

BUT FEW SHIPS ARE DUE

Wreckage Sighted

Light movement of grain prevents exporters chartering.

Rates are high in San Francisco—Seattle to load a Siberian steamer—Elm Branch in trouble.

A three-masted bark in ballast was reported off the mouth of the river yesterday, but, owing to heavy weather, she stood off shore again.

The steamer City of Peking reports that 130 miles east of the Japanese coast she passed what looked like the mainmast of a fore and aft schooner.

City of Seattle to be towed home.

SEATTLE, Jan. 24.—The tug Tye will leave tomorrow for Juneau, to tow down the steamer City of Seattle, which was recently disabled during a severe storm.

Steamer From Comox.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 24.—The announcement is made today that the steamer Dunsmuir will put on a direct boat from Vancouver to Union (Comox), the service to begin April 1.

Domestic and Foreign Ports.

ASTORIA, Or., Jan. 24.—Three-masted bark outside at 2 P. M. Condition of bar at 5 P. M.: rough, wind, northeast; weather, clear.

San Francisco, Jan. 24.—Arrived—Steamer Robert Adamsen, from Nainamo; schooner Gem, from Coos bay; bark Theobald, from Oyster bay.

New York, Jan. 24.—Sailed—New York for Southampton; Oceanic, for Liverpool; Friesland, for Antwerp.

Vancouver, Clearing, Jan. 24.—Bark Guy C. Goss, for Philadelphia.

Coos Bay—Arrived Jan. 23.—Steamer Alcega, from Astoria.

Acapulco—Sailed Jan. 3.—British ship Cleo, for Oregon.

Willarou—Arrived Jan. 23.—Bark Hesper, from Port Gamble.

Port Los Angeles—Arrived Jan. 23.—Hawthorn steamer San Mateo, from Nainamo.

Seattle—Arrived Jan. 23.—In distress, British bark Ravenscourt, from Tacoma.

Manila—Arrived Jan. 23.—Flintshire, from San Francisco.

Liverpool, Jan. 24.—Sailed—Westland, for Philadelphia.

Southampton, Jan. 24.—Arrived—St. Paul, from New York.

Liverpool—Sailed Jan. 23.—Sylvania, for Boston.

Plymouth, Jan. 23.—Sailed—Patris, for New York.

New York, Jan. 24.—Arrived—Kaiser Wilhelm II, from Genoa.

New York, Jan. 23.—Arrived—Rotterdam, from Rotterdam.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

THE PORTLAND.

Dr J. Reagles, U S A.

O Baker Ottemstead, In-charge, Boston.

WORK DONE BY DREDGE

PORT OF PORTLAND COMMISSIONERS REPLY TO CAPTAIN SPENCER.

Clerk Stevens Says That Dredge is Being Operated More Economically and Effectively Than Before.

PORTLAND, Jan. 24.—(To the Editor.)—With regard to the communication in this morning's paper, signed E. W. Spencer, I respectfully beg your valuable space to make the following reply:

Taking Captain Spencer's diagram as correct, it will be seen that the dyke has caused a considerable deposit of sand, which is gradually extending up the harbor and narrowing the available channel to the other side of the river.

With regard to the expense and operation of the dredge longer on that side, the executive committee have decided that the best practical method under the present conditions is to cut a channel through this sand bank down to the North Pacific Lumber Company's wharf, which is approximately the northwestern limit of the expenditure of public funds.

With regard to his reference to section 61 of the law incorporating the Port of Portland, your correspondent appears to overlook the amendment to section 2 by the legislative assembly in 1899, which states as follows: "The object, purpose and intention of the act is to incorporate the Port of Portland, to be known as the 'Port of Portland,' shall be to provide for the improvement of the navigation of the Willamette river at the city of Portland and Columbia rivers between said city and the sea, so that there shall be maintained a permanent channel to said city and the sea, and in the Willamette and Columbia rivers between said city and the sea, a ship channel of such depth as to admit of the passage of vessels of the largest tonnage that may be deemed necessary and having a depth at said points, at mean low water, both at said city and between said city and the sea, of not less than 25 feet, etc."

With regard to the expense and operation of the dredge longer on that side, the executive committee have decided that the best practical method under the present conditions is to cut a channel through this sand bank down to the North Pacific Lumber Company's wharf, which is approximately the northwestern limit of the expenditure of public funds.

With regard to his reference to section 61 of the law incorporating the Port of Portland, your correspondent appears to overlook the amendment to section 2 by the legislative assembly in 1899, which states as follows: "The object, purpose and intention of the act is to incorporate the Port of Portland, to be known as the 'Port of Portland,' shall be to provide for the improvement of the navigation of the Willamette river at the city of Portland and Columbia rivers between said city and the sea, so that there shall be maintained a permanent channel to said city and the sea, and in the Willamette and Columbia rivers between said city and the sea, a ship channel of such depth as to admit of the passage of vessels of the largest tonnage that may be deemed necessary and having a depth at said points, at mean low water, both at said city and between said city and the sea, of not less than 25 feet, etc."

With regard to the expense and operation of the dredge longer on that side, the executive committee have decided that the best practical method under the present conditions is to cut a channel through this sand bank down to the North Pacific Lumber Company's wharf, which is approximately the northwestern limit of the expenditure of public funds.

With regard to his reference to section 61 of the law incorporating the Port of Portland, your correspondent appears to overlook the amendment to section 2 by the legislative assembly in 1899, which states as follows: "The object, purpose and intention of the act is to incorporate the Port of Portland, to be known as the 'Port of Portland,' shall be to provide for the improvement of the navigation of the Willamette river at the city of Portland and Columbia rivers between said city and the sea, so that there shall be maintained a permanent channel to said city and the sea, and in the Willamette and Columbia rivers between said city and the sea, a ship channel of such depth as to admit of the passage of vessels of the largest tonnage that may be deemed necessary and having a depth at said points, at mean low water, both at said city and between said city and the sea, of not less than 25 feet, etc."

With regard to the expense and operation of the dredge longer on that side, the executive committee have decided that the best practical method under the present conditions is to cut a channel through this sand bank down to the North Pacific Lumber Company's wharf, which is approximately the northwestern limit of the expenditure of public funds.

DEMAND LAWFUL REBATE

USERS OF ALCOHOL IN THE ARTS FAVOR RUSSELL'S BILL.

Local Manufacturers Want Congress to Undo an Unjust Act of the Supreme Court.

Local paint and oil manufacturers and all others using alcohol in the arts or medicinal and other like compounds are much interested in a bill now pending in congress providing that the failure of the secretary of the treasury to prescribe regulations for giving such persons a rebate equal to the tax paid on the alcohol shall not be a bar to actions brought in the United States courts to recover the amount. The bill was introduced by Representative Russell, and is intended to correct a wrong inflicted on manufacturers using alcohol in the foregoing named manner, by a decision of the United States supreme court.

The act under which the trouble arose was passed in 1894, and repealed in 1896, scarcely two years elapsing while it was in force. But during that period large claims accrued. At the time of commencing the action, which was immediately after the law was repealed, approximately \$6,000,000 was claimed. All manufacturers or persons using alcohol in the arts or medicinal or other like compounds are much interested in a bill now pending in congress providing that the failure of the secretary of the treasury to prescribe regulations for giving such persons a rebate equal to the tax paid on the alcohol shall not be a bar to actions brought in the United States courts to recover the amount.

Section 61, of the 1894 act, reads as follows: "Any manufacturer finding it necessary to use alcohol in the arts or in any medicinal or other like compounds, and who has complied with such regulations, and has used such alcohol therein and exhibiting and delivering up the stamps which were immediately after the law was repealed, approximately \$6,000,000 was claimed. All manufacturers or persons using alcohol in the arts or medicinal or other like compounds are much interested in a bill now pending in congress providing that the failure of the secretary of the treasury to prescribe regulations for giving such persons a rebate equal to the tax paid on the alcohol shall not be a bar to actions brought in the United States courts to recover the amount."

It appears that the bill passed shortly before adjournment, and became a law without the approval of the president. Secretary Carlisle concluded that he could not arrange for payment of the rebate without enacting certain regulations, which would cost \$900,000 annually, and for which no appropriation was available. At the first meeting of congress after enactment of the law he reported this fact, stating that he could not act until congress made further provision. Congress never made the appropriation, and the secretary never attempted to enforce any regulations for payment of the rebate. When the act was repealed, the stamps and asked for the payment to them of the sum the stamps showed had been paid out in taxes, the subordinates of the secretary refused to return the stamps. The court held that the secretary could not justifiably pay the rebate without regulations being in force to ascertain the truthfulness of all claims, and that, as compensation for business, that he had complied with such regulations, and has used such alcohol therein and exhibiting and delivering up the stamps which were immediately after the law was repealed, approximately \$6,000,000 was claimed. All manufacturers or persons using alcohol in the arts or medicinal or other like compounds are much interested in a bill now pending in congress providing that the failure of the secretary of the treasury to prescribe regulations for giving such persons a rebate equal to the tax paid on the alcohol shall not be a bar to actions brought in the United States courts to recover the amount."

It appears that the bill passed shortly before adjournment, and became a law without the approval of the president. Secretary Carlisle concluded that he could not arrange for payment of the rebate without enacting certain regulations, which would cost \$900,000 annually, and for which no appropriation was available. At the first meeting of congress after enactment of the law he reported this fact, stating that he could not act until congress made further provision. Congress never made the appropriation, and the secretary never attempted to enforce any regulations for payment of the rebate. When the act was repealed, the stamps and asked for the payment to them of the sum the stamps showed had been paid out in taxes, the subordinates of the secretary refused to return the stamps. The court held that the secretary could not justifiably pay the rebate without regulations being in force to ascertain the truthfulness of all claims, and that, as compensation for business, that he had complied with such regulations, and has used such alcohol therein and exhibiting and delivering up the stamps which were immediately after the law was repealed, approximately \$6,000,000 was claimed. All manufacturers or persons using alcohol in the arts or medicinal or other like compounds are much interested in a bill now pending in congress providing that the failure of the secretary of the treasury to prescribe regulations for giving such persons a rebate equal to the tax paid on the alcohol shall not be a bar to actions brought in the United States courts to recover the amount."

It appears that the bill passed shortly before adjournment, and became a law without the approval of the president. Secretary Carlisle concluded that he could not arrange for payment of the rebate without enacting certain regulations, which would cost \$900,000 annually, and for which no appropriation was available. At the first meeting of congress after enactment of the law he reported this fact, stating that he could not act until congress made further provision. Congress never made the appropriation, and the secretary never attempted to enforce any regulations for payment of the rebate. When the act was repealed, the stamps and asked for the payment to them of the sum the stamps showed had been paid out in taxes, the subordinates of the secretary refused to return the stamps. The court held that the secretary could not justifiably pay the rebate without regulations being in force to ascertain the truthfulness of all claims, and that, as compensation for business, that he had complied with such regulations, and has used such alcohol therein and exhibiting and delivering up the stamps which were immediately after the law was repealed, approximately \$6,000,000 was claimed. All manufacturers or persons using alcohol in the arts or medicinal or other like compounds are much interested in a bill now pending in congress providing that the failure of the secretary of the treasury to prescribe regulations for giving such persons a rebate equal to the tax paid on the alcohol shall not be a bar to actions brought in the United States courts to recover the amount."

It appears that the bill passed shortly before adjournment, and became a law without the approval of the president. Secretary Carlisle concluded that he could not arrange for payment of the rebate without enacting certain regulations, which would cost \$900,000 annually, and for which no appropriation was available. At the first meeting of congress after enactment of the law he reported this fact, stating that he could not act until congress made further provision. Congress never made the appropriation, and the secretary never attempted to enforce any regulations for payment of the rebate. When the act was repealed, the stamps and asked for the payment to them of the sum the stamps showed had been paid out in taxes, the subordinates of the secretary refused to return the stamps. The court held that the secretary could not justifiably pay the rebate without regulations being in force to ascertain the truthfulness of all claims, and that, as compensation for business, that he had complied with such regulations, and has used such alcohol therein and exhibiting and delivering up the stamps which were immediately after the law was repealed, approximately \$6,000,000 was claimed. All manufacturers or persons using alcohol in the arts or medicinal or other like compounds are much interested in a bill now pending in congress providing that the failure of the secretary of the treasury to prescribe regulations for giving such persons a rebate equal to the tax paid on the alcohol shall not be a bar to actions brought in the United States courts to recover the amount."

It appears that the bill passed shortly before adjournment, and became a law without the approval of the president. Secretary Carlisle concluded that he could not arrange for payment of the rebate without enacting certain regulations, which would cost \$900,000 annually, and for which no appropriation was available. At the first meeting of congress after enactment of the law he reported this fact, stating that he could not act until congress made further provision. Congress never made the appropriation, and the secretary never attempted to enforce any regulations for payment of the rebate. When the act was repealed, the stamps and asked for the payment to them of the sum the stamps showed had been paid out in taxes, the subordinates of the secretary refused to return the stamps. The court held that the secretary could not justifiably pay the rebate without regulations being in force to ascertain the truthfulness of all claims, and that, as compensation for business, that he had complied with such regulations, and has used such alcohol therein and exhibiting and delivering up the stamps which were immediately after the law was repealed, approximately \$6,000,000 was claimed. All manufacturers or persons using alcohol in the arts or medicinal or other like compounds are much interested in a bill now pending in congress providing that the failure of the secretary of the treasury to prescribe regulations for giving such persons a rebate equal to the tax paid on the alcohol shall not be a bar to actions brought in the United States courts to recover the amount."

It appears that the bill passed shortly before adjournment, and became a law without the approval of the president. Secretary Carlisle concluded that he could not arrange for payment of the rebate without enacting certain regulations, which would cost \$900,000 annually, and for which no appropriation was available. At the first meeting of congress after enactment of the law he reported this fact, stating that he could not act until congress made further provision. Congress never made the appropriation, and the secretary never attempted to enforce any regulations for payment of the rebate. When the act was repealed, the stamps and asked for the payment to them of the sum the stamps showed had been paid out in taxes, the subordinates of the secretary refused to return the stamps. The court held that the secretary could not justifiably pay the rebate without regulations being in force to ascertain the truthfulness of all claims, and that, as compensation for business, that he had complied with such regulations, and has used such alcohol therein and exhibiting and delivering up the stamps which were immediately after the law was repealed, approximately \$6,000,000 was claimed. All manufacturers or persons using alcohol in the arts or medicinal or other like compounds are much interested in a bill now pending in congress providing that the failure of the secretary of the treasury to prescribe regulations for giving such persons a rebate equal to the tax paid on the alcohol shall not be a bar to actions brought in the United States courts to recover the amount."

COMMERCIAL CLUB WON

Defeated the Arlington Team Four Straight Games.

Commercial won four straight games from Arlington on the Commercially last night, in the third and final game of the Interstate championship.

The Oregon Road Club last night took four straight games from the Astoria Road Club in a bowling contest on the Road Club's alleys.

The score by games is as follows:

Table with columns for Players, Total, and Score. Includes names like Arlington, Commercial, and Oregon Road Club.

SEATTLE, Jan. 24.—The Seattle Athletic club bowling team won its second victory in the interstate championship tournament tonight by taking three out of four games from the Seattle Bowling Club. The work of both teams was poor.

SEATTLE, Jan. 24.—The Seattle Athletic club bowling team won its second victory in the interstate championship tournament tonight by taking three out of four games from the Seattle Bowling Club. The work of both teams was poor.

SEATTLE, Jan. 24.—The Seattle Athletic club bowling team won its second victory in the interstate championship tournament tonight by taking three out of four games from the Seattle Bowling Club. The work of both teams was poor.

SEATTLE, Jan. 24.—The Seattle Athletic club bowling team won its second victory in the interstate championship tournament tonight by taking three out of four games from the Seattle Bowling Club. The work of both teams was poor.

SEATTLE, Jan. 24.—The Seattle Athletic club bowling team won its second victory in the interstate championship tournament tonight by taking three out of four games from the Seattle Bowling Club. The work of both teams was poor.

SEATTLE, Jan. 24.—The Seattle Athletic club bowling team won its second victory in the interstate championship tournament tonight by taking three out of four games from the Seattle Bowling Club. The work of both teams was poor.

Advertisement for Duff's Pure Malt Whiskey, featuring an illustration of a man and a woman.

"DUFF'S PURE MALT WHISKEY? Yes, madam, we sell the genuine only. It is absolutely pure and the greatest known stimulant."

Mother died of Consumption. Daughter kept strong and well by Duff's Pure Malt Whiskey.

Charlotte J. Hellenbrand, 21; James T. Ogden, 21; Ida E. Hoffman, 21; Abraham Shapner, 23; Esther Lindenbaum, 27; Seld Gaim, 22, 23; Marjorie, 23; Charles, 23; Son of Charles Twin Wo, 24 Yamhill street, diphtheria.

BOOMING OREGON WEATHER. B. S. Pague is Doing Missionary Work in Chicago.

ABBEY'S SALT. In the winter time is often a cause of serious illness, as the salt contained in pure, fresh fruits is beneficial to the system.

Home Cure for Weak Men. Send two 2-cent stamps, to pay postage and packing, and we will send you one of our most valuable and beautiful colored calendar creations of the year.

DR. A. T. SANDEN. There are many imitations put upon the market by other firms and said to be the same, but every one of my Belts has my name stamped thereon.

DR. A. T. SANDEN. There are many imitations put upon the market by other firms and said to be the same, but every one of my Belts has my name stamped thereon.

DR. A. T. SANDEN. There are many imitations put upon the market by other firms and said to be the same, but every one of my Belts has my name stamped thereon.