the war, though the question of their justice and sufficiency, of the wisdom of Mr. Chamberlain's negotiations, and of the alleged misleading of public opinion in England were now vital matters.

But the great bulk of Englishmen are busy with much more personal and practical matters. They need no encouragements but their own adversity and their own resolution. Even the postmasters have been subdued to silence.

Therefore now, defeat and stalemate in the field have ended, except among a few politicians and fanatics, this temperate discussion. There is no room for it, even in private talk in clubs or over the dinner table, when the prestige of British arms, the fullness of British resources, the fiber of British character are the test.

The grievances, real or alleged, intolerable or wisely bearable, of the Utilitarians have been gradually passing out of men's view of the war, somewhat, I imagine, as did the wrongs of the Cubans in America during the fighting with Spain.

The contest in South Africa had been a struggle belonging in the public mind to a different era, as it had really been from the first, between the English and the Dutch. English supremacy assured, the redress of the Utilitarians' grievances would follow as a natural, almost incidental, consequence.

Then, with the defeats of last week, this struggle for supremacy in a single quarter mounted into a struggle for the unimpeded progress of the world, as the protecting mistress of her colonies and as a power of the first rank.

Every Englishman that reflects and more that do not by the simple workings of the imperial instinct, knows now that such momentous issues are at stake in the war in South Africa.

The bazaars are already buzzing with the talk of the sale in the remote lands of the British raj. From the streets of Cairo similar reports will pass from mouth to mouth up the Nile. Caravans will carry them into Central Africa, where half-new half-old fanatic Moslems are fighting in succession to the Dervishes. Menelik watches from Abyssinia; the dowager empress from the sacred city in Peking. I have seen a dozen letters that tell of the general excitement in the Continent, from Lisbon to St. Petersburg over the news of Buller's defeat at the Tugela.

A fundamental aim and desire of the Continental governments is to head against the British, by the means of a hundred opportunities would open to them in an enduring decline of England as a power of the first rank.

Englishmen vaguely or clearly understand this, but they make little talk or fuss over them. In the last week I have seen more signs of hysteria over British prestige in fragments telegraphed here from editorial articles in New York and London, in the words of Englishmen or in the "leaders" of the English press.

The answer of the country to the government's call for volunteers has been quick, spontaneous, even ardent. In the militia whole companies are ready for service. Among individuals, especially for duty as mounted infantry, where the war office seeks its hundreds, it could easily gather its thousands.

The field are equally eager to pay the way of those that can. The commercial middle class that has been watching the war too much as a conflict of speculators and its money, beyond reproach. Men talk that a war that they thought would cost \$1,000,000 is likely to cost \$10,000,000 or more.

The elders recall how the campaigns in the Crimea raised the price of wheat to 14 pence in the pound. Yet there are no repetitions. Rather in the outpouring of men and money, private initiative and the work of the government are becoming momentous.

At such a moment as this the spokesmen of English politics, as individuals and as sharers in the continuing traditions of English public life, are not the men to attack the war office, however noisy and grievous the miscalculations and misunderstandings, or the generals in the field, however evident their unfitness for their task.

English newspapers, and the tall-lashings of the "new journalism," are content to write of the "fossilizing influence of departments," and of "excellent persons who are only too ready to resign their respectable appearance in time of peace, or perhaps, in the conduct of a punitive expedition against barbarous neighbors."

When English political leaders are recalled to their duty, they know that in this vein, they know that their hearers will fill out their reticence and that their readers will apply their generalities. Both know how Englishmen speak man to man of the blunders and the folly of the war office and of the impotence and miscarriage of the operations in the field. Not since British troops fought against Napoleon in Spain—struggles that laid the far greater strain upon the resources of England and brought far darker days than has this war—have Englishmen been so justly proud of the rank and file of their army, and of their subordinates.

They know that they are not the men to turn to the world. At the same time they are keenly and deeply disillusioned as to the control, the organization, the training and the adaptability of their army and the navy, beyond the pluck of too many of its officers. They know they have been preparing to fight while the rest of Europe has been cultivating the art of war. That is the side that Englishmen would keep to themselves. Careless as are democrats, and careless as are the pluck of too many of its officers, they know they have been preparing to fight while the rest of Europe has been cultivating the art of war.

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French from North America in 1785-87. It thus rears a younger and more progressive branch of the Anglo-Saxon race, who appropriated it a dozen years after the French were driven out. Here is an additional reason why the American people have an interest in the expansion of the market for corn, and happily they are introducing it to a larger and larger portion of the world. The exports in 1899—186,000,000 bushels—have been four times as great as they were five years ago.

EAST SIDE AFFAIRS.

Attempted Burglary of a Blacksmith Shop—Other Matters.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the blacksmith shop at 908 East Clay street Saturday night, but why the attempt failed J. Howatson, the proprietor, cannot understand. There seemed to be no one in the way, and at 12:15 o'clock a sack between \$20 and \$30 worth of tools, preparatory to carrying them off, but dropped them and left the shop by the same way he had entered. On entering the shop again he saw a red shadow some distance back from the sidewalk and reached by means of a platform. This window was forced open by a jimmy and entrance effected. The burglar gathered up the tools and carried them to a sack, and placed all this plunder under the window in a sack, but for some reason he was not taken away. It is supposed that the burglar must have been alarmed by something on the outside and thought it the best thing to get out as soon as possible, without taking the risk of being seen. He was very glad that the sack was not carried away, as it contained some of his most expensive tools.

Declined to Accept Resignation.

At the Sunday morning service in the St. Paul German Lutheran church, East Twelfth and Clinton streets, Rev. August Krause, the pastor, surprised his church by offering his resignation and the resignation was very promptly rejected by the congregation, but he was granted four months' vacation, to commence some time in April when he and his family will leave for the coast to visit his old home. Mr. Krause has been a very successful missionary, having established churches at Tacoma, where he erected a church building; Salem, Oregon; Olympia, Sherridan, Harburg, and other places in the state. His central work, however, has been in Portland, on the East Side, where he commenced with a church in 1857, and has since that time, without property. The society has now an elegant church and parsonage, the latter having just been finished at a cost of \$100,000, and a quarter block. There is a school in connection with the church in the basement, and a large congregation. The parsonage will be dedicated with solemn services one week from next Sunday, according to the practice of the Lutheran church in this city. On the 15th of the next month he will be both German and English services. Ministers of the other churches in the city and vicinity will be present and take part. After the formal dedication of the parsonage, it will be occupied by the Krauses and family. It was Mr. Krause's desire that the church should act as it saw fit regarding his resignation, but his vaguely or clearly understood that he would remain him as pastor. He feels that his work has been very successful, and after his vacation, he will again return to Portland.

Albina Second Oregon Camp.

Summers camp of Albina, which took charge and has kept the Second Oregon employment agency open in the Chamber of Commerce building for the past two weeks, has closed the doors of W. C. North in charge, has closed the doors and turned the books over to Adjutant-General Gantebien. Mr. North said that he had been in the office for some time, but this will not make any material difference with those who are in office now. From all that can be learned, the claim of the Albina camp to be the first association of volunteers of the Spanish-American war, which was organized in 1898, was certainly the first camp in Oregon to start and adopt a constitution, and a New York paper, in giving an account of its organization last summer, said that it was the first. It has a membership of 78.

When Work Can Begin.

It is estimated that work can begin on the repairs of the East Morrison street bridge at the probability of the next month, all things moving forward smoothly. The property-owners have until next Saturday to file remonstrance, but there will be no remonstrance, as there is nothing in the way. The proceedings will grind along quietly until the contract has been let in the usual way, and it is expected that the contract can be let so that work can begin the 1st of February. While there is no occasion to cross a bridge until the river is reached, still the residents of Central East Portland would like to see the contract let as early as possible. The condition of the Belmont roadway will be a matter of some concern, and it is expected that the repair department is doing its utmost to keep it in a safe condition by constant patching.

East Side Notes.

Multnomah camp, No. 77, Woodmen of the World, will pay the Vancouver camp a fraternal visit tomorrow evening. The officers of the camp will be on the steamer G. W. Shaver.

Thompson Van Fleet, an old resident of the neighborhood of Pleasant Home, died Sunday, and the funeral took place yesterday. Mr. Van Fleet was a well-respected citizen. The funeral was held at the home of Mrs. Van Fleet.

Mrs. Anna Stevens, wife of J. H. Stevens, of La Grande, is in the city visiting at the home of Mrs. William Cottell. She is the daughter of G. W. Weston, a pioneer resident of Eastern Oregon, and formerly state treasurer.

R. P. Bukey, aged 77 years, died yesterday at the home of A. Farley, 547 East Fifteenth street. He was a retired minister, and was formerly of San Francisco. The funeral will take place this afternoon from the home of Mr. Farley.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Terry, of Stephens' residence, who left for Aurora, Ill., about three weeks ago, were present at the reunion of the Terry family, who are widely scattered in the United States, and an of whom gathered around the old home here on Christmas night and to spend the holidays.

Dan Stearns' Cabin, No. 19, Native Sons. Dan Stearns is the name of a cabin organized at Oakland, Or., on the 12th of December by District Deputy Grand President V. C. London, of Roseburg, assisted by Harry McClallen, C. W. Parrott, F. M. Matthews, Elmer Damotta, F. Frank Wright, John W. Moore and Frank M. Jones. The officers were elected and installed.

Dwight Reed, past president; S. J. Jones, president; Zopher Ager, first vice-president; J. H. Brown, second vice-president; C. H. Brown, financial secretary; R. Stearns, treasurer; L. S. Dimmick, marshal; John Crouch, inside sentinel; James Crouch, outside sentinel.

An interesting promise of being a leader in the order, and will have a strong representation at the grand cabin in Portland on June 15. Cabins are in Portland and at numerous other points in the state, under the supervision of Grand Organizer H. C. Mahon, of Roseburg, who is now in the field actively engaged in organization work.

BIBLICAL CRITICISM. Opinions of Sayce and Dr. Westcott on Old Testament. PORTLAND, Jan. 8.—(To the Editor.)—There is just one point in Mr. Veasie's last letter which I ask to be allowed to briefly consider. We are told that I have given "little, misinterpreted extracts from the writings of Dr. Westcott and Professor Sayce to support my position, viz., that the Bible contains legends, errors, and contradictions, and is, therefore, not sufficient to prove supernatural events."

First, of Dr. Westcott: Mr. Veasie says that this writer "is simply arguing for the removal of prejudice against the acceptance of the revised text" of the New Testament, and that he is "a vigorous defender of the reliability of the text itself." How utterly without foundation is this assertion is plainly seen from the quotation from Dr. Westcott here given in full: "It, indeed, there were anything in the circumstances attending the first publication of the New Testament which might seem to remove it from the ordinary fortune of books, then it would be a miracle, and respect the pious sentiment which accepts the early text as the immediate work of Providence. But the history shows too many marks of human frailty to admit of such a supposition. The text itself contains palpable and admitted errors in every way analogous to those which occur in the first classical texts. The conclusion is obvious, and it is superfluous rather than reverence to refer to the Assyrian and Babylonian Scriptures the laws which have restored so much of their native beauty to other ancient writings." (Quoted in Con: "Gospel Criticism," page 2.)

As to Professor Sayce, Mr. Veasie writes: "The fragments of Hebrew literature contained in the Old Testament are the wrecks of a vast literature which extended over the ancient Orient, and the contents show plainly that the Hebrew writings were not the only literature of the time, and is very far from saying, as Mr. Sargent would have it, that the Bible is the most perfect of books." The contents show nothing of the kind. It was "the Bible account of creation" which I said was made up of the wreckage, and this is exactly what Professor Sayce means, as will clearly appear from the following interesting passages of his work:

"Speaking of the 'first chapter of Genesis,' he says: 'The Bible writer, it is plain, is acquainted, either directly or indirectly, with the Assyrian and Babylonian tradition. With him it is stripped of all that was distinctly Babylonian and polytheistic (doctrine of many gods), and is become in his hands a sober narrative, free from the most exalted monothem (doctrine of one god). In passing from the Assyrian poem to the biblical narrative, we seem to pass from romance to reality. But this ought not to hinder us from recognizing the narrative as ultimately of Babylonian origin.' ("Biblical Criticism and the Monuments," pages 77-78.)

And still more interesting: "Enough has been said to demonstrate the close dependence of the 'Jehovist' account of creation and the fall of man (Genesis II-III) upon Babylon. As we have seen, not only the conception, but even the name of the cherubim who guarded the tree of life, has a Babylonian origin, and besides the tree of life there are references in the cuneiform tablets to another tree, which might be described as that of knowledge." (Ibid, page 18.)

The acknowledgment of the intimate dependence of the creation legends of Genesis upon the legends of ancient Babylon and Assyria is the result of the sober judgment of the greatest Bible scholars of the age; and to say that Professor Sayce does not hold and advocate the obvious fact is flatly to contradict what is clearly asserted and demonstrated by his own pen in language the meaning of which no joggling can change. As to whether there are contradictions and inconsistencies in the gospel record is evidently a question upon which Mr. Veasie and myself cannot possibly agree. Suffice it to say that there are eminent scholars who have accepted the gospel record as a statement without error, while I do not. H. K. SARGENT.

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New York Dental Parlors. N. E. CORNER FOURTH AND MORRISON STREETS. HOURS 8 TO 8. SUNDAYS, 10 TO 4. LADY ALWAYS IN ATTENDANCE.

SHOE CLEARANCE. This Week's Special. WOMEN'S SHOES. Women's Storm Call Lace, \$3.00. Women's Kid Lace, coin toe, \$3.95. All shoes at cut prices during January.

E. C. GODDARD & CO. OREGONIAN BUILDING. SORES & ULCERS. Capl. J. H. McBrayer, of Lawrenceburg, Ky., says: "For years I suffered intensely from a running sore on my leg, caused by a wound received in the army. I was treated by a number of doctors, and took many blood medicines, without the slightest benefit. S. S. S. was recommended, and the first bottle produced a great improvement. The poison was forced out, and the sore healed up completely."

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EXAMINE MY APPLIANCES. Free at your own home, before you purchase elsewhere, only to feel sorry afterwards for having been duped. I will gladly give you the privilege to examine my appliances for comparison with those of other makes, if you deem it necessary. There is but one GENUINE ELECTRIC BELT. That has stood the test of time, and that is my DR. SANDEN BELT.

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DR. A. T. SANDEN. The receipt of the school of expression of the Portland university took place last evening in the chapel, and was very pleasant.

Prudent Mr. Goebel. William Goebel, of Kentucky (but formerly of Pennsylvania) has two strings to his bow. In his native state political imprudence is as rare and as unpopular as other forms of thriftlessness. If the governorship proves to be beyond his reach, he will still have his seat in the Kentucky legislature. Some persons in his place would have resigned it when they accepted the nomination for the executive office. Not so the prudent Mr. Goebel.