MUST HAVE BEEN A CLOUDBURST ON POTLATCH CREEK.

All Rathroad Materials Washed Away -Fuel Famine in Lewiston May Hamper Operations.

LEWISTON, Idaho, Jan. 19 .- The water has fallen in Potianch creek until the whore ruin is revealed. Such devastation could never be seen except in a mountain gorge. For miles there is no vestige of the rail-road grade. Bridge timbers, ties and steel ralls are all washed away, while the grade itself is amuliciated. A man who lived on Bear creek for the past 20 years says he never saw such a flood. Bear creek is a tributary of the Potlatch, and there the water rose to a height of 5 feet. Noth-ing but a cloudburst could have brought such disaster. The steady falling of rain and the melting of snow by a chinook wind could not have produced such a

The Northern Pacific lost three cars. One was a caboose and the other two boarding cars. When the freight train from Spokane to Lewiston reached Ken-drick it was annulled on orders from the train disputcher. The water was then coming over the track, and the engineer pulled his train to a high piece of road on the siding. There was not quite room enough for the whole train, and so the caboose and the two boarding cars remained in the water. The track was slowly undermined, and the three cars toppled over in the flood and were carried away. Conductor Bowdish lost all his clothes in the caboose and crawled out just in time to keep from being drowned. It is now thought that it will take fully 30 days to put the road in repair.

There were just 40 passengers on the train that stopped at Kendrick on its way from Spokane to Lewiston and has not wed since it stopped. Many of these sengers remained in the cars 48 hours, from Friday, January 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., until the following Sunday afternoon. The train was in the midst of a roaring flood, 600 feet from the nearest dry land. Food was floated out to the imprisoned passengers in boxes tied to the ends of ropes. Some of the passengers were wise enough to leave the train before the water came up around it. These pas-songers are now straggling into Lewis ton, having been traveling overland ever They tell strange stories of the

One man said he went to the St. Elmo hotel in Kendrick for his supper. The water was coming in the doors and flooding the lower floor. He declares that men stood in water up to their suspender but-tons and called for tall drinks of whisky at the St. Elmo bar. When they needed water for a "chaser," all they had to do was to reach out and dip it up on a level with their elbows.

Fuel Famine Imminent. fuel famine is imminent in Lewiston and Charkston. The Northern Pacific has just 160 tons of coal at Lewiston, and no more can be had this side of the wash-There are four construction loco-res and one piledriver to use this con, and when all are working the fuel will last about three days. In the matter or wood, Lewiston has 300 cords and Clarkston 50 cords. This will probably all be gone in 10 days. No wood can be hauled over the roads on account of their imassable condition. The wood is all owned by two dealers, and already the price has been advanced to \$7 per cord.

The Lewiston Commercial Club raised 3400 by popular subscription to aid flood sufferers, but learned that Kendrick did rat need assistance. The loss of private property is not as great as was first re-ported. The money has been returned to the contributors.

OWNERSHIP OF THE HELENA. Judge Gilbert Listens to Arguments

on Jennings Bros.' Demarrer. the Bohemia district, came up before Judge Gilbert in the United States cir-cuit court yesterday for argument on a demurrer to the complaint Under the United States statutes Warner, an adverse claimant, was required to bring suit on his adverse claim, filed in the Roseburg land office August 11, 1899, within 20 days from the date of filing. It appears that he did not bring action in support of his adverse claim until November 23, 1820, T2 days later than required. The case came before Judge Gilbert on demurrer to Warner's complaint, on this ground, and the demurrer was argued and submitted.

and submitted.

and submitted.

If the demurrer is sustained, it will permit the working of the new mill erected on the mine by Jennings Bros., and will create great activity in the district, as well as settling the question as trict, as well as setting the question as to whether persons, in acquiring title to mineral lands, must comply with the laws of congress, or not. Jennings Bros. have expended \$25,000 in putting up a mill, and running tunnels and drifts on the Helena mine, and it is claimed have been held up by what is known in mineral man, This is the "notice man," This is ing camps as the "notice man." the mine from which persons attempting to make a survey were run off some time ago by armed men, and made record time in getting away. It is reported that one of the fugitives in the wild rush down the mountain stumbled on a rabbit and yelled: "Get out of my way, you --rabbit, and give the road to a man that

DISCOVERY OF BOHEMIA MINES. Find Made by a Man Who Was Fly ing From Indians.

Cottage Grove Nugget. Early in the spring of 1863 a man by the name of James Johnson found his way into the Calapoola mountains, coming in by the steamboat route. It is said by the old prospectors that Johnson had some time previously killed an Indian, and that in his efforts to escape his pursuers he found his way into the then extremely wild and untenanted wilderness to be named for him. He soon made himself known to the nearest set-tiers, and told of his discovery of gold and showed magnificent specimens which

he had taken from his find. His story was that one day he killed deer, and while dressing the animal his eye caught the glitter of gold quartz. It did not take him long to unearth some specimens, when he was gratified to find it immensely rich in gold of the finks character, Old pioneers say that some of the specimens shown by Johnson were marvels in sichness. His stories of his find and specimens shown ttracted other prospectors, among them P. Adams, Bird Farrier, J. W. Vaughn and others, and before the year was out a big rush was made into the district and many claims staked. As Johnson's find was at the headwaters of the Steamfind was at the hendwaters of the Steam-boat, much of the prospecting was done along the bed of the creek, and while gold was found in considerable quanti-ties, its light texture did not justify the prospectors, and after a time the ex-citement died down. At that time quartz mines were of little value. Johnson was a Bohemian, and his associates dubbed him "Bohemia" Johnson, and named the district in his honor.

"Bohemia" Johnson claimed that he discovered the first gold on the claim known as the Mystery, now owned by the Musick Mining & Milling Company, and afterward said that it must have been a pocket, as he soon got to the bottom of it. Some are of the belief that he told the truth when he said he made the find on the Mystery, while others think that his real find was size. "Bohemia" Johnson claimed that he others think that his real find was else-where in some secluded spot, the knowl-edge of which went with the old pros-

district in his honor.

WHOLE RUIN REVEALED formation of the Mystery tailied with that of the specimens, and told Johnson so. Johnson then admitted that his find was located across from the Mystery in a thick clump of brush, and that he was working to sell the Mystery so that he could properly develop the real thing, and promised to take his friend Farrier to it, but he never did, and the old Bo-bemian drifted on down the shadowy side of life to his grave, and the find is still

a "mystery."

The Knotts' five-stamp mill was the first mill taken into the district. It was taken over a trail cut sufficiently wide to admit of the passage of a wagon in 1875, 10 years after gold had been dis-covered. The road followed the divide between the Frank Brass creek and the right-hand fork, afterward named Sharp's creek, named for J. H. Sharp, known by everybody in the district as "Bohe-mia" Sharp. The mill was in operation at intervals from 1873 to 1877, at which time the camp was virtually abandoned. In 1890 new life was instilled into the district through the efforts of O. P. Adams and Joseph Kennedy, two wellknown prospectors, who always contended that the camp was of surpassing rich-

From 1890 prospecting and development work has been going steadily on, gaining each year, until now it deserves and is recelving the attention of the great mining

MINING MACHINERY.

Portland Makes the Best, and Car Supply the Northwest,

Never before has there been such an awakening of the mining industry in Ore-gon as has occurred during the past year, and never before has San Francisco and Chicago reaped richer harvests in sup-plying mining machinery. Those cities watched with eager eyes the opening or every mine, and kept everiastingly at it in advertising their goods as superior to all others. The result was an enormous trade among the mines of the Northwest. Portland machinery was backward about being pushed. Machinery made in San Francisco came up to Portland and went on through town to the mines beyond.

Now all this is to be changed. Portland is in the field to supply mining ma-chinery to the whole Northwest, Port-land's foundries are going to advertise widely and constantly the fact, and are going to keep it before the mining com-munity that Portland is the nearest and

best place to get mining machinery for any mine in the Northwest. The industry has been neglected, but will be so no longer. Portland's found-ries have good facilities for turning out the very best quality of modern mining machinery, and they are going to use those facilities to their fullest extent. The business will be pushed and an imm industry will be built up.

NEW STRIKE IN BOHEMIA.

Vein Five Feet Wide of Free Milling Gold.

COTTAGE GROVE, Or., Jan. 19 .- J. W. Harms has made a rich strike in his quartz mine on Adams mountain, Bo-hemia, which he recently bought. The The tunnel is in 30 feet, showing a well-defined ledge that prospects free gold. The vein is about five feet wide in free milling ore. Samples of the ore brought in yesterday are above the average from that section. Mining experts who have examined Adams mountain district believe it will develop into a mineral belt equal to any other portion of Bohemia

CONCESSION TO AMERICANS.

British Columbia to Amend Its Alien

Exclusion Law. VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 19.—The provincial government has declared its intention of amending its allen exclusion law so as hereafter to permit Americans to hold claims purchased from Canadian locators, Such a concession quite satisfies the by J. M. Barrie. He explained to me that Americans in Atlin

Copper on Howe Sound,

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 19.-Interest The now somewhat celebrated case of G. G. Warner vs. Jennings Bros., involving the ownership of the Helena mine, in Bahamia district, came up before Lake, Los Angeles and Butte, Mont. Lake, Los Angeles and Butte, Mont., sailed by the steamer Defiance for the mines, which are located 31 miles from this city. The party will spend a day at

> smelter in connection with the How sound mines have been made to the owners of the Britannia group, one offer being made by Portland, Or., capitalists and the other from a Vancouver company.

Quotations of Mining Stocks. SPOKANE, Jan. 19.-The closing bids for

1	mining stocks today were:
a	Blacktall\$0 08% Morrison\$0 05
1	Butte & Boston. 3% Princess Mand 8
Я	Crystal 2% Quilp 10
d	Chespa-Bluejay % Rambler Cariboo 50
-	Deer Trail No. 2 13 Republic 1 00
ij	Evening Star 7% Reservation 7
ń	Gold Ledge Big Rossland Giant, . 7
П	Evening Star 7\(\frac{1}{2}\) Reservation 7\(\frac{1}{2}\) Gold Ledge 8\(\frac{1}{2}\) Rossland Giant . 7\(\frac{1}{2}\) Golden Harvest 2 Sullivan 8
ш	Insurgent 2% Tom Thumb 18
9	Jim Blaine 19 Waterloo as
ч	Lone Pine Surp. 15% Gertrude 8
я	Little Cariboo., % Rebecca 4
а	Mountain Lion., 95 Florida 5
H	Morning Giory 4 Dardanelles 5
3	
Н	SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—The official clos
ы	
d	ing quotations for mining stocks today were:
J	Alta\$0 02 Lady Wash, Con\$0 0

Atta \$0 C2 Lady Wash Con ... Ander 7 Mexican Belcher 11 Occidental Con Bast & Belcher 20 Ophir Builton 4 Overman Caledonia 50 Potosi Challenge Con 11 Savage Chollar 27 Scorpion Condidence 61 Seg. Belcher Con Cal & Va. 1 50 Serra Nevada Crown Point 12 Silver Hill Gould & Curry 20 Standard Hale & Norceos 40 Union Con Tuellow Jacket 24 NEW YORK, Jan. 19.-Mining stocks today losed as follows:

BOSTON, Jan. 19 .- Closing quotations: Boston & Mont...\$2 G2 Parrott\$0 40 Butte & Bost..... 45

THE MONOTONY OF TRAVEL ING BY RAIL

Is Done Away With, to a Great Extent, by the Introduction of Improved Equipment.

To a passenger traveling from Portland east by the "Portland-Chicago special," the tedium of the journey is relieved by a visit to the library car. This car con-tains a buffet, library, writing-desk, etc., for the accommodation of sleeping-car pas-sengers. Here one may select a book from the large assortment contained in The current magazines an the Hbrary. daily papers are also on file, and a writ-ing-desk, supplied with stationery and all facilities for correspondence is at the disposal of the occupants of this car.

While perusing the papers, or the latest novel, the train is rushing steadily ward, without perceptible jar, and you reach your destination before you are nware of it.

Full information regaring the routes to the East offered by the O. R. & N. Co. can be had by applying to Mr. V. A. Schilling, city ticket agent, 25s Washington street.

Efficient Postni Service.

Baltimore News. A letter, in going from Key West to the edge of which went with the old prospector to his grave.

Example of the coldest prospectors in the district, claims "Bohemia"

Johnson took him to the Mystery to help him develop it. Farrier did not think the

RUSSIAN

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF GOVERN. MENT AGENT AT TASHKEND.

He Is at Home in Twenty Different Languages and Any Number of Dinlects.

TASHKEND, Russian Turkestan, July
18.—After several weeks of travel with hardly an opportunity to speak English,
St. Petersburg in 1717, and by the middle

Asia first came into relations, either peaceful or warlike, but there are records of Russian invasions of Khiva as far back as the beginning of the 17th century, in which the invaders were defeated with great regularity. A hundred years inter the khan of Khiva heard such wonderful tales of the power of Russia in Siberia that he sent an envoy to Peter the Great with a request to be taken under his pro-tection as a subject, but nothing came of that. In the next few years, however, various reports reached St. Petersburg of the weatith of the Amu river and the gold of Khiya and Bokhara countries gold of Khiva and Bokhara, countrie

it has been a distinct satisfaction to meet of August had come within 100 miles of several gentlemen of Tashkend who can the capital of Khiva. The khan raised an give me the information I am seeking in army of 24,000 men and attacked the in my own language. It is one of the chief accomplishments of my friend, Mr. de Klemm, of the governor-general's staff, that he can offer hospitality to his visitors from all over the world in their own tongues. In fact, he is a most remarkable and finally came the signature of a treaty of negative and finally came the signature of a treaty of negative and finally came the signature of a treaty of negative and finally came the signature of a treaty of negative and finally came the signature of a treaty of negative and finally came the signature of a treaty of negative and finally came the signature of a treaty of negative and finally came the signature and attacked the invalence and attacked the same and attacked the invalence and attacked the strength of the could not defeat the strangers armed with weapons far superior for the could not defeat the strangers armed with weapons far superior for the could not defeat the strangers armed with weapons far superior for the superior for the could not defeat the strangers armed with weapons far superior for the superior tongues. In fact, he is a most remarkable linguist.

It is difficult to catalogue all the languages he speaks, for some of them are host of official caremonies and formally known to the Western world, but they are all of service to him. It is a mere incident that, in addition to his Russian, he speaks perfectly English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Polish, Dutch, Hohemian and Scandinavian languages. Those are European tongues, and he would consider them a matter of course. In addit, siven to follow this plan. He was overconsider them a matter of course. In addi, given to follow this plan. He was over



OMNIBUS SERVICE FROM THE OLD SART TOWN OF TASHKEND TO RAILWAY STATION FOUR MILES DISTANT.

number of the languages of Central Asia, including the speech of the Turkomans, the Bokharlots, the Khivans, the Sarts, the Mongols from Chinese Turkestan and some other dialects more obscure than these. This ability has not been the quali-fication of least value in his service for the Russian government in Central Asia. When I visited Mr. de Klemm at his home I found upon his plano the sheet music of the familiar American song, "Louis-iana Lou" with words in Russian and in he was studying the story partly as a textbook to acquire some knowledge of the Scotch dialect, so that when he had a Scotch visitor he might talk his own Eng-lish with a Scotch burr on his tongue. He admitted, however, that some of phrases were puzzling to him and not to be translated by any dictionary he had, and I spent some time trying to clear up some of the expressions which were quite as obscure to the American as they were to the Russian reader.

A few days ago I went to the Volga-Kama bank to draw some money on my letter of credit, and asked at the door if any one in the bank spoke French. A gentleman at the teller's desk was pointed out, and we began on the errand that brought me. After a little conversation I asked him if by any chance he spoke Eng-

'Oh, yes," he replied at once. "I learned English when I lived in America."

It was rather astonishing to learn that
my new acquaintance, Mr. John Krukoff, had lived in Champaign, Ill., for a year, leaving there 13 years ago. At that time he was employed by a company engaged in buying and shipping sorghum and broom-corn. From the United States he drifted back to Russia, entered the bankbusiness and at last in the extension of Russian enterprise in Central Asia he bad been transferred by the Volgo-Kama Bank of Commerce to the Tashkend branch of that great institution.

Mr. Krukoff felt that he was seeing an old neighbor when he discovered that I was from Chicago. Not very many Americans reach Tashkend, and he had seen but two since he was stationed in this city. One of these was Professor N E Hansen of Brookings, N. D., who was here a year or two ago on an errand of inquiry for the United States agricultural department. The other was Mr. Isadore Morss, of Boston, manufacturer, traveler and sports-man, who was here but a few weeks ago preparing for a hunting expedition. From Tashkend Mr. Morse went some 500 miles northeast of here to the town of Karakol, near the big lake called Issik Kul, where he expected to find various sorts of big game, including Siberia bears, tigers and some rare species of deer. As ar as I can learn, Mr. Morss has not returned from his hunting trip, but it is possible that he may have left Asia by way of Lake Balkash, Semipalatinsk, the Irtish river and the Siberian railway, instead of retracing his route to the Casplan sea.
In spite of the traditional friendship be

tween Lord Curzon, the vicercy of India, and Abdur Rahman Khan, G. C. B., G. C. S. I., ameer of Afghanistan, information leaks over the frontier into Turkestan quite as readily as southeastward from Kabul to India, and the Russian agents of one sort and another are in fairly quent communication, if not actual resisence, with high officials of Afghanistan. This is bound to show when that great war comes, which is sure to come some day, for the possession of India. It would be denying a host of frank published statements of eminent and powerful Russians since the time of Peter the Great to deny that the Russians have definite designs on the Indian empire, for the execution of which they are waiting only till the time

shall be auspicious. Just now the Russians are smiling over the latest bon mot of the ameer, which comes well authenticated and probably is properly credited to him. He has ex-plained that the annual subsidy of 1,890,000 rupees which is paid to him by the govern-ment of India is the tribute which is paid by England to him for protecting India from the Russians.

Russia's successful conquest and absorption of Central Asia really began with the occupation of Tashkend, and since that event in 1885 there, has been hardly an interruption in the extension of the boundaries of the empire. I have been given an interesting table which shows the area of the empire at various periods to have

been an follows: In the reign of Ivan III, 1462 502,000 In the reign of Ivan IV, 1584 ...

tion to these, however, he speaks with ruled promptly, the force was divided equal case Arabic, Turkish, Hindustani, into five bodies of 600 men each, and they Persian, Afghanistani and an indefinite went in different directions. The immediate result was that each detachment was waylaid by Khivans in ambush and the Russians were exterminated to a man, the officers being beheaded.

The expedition which Peter sent to take

revenge on the khan of Khiva for his treachery suffered disaster, and the Asiatics were left in peace for a few years. Russian embassises were sent to Khiya in 1725 and 1733. Russia and Persia were rivals for influence with the emirs, but Persia was always ahead in the contest owing to community of religion. Many Russian travelers were robbed or brutally treated in the khanate. Some were held in slavery who came on peaceful errands, and others were bought from the manstealing Turkomans, who found that they could get high prices for such wares in the slave markets of Bokhara and Khiva. Large sums were subscribed in Russia for these unforutnates, and finally it was determined to begin a punitory campaign against the Central Asiatic khanates. A fortress was built on the east coast of was certain all the Khivan traders at the fair of Nijni Novgorod were arrested, and the knah was notified that by way of re-prisal none would be liberated until the Russian prisoners were set free. At the same time General Perovski was ordered to organize a force, march on Khiva, capture the emir, release all prisoners and establish trade relations.

Perovski's March The story of the march of Perovski's army is a pitiful one. He had remembered the suffering in the desert of the exter-minated Russian force of 1717 for lack of water, so he decided to make his a winter campaign, when snow would serve. It was in June, 1839, that he started from Orenburg with 6000 men and an army train of 7700 carts. The summer march across the steppes was one of great suffering and peril, and finally the army reached the place where the camels were to be gath-ered. It proved aimost impossible to hire the camels from the Kirghiz Tartars of the district, for they felt a kinship with the Khivans, who were to be punished, but at last 10,400 were gathered, reinforce ments from Orenburg came and in early winter the army resumed march. The winter proved one of intense severity. The loss of men and animals was rapid By the end of March 9000 camels had died. A month later the loss in the army included 80 officers and 800 men. And so at last, having covered only half the distance between Orenburg and Khiva, never having come in contact with the enemy he was to destroy, Perovski yielded to the inevitable and began his painful retreat. He reached Orenburg with less than one-third of his original force, and but 1900 of the camels with which he had started. So much for the early history of Russian much for the early histo extension in Central Asia.

The first contact between the British and the Russians in Central Asia was about the same time and with similar conditions as a factor. In 1837 the Emperor Nicholas had begun to plan for an exploration of the Indian borders and was stir ring in Afghanistan and Persia. A Russian Heutenant had visited the ameer of Afghanistan. At the instigation of the tsar, the shah of Persia had sent an expedition to Herat with Russian officers in years command. The news of all this activity reaching the English, they entered Af-ghanistan from India and the Persian troops withdrew. It was then that the English learned what had been going on about Khiva, so they sent a mission of their own to the emir. Captain Abbott and Sir Richmond Shakespear reached Khiva while Perovski was retreating to Orenburg after his disastrous march. Abbott's negotiations proved successful, and the emir ordered the release of all pris-oners, according to Shakespear himself the authority to see that the order was obeyed. The commissioner therefore personally searched the town, visiting every building in which a Russian could be concealed. Four hundred slaves were thus remitted.' leased and escorted as far as the Caspian sea, where they arrived near the end of 1840, not long after Perovski's shattered Fourteen New Doctors. expedition had reached civilization again From that day to this the Russians and the English have been watching one another across the Afghan boundary, the the point of contact, as khanate after khanate has been conquered and absorbed, till only the one narrow country lies be-

TRUMBULL WHITE. Daily Treasury Statement. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 .- Today's state ment of the condition of the treasury

tween Russia and India,

Available cash balance.......\$285,140,725 though his energy and determination

INSULAR SHIPPING-LAWS

CODIFICATION PROPOSED BY THE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.

Prompt Action of Senate Committee on Commerce-Bills Introduced by General Grosvenor in House.

Permanent provision of law regarding the status of shipping in the deper will soon be made by congress. The ser ate committee on commerce, under the leadership of Senator Frye, of Maine, took action last week by reporting bills governing navigation in the Hawaiian islands and Puerto Rico. Both groups of Islands are brought under the operation of the laws of the United States relating to commerce, navigation and merchant seamen. The commissioner of navigation is authorized "to make such regulations as he may deem expedient for the nationalization of all vessels owned by citizens of the islands" on the dates when they were acquired by the United States. This date was July 7, 1898, in the case of the Hawaiian islands, and April 11, 1899, in the case of Puerto Rico. In both cases the law applies only to vessels which have continued to be so owned up to the date of nationalization Opportunity for jobbery by the transfer of foreign vessels to Hawaiian and Puerto Rican owners, writes the Washington correspondent of the New York Jour-nal of Commerce, is thus excluded, but all the privileges of an American register are extended to bona file vessels of Hawailan and Puerto Rican character at the time when the die was cast for bringing the islands and their citizens under American sovereignty. The legislation adopted is in pursuance of the recom-mendations of Mr. Chamberlain, the commissioner of navigation, in his annual report to the secretary of the treasury. Mr. Chamberlain pointed out that the order of the president, restricting trads between the United States and Puerto Rico to registered American vessels, had already resulted in an improvement in the transportation facilities between the island and the United States. In reference to the limitations of the proposed law, extending the rule of the coasting trade over Puerto Rico, and shutting out foreign vessels, Mr. Chamberlain said: "The means of communication between this country and the island are now more frequent, quicker and more comfortable than they ever were under Spanish rule. Through the representations of sugar planters on the island, the order was temporarily modified for the sugar expert easier in the formal format the sugar expert easier in the format format the sugar expert easier in the format format the sugar expert easier in the format format format format format easier in the format f port season in so far as to permit for-eign vessels to carry cargo from Puerto Rico to the United States. No necessity for this exception now exists, and the passage of the bill will, without doubt, add to the improvements in transportation facilities already marked."

The action of the senate committee on ommerce in authorizing favorable reports on these bills was a graceful compliment to Senator Frye's mastery of the subject of navigation. The bills might properly have gone to the new committee on Pacific islands, which also has jurisdiction of Puerto Rico. Senator Frye consulted the chairman of this committee and found a disposition to leave to him the proper action on this delicate subject. In the house, as well as the senate, the ques-tion of jurisdiction might prove trouble some if there were any jealousy between the committees, General Grosvenor, of Ohio, the new chalrman of the committee on merchant marine, introduced both bills but while that relating to Hawaii went to his committee, that relating to Puerto Rico was referred by the speaker to the committee on insular affairs. There will probably be no difficulty in securing harmonious action and the early passage of the senate bills by the house. The situation in Cuba is somewhat more delicate since the island is not officially treated as belonging to the United States. The essential section of the bill introduced by General Grosvenor on this subject, which was referred to his own committee, is as

"That vessels owned by citizens of Cubs and documented as such by officers of the United States shall bereafter be entitled fortress was built on the east coast of in ports of the Unitel States to the rights the Caspian sea from which to operate and privileges of vessels of the most fa- and efforts—which falled—were made to vored nation, and they and their cargoes negotiate for the freedom of all Europeans shall be subject to no higher charges m held in bondage in Khiva. When failure ports of the United States than are imposed on the vessels and cargoes of the most favored nation in the same trade."
The administration has frankly accepted the policy of commercial freedom in the commerce of the Philippines, and Commis-sioner Chamberlain, in his annual report, quotes the declarations made by the American commissioners at Paris regarding the purpose of the United States in this Mr. Chamberlain believes, however, that some provision for the protec-tion of American vessels owned by American citizens engaged in trade in the East should be made. This subject may lead to some debate and delay in the committees, but action is likely to be taken be-fore the adjournment of congress. What was said by Commissioner Chamberlain on the subject was, in part, as follows: "It is reasonably certain that in the fu-ture there will be increased American

commercial activity not only in the East, but in South Africa and elsewhere. Amer-ican trading houses will be established, and in the prosecution of trade will pur-chase vessels, chiefly for local use. For example, American houses in China and Japan will require small vessels for trade with the Philippines and for the coasting trade of China. The subject of documents for such vessels is not new, for in his annual message of December 1, 1884, the late President Arthur said:

"The recent purchase by citizens of the United States of a trading fleet heretofore under the Chinese flag has considerably enhanced our commercial importance in the East. In view of the large number of vessels built or purchased by American citizens in other countries and exclusive-ly employed in legitimate 'raffic between foreign ports under the recognized protect tion of our flag, it might be well to provide a uniform rule for their registration and documentation, so that the bona fide property rights of our citizens therein shall be duly evidenced and properly guarded.

"The reasons in support of that recom-mendation are stronger now than when it was made. Our relations with the Eas have greatly changed. Sections 4133 and 4134, of the ravised statutes, which prohibited American residents abroad from owning American vessels, were rep by the act of March 3, 1897. Durh American commercial abroad have grown rapidly. The right of American citizens abroad to acquire property in foreign-built ships has been held to be a national right, and the practice of carrying the flag by such vessels is established. Most maritime nations have laws for the issue of provisional registers to vessels purchased by their citizens or sub-jects resident abroad. There is no law on the subject for citizens of the United States The practice has been to file bills of sale with our consuls abroad, and to issue a consular certificate certifying to the filing of the bills of sale. If it shall appear ad-visable at this time to carry out the recommendation of the president's mes of 1884 a bill upon the subject will be sub

Report has been made by the state board of medical examiners of the successful applicants for certificates as physicians at the January examination. January 2 and 3 were the dates when the students appeared before the board, which consists of Dr. W. H. Saylor, Portland, president; Dr. B. E. Miller, Portland, secretary; Dr. W. E. Carll Oregon City, treasurer, and Dr. G. W. Mc-Connell, Baker City, and Dr. A. B. Gillis, Salem. There were 18 applicants for cer-tificates, all of whom passed the required examination except four. One of the men failing has been before the board fout times, each effort being so far futile, al-

ITCHNGLME

And All Forms of Itching, Scaly Humors Are Instantly Relieved and Speedily Cured by CUTICURA.

The itching and burning I suffered in my feet and limbs for three years were terrible. At night they were worse and would keep me awake a greater part of the night. I consulted doctor after doctor, as I was travelling



on the road most of my time, also one of our city doctors. None of the doc-tors knew what the trouble was. I got a lot of the different samples of the medicines I had been using. I found them of so many different kinds that I concluded that I would have to go to a Cincinnati hospital before I would get relief. I had frequently been urged to try Cuticura Remedies, but I had no faith in them. My wife finally prevailed upon me to try them. Presto! What a change! I am now cured, and it is a permanent cure. I feel like kicking some doctor or myself for suffering three years when I could have used CUTICURA REMEDIES.

H. JENKINS, Middleboro, Ky.

COMPLETE TREATMENT \$1.25

Consisting of CUTICUBA SCAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICUBA Olimination, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICUMA RESOLVENT (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood, is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring sain, scalp, and blood humors, mahes, and irritations with loss of hair when physicians, hospitals, and all else fail. Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM.

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time does not run out. Those passing the III, who ascended the throne in 1237-c minimum of 70 per cent in their examinations, and who now are entitled to have years? the familiar "M. D." attached to their named, are: J. H. Bernard, Allie E. Brown, Marshall K. Hall, Harry B. Hargus, William House, Donald C. Lazier Florence S. Manion, William O. Manion vate persons. Rollo O. Payne, L. J. Perkins, William R. Simmons, E. H. Smith, E. E. Straw and M. V. B. F. Turley. Henceforth they will

ELEVEN SPECIFICATIONS.

be known as doctors, and have the privi-lege of exploring the human anatomy with-

out restraint.

Great Things Done by England to Promote Liberty and Civilization,

OAK POINT, Wash., Jan. 15 .- (To the Editor.)-It is almost like imposing upon good nature for every one who wants to express his views in regard to the war now going on in South Africa to zak space in The Oregonian. But you have shown ex-treme impartiality in this matter in the past, and perhaps you will admit this to

your columns, Some of your correspondents seem to think that England has never done any-thing to promote civilization or to advance the cause of liberty. With these correspondents, Paul Kruger, although he has autocratic power, and does not fall to use it, not in the cause of liberty, but to destroy it, is a liberty-loving saint. while the British government is nothing but a nest of cruel tyrants. They care not that the head of the British government, as represented in the queen, has no power whatever, and no desire to use it hershly if she had. It matters not to these people whatever England does or does not, she is always "actuated by motives of greed and

I would like to ask if the following acts are factors in civilization and liberty, or not, and if they were "actuated by motives of greed and dishonesty." I will not go back to the days of the "Saxon Hep-tarchy," although many of our most cherished institutions date from that early period. I will begin with the Magna

Charta, First-Did not the 32d clause of Magna Charta proclaim to the world at the early date of 1215, "Let no freeman be taken or imprisoned, or be disseized of his free-hold, or liberties, or free customs, or be outlawed, or exiled, or any otherwise de stroyed; nor will we pass upon him, nor send upon him, by lawful judgment of his peers. We will sell to no man, we will not deny, or delay to any man, justice or right." Could anything be better proright." Could anything be better pro-vided to secure the liberty of the subject or citizen than the above clause? I would be well for the admirers of Pau Kruger to initiate him into the mysteries

Second-Have not the English people, in their jealous regard for this great docu-ment, compelled no less than 38 different monarchs to give it their personal sanc-Third-Is not the parliament that was

called together by the Earl of Leicester, in 1265, universally acknowledged to be the first form of representative government, as we understand that term today, thus giving Englishmen representative govern ment at that early date? Fourth-Was not so able and vigorous a

monarch as Edward I, who came to the throne in 1272, compelled to sign a compact that he could not tax the people at his own free will, and that parliament was the body to do that? Fifth-Did not John Wycliffe translate the Bible into English, and preach the reformation during the reign of Edward

Sixth-Was not Charles I compelled in 1628 to sign the "Petition of Rights?" One of its clauses provided that soldiers or marines should not be billeted on pra-Seventh-Did not Charles I lose his king-

dom and his head (1849) by continually at-tempting to subvert the principles of the great charter.

great charter.

Eighth—Did not James II also lose his kingdom and his crown in 1839, for the same reasons as Charles I, parliament bestowing the crown upon William of Orange, and Mary, his wife?

Ninth—Does not the declaration of William of Orange, whereby he bound himself to recognize the liberties of the people, data from 1839.

date from 1689? Tenth-Did not the British government free the slaves throughout the British empire, at a cost of \$100,000,000, in 1833? Eleventh—Was not the "penny post" established in England in 1840?

These are some of the most important, out not all the legacies, that England has bequeathed to the world, and given as an inheritance to mankind; and if the Decla-ration of Independence of the 13 columbs went a step farther than the great charter, and said: "We hold these truths self-evident, that all men are created equal," t was but the natural result, the full truition of the tree that was planted on the banks of the kunnymede, and watered by the blood of thousands, more than 560 years before Thomas Jefferson penned the immortal state paper known as the Dec-laration of Independence. None but Englishmen, who had been accustomed to re-gard the great charter as the fountain-head from whence their liberties sprang, could have produced such a paper, and announced to the world that all created equal, so temperate in all its parts and yet so firm, and pledge their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor to maintain it.

DAILY CITY STATISTICS.

Real Estate Transfers. W. J. Hawkins and wife, lots 6 and 7, block 200, Couch addition, Jan-

7, block 200 Couch addition, Jan-uary 5.

James Carr and wife to M. W. Hoad-ley, lots 10, 11 and 14, block 5, Smith-son Land Company's addition, Jan-uary 14.

H. J. Fisher and wife to C. A. La Rant, lot 4, block 23, Sunnyside, De-cember 30.

John Catlin to Frances A. Catlin, block 25, James John's addition, May 5, 1820.

Guaranty Savines & Loan Association

5. 1829
Guaranty Savings & Loan Association
to Emile Strupler, lot 7, block 8,
Mount Tabor addition, January 15,
James M. Partlow and wife to Harriet Hager, lots 1 and 2, block 275,
Lane's addition, January 10. Building Permits.

John M. Holm, one-story dwelling on Sellwood street, between Union and Rod-ney avenues, \$1200. R. Sylvester, two Pig-story dwellings on Sellwood street, between Gantenbein and Vancouver avenues, \$2000. Marriage Licenses,

Louis E. Karo, aged 31, Anna Lauter-stein, aged 20; Theodore Anderson, 39; Hil-ma C. Peterson, 21; Aaron Tilzer, 33, Car-Birth.

December 3L girl, to the wife of Theo-dore M. Hartman, 507 Second street. Death.

John Myers, age 69, 314 East Eleventh street, valvular disease of the heart. Contagious Disease. E. B. Cresby, 639 Gantenbein avenue,

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YOUNG MEN troubled with night emissions, dreams, exhausting drains, bash-ness aversion to society, which deprive you of your manhood, UNFITS YOU fulness, aversion to society, which deprive you of your manhood, UNFITS YOU FOR BUSINESS OR MARRIAGE.
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