Thousands Upon Thousands of Tons in Sight.

WHOLE MOUNTAINSIDE EXPOSED

Remarkable Discovery Near Prairie City in Grant County-The Ore la Free Milling.

BAKER CITY, Jan. 21.-What is in some Eastern Oregon is reported by Cleaver Brothera, of Baker City. The discovery is 7% miles south of Prairie City, in Grant county. The width of the ledge is 600 feet and the walls are broken nway for a dis-tance of more than 2000 feet, leaving the ore exposed 120 to 200 feet in the air. It is said that nowhere in the world has such a body of ore been found, standing as this does where no tunnelling is neces-sary. The value of the ore runs from 33 to \$50 per ton in gold, and it is free milling. Thousands upon thousands of tons of ore, unincumbered by mountains of dirt and valueless rock, stand uncov

New Mine Near Sumpter.

SUMPTER, Jan. 21.-Another rich find is reported near this place. It is on Huck-leberry mountain, on the old Canyon City roud 5% miles southwest of Sumpter. Th discovery was made on the Gold Pan, owned by H. J. Hendryx, Charles F. Hyde and James M. Cole. Assays have been made from test ore taken from three places on the ledge. The three assays show, respectively, \$30.34, \$32.72 and \$49.60.

DIGITALIS IN OREGON.

Plants That Vex the Farmers but Have Medicinal Value. the Druggists' Circular and Chem-

ical Gazette, of New York, for January, is | tions. the following about plants that are re parded as great nulsances in many parts

'S. Howorth of McMinnville, Or., writes Last summer while enjoying a vacation on the western slope of the Coast range of mountains in this state, I was much surprised with the profusion of the growth of digitalis purpures, or commo foxglove. Along the roadside, in the hay and grain fields, and on any bare spots in the forest where the sun's rays penetrated was this picturesque plant found abundance. But it is like many of things introduced in new countries by settiers to remind them of former scenes and memories—it has become a nuisance and is generally condemned by the set-tlers, who have little or no idea of its ercial walue.

To illustrate its wonderful growth in this region: I cite one instance where o either side of a graveled road and along the fences in the neighborhood of Nestoc ton, Tillamook county, for several miles ! was similar to a well-kept hedge, the height of the plant ranging from three to feet, and the mass of blossoms-the at their best (the end of July)-was a beguieous scene long to be remembere The colors probably averaged one white

'My companion, Mr. Jacob Farrow, of Lancashire, Eng., who was here on a visit, intimate with the characteristics of the plant in his native country, was astonished at its profigality and vigorous growth, and especially so upon measuring one which was found to be 10 feet 5 inches in height and bore 310 blossoms!

climatic conditions in this section are similar along the coast from Cal-fornia northward to Alaska, it can readly be seen how detrimental its growth will be, as it certainly keeps abreast of the farmers. The plant was found almost on the beach and up the mountain side to an elevation of 1000 feet."

French pink, which has become one of the greatest of nuisances to the farmer; dandellon, which is found growing every-where; elecampane and Scotch broom, all of which are carefully tended in gardens in the Eastern states, are pests in Oregon, although the last two are only found locally as yet. Dandellon and elecampane possess icinal virtues, and together with other of Oregon's botanical products, may some day form the basis of a profitable industry.

LOGGING ROAD FROM ST. HELENS. Gerlinger Company Said to Be Surveying a Line to the Nehalem.

ST. HELENS, Or., Jan. 21.—Surveyors started out from St. Helens yesterday to make a preliminary survey of the Port-land, Vancouver & Yakima logging road, which is intended to run from St. Helens to the Nehalem valley, via Milton creek and east fork of Nehalem river. For several days past the abstractors have been very busy furnishing plats and maps of the country between St. Helens, on the Columbia, and Pitisburg, on the Nehalem river. An air of mystery surrounded their work until this morning. It is asserted that three different parties are pushing for the Nehalem—one as above cited, one by way of the Scappoore and Upper Pebble and the third up Clatskanie and down Oak Ranch creek to the Nehalem. The surveyors for the Portland, Vancouver ing at Eight-Mile Spring, near the foot of Bunker hill. It is expected that the road will be put in operation at once. It will reach a fine body of timber.

Judge T. A. McBride in an adjourned session of circuit court, granted a divorce in the case of Charles E. vs. Annie Olsen,

A deed for section 18, 7 north, 5 west, from David Dupes to S. Benson, was filed for record yesterday. The consideration is \$6000. Mr. Benson is a member of the Benson logging company, oper-ating back of Rainier.

Twenty days of registration time have

CUTTING GRAIN TO STOP GROWTH. Hundreds of Acres Thus Treated-

Conditions in Whitman County. COLFAX, Wash., Jan. 21. - It is very much of a puzzle to the people of the Palouse country whether the winter season of will witness any winter weather. With the exception of three or four days in the early part of December, no snow has fallen. Even killing frosts have been infrequent, or any frost, for that matter. For days and days the weather has been as fair as in summer, and the temperature

as balmy as in spring time. Fall-sown grain that has not been pas tured down, in several cases has started to head out, and in the Endicott neigh-berhood, in the western part of the coun-Iy, on the first of the year fields could be where the grain was in the boot-is, where the grain berry was forming. Hundreds of acres of fall-sown grain have been cut, for the purpose of re-

In the orchards both fruit and leaf buds are swelled nearly to bursting. Farmers and orchardists are of the opinion that severe winter weather now would not damage grain to any extent, but would uncombtedly destroy this year's fruit crop,

New Washington Incorporations. OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 21.-The following articles of incorporation have been

Lyon & Slater Company, Seattle, \$50,000;

Lyon & Slater Company, Seattle, \$50,000;

Washington State Sugar Company, Spokane, \$10,000;

Shields' Lumber Company, Spokane, \$10,000;

Baker City Gold Mining Company, Spokane, \$10,000;

Company, Spokane, \$75,000;

Cedar Moun-

WALL OF GOLD ORE Lake Reservoir Company, Wenatchee, \$40,-000; Bloo Gold & Copper Mining Company, Tacoma, \$500,000; Star Creek Mining & Milling Company, North Yakima, \$1,000,000; Se ing Company, North Yakima, \$1,000,000; Se-attle Lumber Company, \$100,000; Spokane Expoation Company \$100,000; James Shee-han & Co., Seattle, \$5000; Wash-ington Mutual Minng Investment Com-pany, Seattle, \$1,000,000; Hercules Gold Mining Company, Republic, \$50,000; St. Heier Gold Mining Company, Cheballe, appointment of R. C. Lange, agent: ap-pointment of George F. Stone, agent of the Washington Improvement Company the Washington Improvement Company of Seattle: Columbia Abstract Company Dayton, \$20,000; Dyea & Chilkoot Railroad mps ny, Tacoma, \$50,000; First Bank of lton, \$250,000; Shaw Wells Company, Spokare, \$50,000; Southwestern Hopgrow-ers' Association, Chehalls, \$1000.

Prosperity of Bandon Woolen Milis. OREGON CITY, Jan. 21 -T. W. Clark, nanager of the Bandon woolen mill arrived from San Francisco this morn-ing, and visited his family for a few ours before proceeding on his way to Bandon. Mr. Clark is highly pleased with he result of his trip to San Francisco, and stated that he contracted the sale of the output of the mills for a six months' run at better prices than he has ever received heretofore. In the past the mill has disposed of its products through agents, but this time sold direct to the parties who handle and use the goods. Mr. Clark said that he could easily have made contracts to keep the mill running for a year, but did not like to risk too much on a possible after advance in the price of wool. While there had be purchased 50,000 pounds of wool to be made into cloth in his mills.

Corwin May Not Be Sold. SEATTLE Jan. 21.-Captain W. W. Rob. inson, assistant quartermaster United States army here, announces that he has ecommended to the government the transfer of the revenue cutter Corwin, which the treasury department has just ordered sold at public action, to the war department for use by the Puget sound division of the quartermaster department. He cays there will be ample work for her to do transporting soldiers and army supplie to Cape Nome and other Alaska points and in delivering stores and supplies to the Puget sound army post and fortifica

Vancouver Humane Society. VANCOUVER, Wash., Jan. 21 .- At the

nnual meeting of the Clark County Humane Society, held at the city council chamber last night, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

President, W. H. Brewster; vice-president, A. C. Chumasero; secretary, Mrs. Scott Swetland; treasurer, Mrs. D. F. Schueler, humane officer, John C. Ernst. Schueles; humane officer, John C. Ernst, The reports of the outgoing officers showed that considerable good work was done. Addresses were made by Messrs. Brewster and Gridley, and by Mrs. Russell, Mrs. High and others.

Books on Trees. SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 21.—The library of the university of Washington has received a Christmas gift from a Seattle citzen, who desires his name to be with-held. The books are the "Silva of North America," by Charles Sprague Sargent, of Harvard. The set comprises 12 large volumes costing \$25 each, making the whole gift \$300. Every species of tree known in North America is beautifully lilustrated. The work is looked upon as the finest and most complete publication on American trees ever issued.

Funeral of Joseph Willard. SALEM, Or., Jan. 21.—The funeral of Joseph Willard, who committed suicide in the county jall yesterday morning, took place today, and was largely attended by friends and by members of the Woodmen of the World, of which the deceased was a member. Services at the family residence were conducted by Rev. John Parsons, of the Methodist Episcopal church, and at the grave by the Wood-men. Interment was in City View cemetery.

No Imprisonment for Debt. COLFAX, Wash., Jan. 21.-J. A. Black,

the prizefighter, who has been awaiting trial on a charge of defrauding a hotelkeeper, was released from custody yesterof habeas corpus. rested under the law of 1899, which makes it a misdemeanor to jump a board bill, and the court decided that the law was inconstitutional, in that it permitted imprisonment for debt.

New Postoffice in Lane County. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- Upon the recommendation of Representative Tongue a postoffice has been established at Wend ng. Lane county, Or., which will be supplied by special service from Isabel. George H. Kelly has been appointed post-

Cantain Lane's Remains.

SPOKANE, Jan. 21.—The body of Cap-ain Lane, who died here last night, will pe sent to Portland on tomorrow's O. R. & N. train. His wife will accompany the

Oregon Notes.

A telephone exchange is about to be es tablished at Junction City. Another attempt to get a woolen mill established at The Dalles is being made by the commercial club of that place. The men working on the Grant's Pas sewer struck last week for higher wages, They were receiving \$1 50 per day, but wanted \$2, which was refused.

Representative Peter Fordney, of Wal-owa county, visited Ashland Tuesday. He is in the valley to stay and wants a place to raise hogs, says the Ashiand Record. Salem papers say it is as good as settled that the Salem Flouring Mills Company, whose plant was burned there last and it might be, nevertheless, a good fall, will rebuild in the coming spring. Isaac Rudlock, who was held at Pendleon on the charge of bighway robbery in

having held up six persons in that city one evening last fall, has been released. The district attorney, deeming the evidence against the prisoner insufficient to warrant going to trial, dismissed the charge.

Speaking of the recent oratorical contest at McMinnville college the McMinnville Reporter says: "It looks as though the orntorical business ought to be handled a little after the manner of bicycle racing viz.: professionals should be handicapped or barred altogether from a contest in which comparative beginners are engaged. First place would of course go to Mr. Black, who has had two years of pulpit experience."

Before the railroad was built to Moro a stage line between that place and The Dalles could never be made to pay, says The Dailes Times-Mountaineer. But now, since Moro has railroad connections, a four-horse stage is being run from here three times a week, and is loaded with passengers and freight every trip. Has the ratiroad developed the country so as to thus increase staging business, or have the people just awakened to the pleasures of stage riding?

Ashland is having an interesting time with the saloon question. A remonstrance against granting any saloon licenses, signed by 214 legal voters and 241 wemer was presented at the council meeting Mon day evening. The highest number of votes polled at any city election was 277. Four applications for renewal of license were and very probably would kill many of the trees.

applications to the council, but each lacked the requisite number of legal signatures, according to an ordinance previously passed, and the licenses were not granted. The matter was held open for further examina-tion, however. Two of the salcons which filed with the state secretary during the falled to obtain liganse have closed and past week:

CHARGED WITH MURDER

INSANE MAN WHO KILLED THE CLATSOP LOGGER.

Verdict Reported by Coroner's Jury -Prisoner Says the Man Was Going to Kill Him.

ASTORIA, Jan. 21 .- An inquest was held this morning by Coroner Pohl on the body of Lake Moore, but no new facts were developed otherwise than have been pub lished, and Matt Hilstrom, his slayer, was not called before the jury. The jury returned a verdict that Moore had come to his death from a rifle shot fired with murderous intent by Matt Hilstrom, and the verdict included a charge of murder in the first degree against Hilstrom.

The funeral of Moore took place at the Baptist church this afternoon, and was largely attended. The interment was in

Preenwood cemetery.
Hilstrom is still locked up at the county ail and will probably be given a hearing comorrow. He is rational apparently on all subjects except the shooting, and he insists that he did this as he thought that the intention was to kill him. Close rel-atives state that his insanity is not only hereditary, but that his mother was u raving maniac when he was born and afterwards died in an asylum. had a brother who died in an insane asy-

SHOT AT A HIGHWAYMAN.

No Injury Was Done - Left Only

Tracks in the Mud. OREGON CITY, Jan. 21.—Last night soon after 10 o'clock Charles Reber, a butcher at Parkplace, informed Officer Shaw that he had shot and killed a high-wayman at the railroad crossing below the city. He was much excited and stated that he fired three shots at the wo robber, but the cartridge did not explode when he attempted to discharge the re-volver the fourth time. The officer told Reber to go to the scene of the shooting, and if the body of the man should be found to return at once and inform the coroner. No trace of the highwayman was discovered, except his tracks in the mud where he had climbed over the fence and evidently disappeared in the brush, although a diligent search was made by party headed by Constable McCown.

Reber was on his way home from Ore

CHECKS WITHOUT FUNDS.

shooting commenced.

con City, and says that he began shooting

as soon as the highwayman gave the or-der to hold up his hands. The highway-

man was standing at the cattle guard, and

vidently dropped out of view when the

Game Said to Have Been Played by Young Man in Southern Oregon.

ASHLAND, Jan. 21 .- H. C. Collins, the dapper young bartender formerly employed in the Hotel Oregon, this city, who is badly wanted for kiting checks and drawing drafts on imaginary deposits in the Bank of Ashland, which he found parties in Medford, Grant's Pass and Hornbrook Cal., to readily cash, has again been heard from, at Marshfield, Coos county, where it is said he has been operating his game. On the 15th inst. he is said to have drawn a draft for \$50 on the Bank of Ashland in favor of John Curran, which was cashed by that gentleman and was on Saturday returned, protested, to him. Collins is said to be an old hand at this game having done the same kind of work in Minnesota, where he went by the name of Codder. It is supposed he has left Cooseounty for California.

LEASING THE PUBLIC DOMAIN. Said to Be in the Interest of Land-Grabbing Monopoly.

Burns Times-Herald. There is not a redeeming clause, line or paragraph in the bill (the bill before con gress to authorize leasing public lands) the whole of it is bad, very bad, and points directly toward one of the most gigantic frauds ever perpetrated upon the people by a greedy land-grabbing monopoly. is the first stepping stone to carry into effect the long-desired project of a moneyed aristocracy to force small stockmen or ranchers to the wall and establish a land-owner supremacy, such as England has today. God forbid that such should be the case! If this bill should become law it would place in the hands of one man, the secretary of the interior, absolute control of millions of acres of gov-crnment land. Just as well make him a deed to the whole thing, and the right, peradventure to lease per annum or for life the labor of the poor but energetic rancher to this same greedy landed aristocracy. It is coming to this, and any one with half an eye can see it. If this monstrous steal is permitted by a con-gressional act, it is all off with the small stockman and rancher. We quote a part f section 3:

'After lands shall have been leased nder the provisions of this act they shall not be open for filing or entry under any of the land laws of the United States

while such lease exists." And further, in section 5, it states the lease can run 10 years and the amount of rental shall not be less than \$10, and the cental at I cent an acre gives the lessee 1000 acres of land; thus you see by paying a few hundred dollars, a cattle or sheet syndicate has the whole of it, and this will be the case so sure as the bill be-comes a law! Unless strong and practical means are used to prevent, this bill will certainly become a law, because it is backed by strong and unscrupulous corporations of influence, also by Sec-retary Wilson and Binger Hermann. Don't for a moment argue with yourself that we do not probably see the benefits deriving from such a law to all persons, It is all bad, and the public la our rightful heritage, to file on and make use of, and any law abridging these rights is a menace to liberty and freedom and a gross imposition on the legal rights of every American citizen, a step towards ligarchy.

NOT MUCH OF A MAN. Deductions From Acts and Testimony of B. F. Harvey.

Cottage Grove Nugget.

The preliminary examination of B. F. Harvey on charge of rape upon the person of Winnie Thorn resulted in his being bound over in the sum of \$1000 to await the sitting of the next term of circuit court. Whether he is guilty or not evidence deduced proves that he isn't much of a man in either event. In the first place he is of the reckless, dare-devil type of railroad boys, who were more plentiful some 15 or 20 years ago than now. In fact, today he is a splendid type of that class, and, according to his statement, he has been railroading about 20 years.

If this man Harvey, in place of sneak-ing into a box car, where lay a poor, un-protected girl, suffering with the cold, and giving her a mackinaw coat, had have reported his discovery to his conductor, and sought a place for her in the capooce, by a warm fire in the presence of the master of the train; and then and there given her the "fatherly" advice be was so intent upon exploding to his honor last Monday, then some dependence could be put in his testimony.

The Nugget's Advice to Girls. The young girls of the various towns can profit by the experience of W-nnic Thorn, of Latham. These men may be the angels they have tried to impersonate and no matter how the court may deal with them, conclusive evidence has been obtained that some railroad men may be the perpetrators of dastardly crimes, as well as other people; out when a takes it upon herself to frequent the pot grounds for the sole purpose of firt-ing with the employes of the road she not only lessens her standing in the communi-

ty in which sha lives, but she has started on the trail that may almost any time lead her into the vicious hands of men not

unlike the brutes who brought disgrace and shame upon the heads of father and mother, shocked a good community, "set a blister" upon the fair name of the vic-tim, and knocked the rust off the hinges of the penitentiary. Girls cannot afford to run these risks.

Hard Luck of Great Nations. Colfax Gazette.
The great nations have been having bad luck in their wars against "inferior races" recently. Italy got badly beaten by the Abyssinians two or three years ago, England has met several reverses in its fight with the Boers in the past few weeks, and now France has been badly beaten in a battle with the Chinese. The United States has fared better than any of the other countries in its conflict with inferior peoples. It has beaten the Filipfina in every fight it has had with them, and has scattered them to such an extent that the warfare in the islands is now of the constilled order author. guerrilla order entirely. Uncle Sam is a lucky individual, but he makes a good

Captain Adams Dend. SALEM, Or., Jan. 21 .- The funeral of Capta'n G. P. Adams, formerly constable in this city, and who died last night, will take piece tomorrow. The Grand Army of the Republic, of which the deceased was member, will have charge of the serv-

Joel Booth Is Improving.

deal of his luck himself.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21 .- Joel Booth the medical student, whose skull was tratured here a week ago, is improving, and opes are entertained for his recovery Mr. Booth's home is in Lebanon, Or.

Washington Notes Walla Walla people eat 70,000 pounds

of peanuts a year. New Whatcom is to have an ice plant with a capacity of 175 tons per day. John Nolan, a Tacoma contractor, has

Counterfeit silver dollars and half dolars are being circulated freely in Port

Townsend. Tacoma is taking steps to provide acc modations for smallpox patients in case the disease shall appear in that city. The new wagon road between Republi mining camp and Kettle Falls has been accepted by the county commissioners, and

open to travel. Ex-Mayor Belt, of Spokane, is nearly 60 years of age, and has applied for ad-mission to the bar. He admits that he is old enough to know better.

Yakima county warrants are in strong demand at 6 per cent. Hitherto the rate has not been below 8 per cent, and the republican county administration is patting tself on the back.

Mortimer Cook, a pioneer of Skagit county, who went to the Philippine islands last summer to engage in the lumber business, died at Ilo Ilo November 22, at the advanced age of 73 years.

Company M was mustered in at New Whatcom Saturday. This company completes the quota allowed by law, which is 16 companies for the state. E. E. Hardin, mayor of the city, is the company's first captain.

A colored woman was under examination as to her sanity in Tacoma, and it was con cluded that she was sone and she was dis charged. She said the cause of her queen actions was that her husband brough home fleas from the hotel where he worked and the pests drove her wild.

Mrs. John Palmer, of Dayton, was un able to speak above a whisper for several months, due, the doctors said, to paralysis of the throat. One night last week she was riding to a masquerade ball and tipped out of the buggy backwards, striking or her head. When picked up it was found that she was not injured and could talk as well as she ever could.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

THE PORTLAND.

R M Koos, Milwaukee John H Mitchell, city B G Kraus, New York F J Dunne, Chicago J G Woodworth, Seatle J P Grier, Chicago E C Klauber and wf. do THE PORTLAND.

THE PERKINS.

B F Manning, Goldendiale, Wash diale, Wash diale, Wash dise W Kennedy, do C N Jacquet, Moscow Mrs A Howard, Seattle Mrs A C Campbell, Des Moines, Ia E Jennings, Seattle J D Holton, Boise D Bragg, Castle Rek A L Grant, Baker City Renn, Hood River, E Rose, San Fran Mr W Belshaw, Farm-J H D Gray, Astoria Ington J B Reed, Chicago THE IMPERIAL.

THE IMPERIAL. C. W. Knowles, Manager. C. W. Knowles, Manager.

L R 'Searles, N Y
M Ertenbach, S F
G E Reynolds, Tacoma
J W Virtue, Leland
C L Fitchard, N Y
M J Liddy, San Fran
C W Fulton, Astoria
F L Parker, Astoria
Mrs P Vg Brown, Oregon City
E T Timms, Or City
T C Biomer, Or City
T C Biomer, Or City
T C Biomer, Or City
Hillsboro, Or
F Sperger, S P R Co F L Parker, Astoria
Mrs P V Brown, Oregon City
E T Timms, Or City
T C Biomer, Or City
Dr S T Linklaker,
Hillsboro, Or
Miss Williams, Spokne C Larron, Astoria
A L Fox, Astoria
A L Fox, Astoria
A L Hayward, Tacoma
Mrs A I Hayward, do
J J Davenport, Salem
THE ST. CHARLES.

T Shepherd, city
S W Childers, Columber
S W Childers, Columber
G D Saitmard, Lebnon
H G Loyd, Ziontown
Jho Roach, 60
Jho Adams, Astoria
Rey E B Lockhart,
Dilley
C Martin, city
C Martin, danal danal danal
C D Elec, Clatkanie
R G Docy and wife,
Martin, city
C Mar THE ST. CHARLES.

Hotel Donnelly, Tacoma. European plan; Readquarters for com-mercial men. Chilbers's restaurant in connection.

Hotel Butler, Seattle. European. Rooms with or without bath, Ladies' and gents' grillrooms in connection.

Kruse's Grill Room and Restaurant-Stark street, opp. Chamber of Commerce Death of New York Banker. NEW YORK, Jan. 22.-Beverley Chew Duer, cashler of the Bank of the State of New York, and formerly of San Fran

cisco, is dead, aged 60 years, The Detroit council has voted to purchase for future elections the voting matested there in the munic pal election last month

TACTICS EVER THE SAME coming on with reinforcements, Jackson wrote in haste: "You must not sleep until

SIMILAR OPERATIONS OF BRITISH AT COLENSO AND NEW ORLEANS.

British Losses in South Africa Up to Date Do Not Exceed Their Casunities at New Orleans.

Notwithstanding the lurid descriptions of "desperate fighting" and "bloody work" in South Africa, it is a fact the British losses in actual killed and wounded in all their engagements up to date do not much if at all exceed their losses in the single battle of New Orleans with raw American volunteers, January 8, 1815. Interesting comparisons of these South African battles and their mortality have been made with Albuera, Waterloo, Inkermann, and other British battles of the cen-tury, but it is singular that, so far in speculations of the sort the tremendous and speedy slaughter of Britons at New Orleans has been apparently overlooked. There is a curious parallel between the recent Modder river and Colenso battles and that of New Orleans, which will be cited further on Meanwhile New Orleans was a far bloodier collision to the British army than the two fights of Methuen and Buller combined. Moreover, writes Captain Leslie J. Perry in the New York Times, it resulted in the immediate defeat of the enemy's objective and their speedy extent from Louisians. New 32 a majorates of the control of the control of the speedy street from Louisians. retreat from Louisiana. Now, as a mat-ter of fact, the Boers defeated neither Me-thuen nor Buller; they were merely repulsed, though their immediate were completely frustrated and their columns brought to a standstill. Nevertheless, they remained in the Boer vicinage, maturing other designs and preparing for another onset.

But at New Orleans a force of British veterans of the Napoleonic wars, about equal to that of Methuen at Modder river, in a similarly foolhardy attack upon a fortified and well-defended position, was defeated in 30 minutes by half their numbers of Western yeomanry and unerring shots like these Boers. In that awful 30 minutes 700 British soldiers were killed and 1400 more were wounded. Besides which, some 500 prisoners were captured The British journals point with sad pride to the great mortality among omcers in South Africa. It has certainly been great; Methuen, slightly wounded himself, is reported to have lost 61 officers killed and wounded at Modder river. But at New Orleans the British commander was killed within 150 yards of the Amerian lines: Major-General Gibbs was mor tally wounded, dying the next day; Maj-or-General Keane seriously wounded, besides which eight colonels and lieutenantcolonels, six majors, 18 captains, and 54 subalterns were killed and wounded—not during the course of a whole day's leis-urely fighting, but in a half hour of what the late General Sherman sententiously called hell. New Orleans was more massacre than a battle, except in the as

pect of results achieved, because Jack-son's loss, while doing all this killing was only eight men killed and 13 wounded. One stands aghast at the terrible dis-crepancy, lost in wonder as to how a ombat could be so contrived, even by greement, that one side should have me than 2000 men struck down and the other only two dozen. It is almost incomprehensible. In his 10 hours' "desperat "desperate fighting" against the Boers' entrenched position, Methuen's losses pale into insignificance besides these bloody figures of New Orleans. But it is to be said in Methuen's behalf that, although like Packenham, he attacked at exactly the

point where they were best prepared for him, he inflicted more serious losses on the Boers than Jackson's riflemen suffered from the enemy at New Orleans. In all the various comparisons and animadversions, from whatever source, there is no question of the unbienching quality of the British courage. It has been dem onstrated on too many fields. It was just as conspicuous at Modder River and

Colenso as at Waterloo and New Orleans. The general idea apparently is rather to show that in the Boer war the English have not yet been subjected to the su-preme test, have not been staggered by any great blood-letting episode like a ed effort a catastrophe like that of New Orleans would wind up the war, and out of the ruins of the British empire would rise the Dutch republic of South Africa, perhaps eventually of all Africa. Who knows? But after the moderate lessons they have already received of Boer pluck and efficiency, it is hardly conceivable

that the English will repeat the New Orleans tragedy of 85 years ago. The analogy between British operation and generalship in South Africa and at New Orleans lies in the utter disregard of strategy and battle tactics, with a view to success as well as the saving of life, and the hurling of commans with brutal recklessness squarely against impregnable positions, with the inevitable result that men and officers are shot down like pigeons by a concealed foe who comes off omparatively unhurt. That was ever the British way. The parallel lies also in the quality of the foe, and the costly mistake of holding him too cheaply, both in valor and efficiency. The Boers are not drilled soldiers, but irregular militia. Being pioneers in a new land, they are inured to They are self-rellant farmers and shepherds, and as hunters have been

familiar with fire-arms all their lives, Such, too, were Andrew Jackson's hardy backwoodsmen, reinforced by a few hun dred regulars and the volunteers of New Orleans. With these nondescripts he beat back Wellington's Peninsular veterang and orced them to retire beyond the limits of Louisiana. These American pioneers were undisciplined, but brave and enterprising They were dead shots with the rifle. In every fighting desideratum there were simllar, and perhaps not superior, to the Dutch race which & years afterward is contending on another continent agains the same enemy, and meeting him precise ly as he was met and vanquished at New Orleans. It may indeed be that Oom Paul and his general, Joubert, have read and are endeavoring to apply the lesson of New Orleans. But is all the other at-tributes of manhood and civilization Jackson's Tennesseeans, Kentuckians, Louis ianians and Mississippians were far in advance of the slow and thick-headed Boers

of our day.

Events have made it certain that in all South Africa there is no Andrew Jackson. Jackson's successes were not the result of blundering accident. He was the next thing to a military genius. His activity in preparation, his intuitive judgment and quick decision, the ready ability with which he "adapted his means of defense most shrewdly to the character of his own forces no less than to that of the encmy," stamp the American leader as the master of any of the African commanders, be he British or Boer. There was an electrical something about his personal presence that made for victory. With the British fleet of transports off the coast and New Orleans bare of troops, and no considerable force within 250 miles. Jack con's mere arrival upon the scene inspire the desponding with confidence. It imme diately called into action the latent energles of the loyal people of New Orleans.

Nor again have either British or Boer movements been marked with the flerce energy that characterized the concentraion of the little American army. Jackson at the head of the Boers, a people admirably fitted for the purposes of such a commander, would have driven the British to the wall within four weeks after the leclaration of war. The very hour the Dutch ultimatum expired, Jackson would doubtless have been ready to strike a de-cisive blow. In this the Boers have failed. It is almost impossible to grasp the diffi-culties under which Jackson's defensive campaign was prosecuted, and the quick windom of nearly all his measures, or, finally, the magnitude of his victory. To General Coffee, one of his old and tried lieutenants, then near Baton Rouge cream imported from New Zealand.

you reach me, or arrive within striking two days, and arrived at New Orleans I ample season. Under similar admoni tions, Colonel Hinds' Mississippi dragoons marched 239 miles in four days. General Carroll was also urged to hurry forward his division. To Carroll, Jackson used this language: "I am resolved, feeble as my force is, to assail him on his first landing, and perish sooner than he shall reach the city." And he did. Carroll, too, marched with rap-dity and arrived in time. These officers were inspired by chief who knew not what fallure was,

Such was Jackson, and such the ele ments at his command in that crisis. His followers were not veterans, like Packenham's, but they were fighters. Without uniforms, one-third of them unarmed, in-adequately equipped and clothed, as they were, Jackson was yet confident of suc-cess from the first. It is said he believed he could capture the whole British army. At all events his followers were fully convinced that he was thus confident, and this was half the secret of his success It is recorded as a fact that during the most trying period, although weak and il, Jackson did not sleep for five successive days and nights.

The American commander was surrounded by a large disaffected element and many spies. It must not be forgotten that the British invasion occurred only 12 years after the Louislana purchase The French creoles were true and loyal, but there were some expatriated Frenchmen who were lukewarm, even secretly favorable to a British conquest, because England had overthrown Napoleon and restored the Bourbons. There were also a good many disaffected Spanards. To these doubtful elements Jackson Issued an address in which he said in part: "Believe not that the threatened inva-

sion is with a view to restore the country to Spain. It is founded in design and position that you would be willing to return to your ancient government. Listen not to such incredible tales; our gov ent is at peace with Spain. It is your vital enemy, the common enemy of mankind, the highway robber of the world, that has sent his hirelings among you to put you from your guard that you may

fall an easier prey."

It is true that the English believed they would meet with the sympathy if not the active support of the greater part of the inhabitants. In this they were woefully deceived.

There is no design and no necessity to go into a hackneyed account of the battle of New Orleans in proof that nothing like it has taken place in South Africa, except th same bull-headed English generalship which gives battle exactly at the point the enemy most desires it, and the deliberate coolness of the Boers in defensive battle. But there are a few general observations which may be interesting if not instruc-

Quite recently I read a learned disquisition on the vulnerability of American sea-ports to the attack of a maritime enemy, in which the writer gravely cited the easy ap proach of the British fleet to New Orleans by way of the Mississippi river! Now, the British did not come up the river, as is commonly supposed. There was an atempt of some of their shipping to do so, but they were repulsed at Fort St. Philip. They came in barges through the shallow Lake Borgne, landing 15 miles away on Bayou Bienvenu, to which point it is sup-posed they were guided by Spanish fishernen. On the 23d of December, 1814, they mexpectedly emerged from the cypress swamps, about seven miles below the city and immediately went into bivouse on the river bank, along which they must move to the attack. There was no chance for maneuvering; the ground was merely a narrow, flat plain, hemmed in by swamp

Military experts say the city must have fallen an easy prey had the enemy advanced at once. But there was no Jackonian energy and nerve on that side. In ecordance with the determination ex-British advance furiously after nightfall on the day of its landing, on front, flank and right rear, very nearly stampeding the whole force. After sustaining some loss, but inflicting much heavier losses upon the enemy, he withdrew in fairly good order. The effair raised the morale of his troops, sitions, except for just came, and re-and correspondingly depressed the British, quiring that the reasons for removals cohesion of this remarkable night attack. of the records of the office, has had Through these causes it really won the most salutary effect. final victory. Not one general in a hun-dred under the circumstances would thus have taken the bull by the horns and delivered that night assault on the confiden enemy. The sway of indomitable individ ual will power, confidence, courage and comprehension over the multitude was never more potently demonstrated than by Andrew Jackson at New Orleans. It was

his hour and his occasion. Between river and swamp the level bottom was about a mile wide. Jackson's task was easy if the British general persisted in a front attack. He took posi-tion across this narrow neck behind an old canal or mill race. Its embankment on the side opposite the British was raised and greatly strengthened. It could not be flanked, because an impassable swamp covered the left, and the Mil sissippi river the right of the American line. The enemy had no other alter native than to go square at it.

Jackson's breastworks were not made of

cotton bales, as is popularly supposed. It was a mud work, with a redoubt on the right, near the river. Some cotton bales were at first employed in their construction, but the enemy's heavy ordnance, I an attack on January I, knocked thes about like tenpins, setting them on fire and they were perforce discarded. Our destructive artillery fire also played have with the hogsheads of sugar in the British defenses, and they were thrown aside, giving place to earth. Here, then, the English were confront-

ed with an almost impregnable line, with a ditch in front-in itself a matter of

difficulty to cross. One military office said that had it been wholly undefende the heavily incumbered British infants would have found it serious work to hav mounted the slippery breastwork. Bu behind it were some of the deadlies marksmen in the world, imbued with burning hatred of the invader, lying i wait for him to arrive within reach of their rifles. Here was exactly where General Jackson desired them to come, just as the Boers desired Methuen to attack their fortified lines at Modder river, and Buller those at Colenso. And just as Buller and Methuen willingly met the enemy's wishes in South Africa, so did Packenham agreeably meet Jackson's invitation to try the strength of that forti fied line at New Orleans. He bravely charged the fatal embankment, and his army was literally torn to pieces in half an hour, and he paid with his life the penalty of his ill-advised rashness. Will British generals never learn anything? After the sanguinary repulse of Packen-ham's forces, Colonel Hinds asked Jackson for permission to go out and assum the offensive. Hinds and others believed the British army was at our mercy, and could be utterly destroyed. But most singularly, Jackson, the impetuous, de clined permission to attack. Of course afterward, "what could have been done was fervidly discussed, but the general commanding was unquestionably right. In explanation of his caution he said "My reason for refusing was that it might become necessary to sustain him, and thus a contest in the open field brought on. From the numerous dead and wounded stretched out on the fleid

lated to reverse the good fortune we had met should be attempted." These rousons were valid. But never theless it was curious reasoning coming from such an officer as Andrew Jackson It was almost exactly the same groun taken by the federal General Meade at Gettysburg, after the repulse of Pickett for not assuming the offensive against the confederate army under General Lee,

before me, I felt a confider, e that the safety of the city was most probably attained, and hence that nothing calcu-

London butter is made from frozen

CIVIL SERVICE REPORT

INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF PER-SONS EMPLOYED.

More Examinations of Applicants Last Year Than in Any Previous Year of the Commission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.-The 18th an-nual report of the United States civil service commission has been presented to the

statement in regard to the extent of the classified and unclassified service, from which it appears that there are app imately 75,000 classified positions and 107, 000 unclassified positions; of the latter, 71,607 are occupied by fourth-class postmasters. There are 19,446 positions in the executive service in the District of Co-lumbia, and more than 182,000 distributed among the states and territories. The commission states that the expenditures for malaries, classified and unclassified, is ap-proximately \$104,000,000 per annum, a large increase having resulted from the war with Spain. Of the positions classified, II per cent are subject to examination, for which a good common school education is sufficient training, such as clerk in the epartmental, postoffice and customs services, and railway mail cierks, 22 per cent, are subject to registration tests, in-cluding no educational examination, but requiring applicants to furnish evidence as to their ability as workmen, experience physical qualifications and age. The postions of fireman, watchman, janitor, as well as various positions included in the mechanical trades, are filled in this way. Only 8 per cent of the classified posilons are subject to technical examina-tions requiring special or technical knowledge in addition to a general education such as patent-office examiner, stenogapher and typewriter, draftsmen and nauical expert. This leaves 94 per cent of the positions in the classified services which can be filled acceptably by persons who have received a good common school education, which is a surprising showing in view of the misleading statements that are frequently made in regard to the char-

are frequently made in regard to the comracter of the commission's examinations.

During the year, 47,958 persons were examined for, all branches of the service, an increase of 24 over last year, Of this number, 35,682 passed and ILIM falled. The otal number of appointments made dur-ng the year on certificates of the com-nission was 266. In addition, 3721 appointnents were made from different medical examinations to various branches of the service. Certificates were also issued for promotion, through examination, to -73 persons, for reinstatement of 768, for trans-er of 506 from different positions, makng 10,418 persons appointed, promoted, re-nstated and transferred upon certificates of the commission—the largest number

The report contains a statement of the work done by the commission in the year in investigating charges of violations of the civil service act and rules. A serious case of fraud in an exhmination at Nogal, Ariz. is mentioned, the investigation of which resulted in the removal from the service of the persons implicated. Refermee is also made to the results of the commission's investigations of charges of olitical assessments, in which connection attention is called to extracts in the ap-pendix to the report of debates in con-cress at the time of the passage of the civil service law, as tending to show that it was the intention of congress to preent solicitations, either in person or in writing, of persons in the public service and also to prevent members of either iouse of congress and persons in the nobic service from sollciting other n the public service, either directly or

The commission discusses the question of providing a retirement of superannuated

employes.

Gratifying progress is shown in the remarkably small per cent of removals naw being made from the classified service. The order of the president, of July 27, 1807, preventing removals from competitive po who were astounded at the boldness and shall be given in writing and made a part

> The commission contrasts the small per cent of removals from the classified ser-vice with the large per cent from the unlassified service, and makes this signifi-

"If the removals from the unclassified positions were made because the occu-pants were incompetent, it was a con-demnation of the system under which they were appointed. On the other hand, if the removals were made for other reasons than unfitness, the welfare of the service ould not have been the basis for such

From the figures, the conclusion must be frawn that either the persons brought in brough examination are far more efficients then the others or the removals from the unclassified positions have been made for other cause than the good of the service.

English aeronauts are getting becurened to seing the English channel in balloons and determining important matters in their

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