CHURCH PRESIDENT

LaGrande's Mayor to Head the Republican League.

1. A. MACRUM IS VICE-PRESIDENT

Cameron of Jackson, Meldrum of Clackamas, and Moore of Sherman on the Executive Committee.

President-J. M. Church, mayor of La Vice-president-L. A. Macrum, of Washngton county.

At large-Theodore Cameron, of Jackson county.

First congressional district—Judge J. W. Meidrum, of Ciackamas county.

Second congressional district—W. H. Moore, of Sherman county.

The foregoing will be elected officers by the republican league, of Oregoo, at the Armory today. The indications last night

vere that the elections would be by ac In response to the hint that it could

have the presidency for the asking, East-ern Oregon put two candidates in the field yesterday-Mayor Church, of La Grande, and Judge James A. Fec, of Pendicton. Judge Fes telephoned from Pendleton last night that the use of his name has been unauthorised, and that he would not be a candidate. This gives

a clear field to Mayor Church. Besides the officers named, the league will elect 14 delegates to the national convention—six from the state at large and four from each congressional district. Delogates will be decided upon at cau-cuses which will be held before the con-

vention meets this morning.

The executive committee consists of the president, vice-president, the three executive committeemen elected by the league, the national league vice-president for Oregon, and Oregon's member of the national league executive committee. The two last named are chosen at the convention of the national league. Fred W. Mulkey is the present national league vice-president, and I. A. Macrum, the executive committeeman of the national league. The executive committee elects the secretary of the league. J. P. Kennedy, the present secretary, will be re-Messrs. Church, Macrum, Cameron

ore and Meldrum are stanch republi The general opinion of delegates who were seen last night is that they will be strong officers and that they will do good service for the party. The election of officers being only a formality, it is ex pected that the convention will dispose of its business in short order today, and give itself up to a republican love feast,

All Eastern Oregon delegates to the re-publican league are requested to meet at the parlors of the Imperial hotel at 9 o'clock this morning.

Candidates for President Withdraw. Very few delegates arrived in the morning, and these began discussing the chances of the various persons who had been named as candidates for president of the league. A report was current in the morning that President Claud Gatch would stand for re-election. Mr. Gatch promptly put the rumors to rest by saying that un-der no conditions would be accept another term. It had been said also that President Gatch would appoint a committee on cre-dentials during the day to expedite the business of the league at today's session. President Gatch said be had no such in-tention, and that he would appoint no committees except such as would be au-thorized by the delegates in convention

Following President Gatch's announce-ment came Senator Charles W. Fulton's announcement that he had not been a canannouncement that he had not been a can-diante for president, was not and would not be, and that he would not take the office even if he could win it hands down. Early in the aftermon, ex-Speaker Car-ter formally announced his withdrawal from the race for president. He said he felt highly complimented when his friends put him forward, but that, in view of his

candidacy for the congressional nomina-tion in the first district, he could not stay in the race. He said that he heartly acquisesed in the position taken by the majority of delegates that a candidate for public office should not seek office in the league. He said the rule was a good one, and that if is should be set aside now a lad procedent would be established and conditions created that might defeat the objects for which the league was organized Gatch, Fulton and Carter out of the race, it was agreed by all delegates in the city that Eastern Oregon had a cinch on the presidency. The question of who should be president having been settled, the delegates drifted away from the hotels. Over 100 called on Secretary Kennedy and gave him reports of the political situation. throughout Oregon. All the reports agreed that the outlook for the republicans never was better. Free silver is dead, populism is dying, fusion is harmless and anti-imperialism makes poor stuffing for

The following additional delegates were reported to Secretary Kennedy yesterday

Multnomah County. Second ward, Portland-P. H. Schulder-man, John P. Betts, A. L. Hussler, Harry Howard James Noonay Daniel Wagne orge L. Story, A. W. Allen, L. Q. Swet-

Innd.
Third ward, Portland-S. C. Spencer,
A. Tichnor, W. W. Banks, B. B. Rosenthal, James Roberts, G. E. Mitchell, J.
Brown, G. W. P. Joseph, G. G. Maygers, Dr. Harry F. McKay, G. E. Batte, J. F. hnson, A. D. Griffin, A. L. Maxwonald McKay, H. L. Pittock, H. F. T

Third ward, No. 2, Portland-D. J. Quimby, T. B. McDevitt, Charles E. Lockwood, J. P. Marshall, L. H. Tarpley, T. B. McDevitt, St., David M. Dunne, H. A. Hogue, Thomas Condon, C. W. Hodson, J. P. Kavanaugh, L. R. Web-

Fourth ward, Portland-R. C. Wright, W. Campbell, Otto J. Kraemer, Wai-J. W. Campbell, Otto J. Kraemer, Walter Reed, B. B. Beckman, George T. Myers, H. C. Allen, U. F. Blouin, G. C. Moser, Guy Holman, Bert Farrell, E. Moyer, W. H. Barry, John Dukchart, Eugene D. White, Harry, S. Guilliason, Fifth Ward Sound-Money, Portland-W. Showers, F. H. Allison, A. B. Stuart, William Braden, A. Croker, Julius L. Meter, H. P. Emery, James Steel.

Sixth ward, Portland-W. H. Saylor, P. H. Ward, O. P. S. Plummer, Edward Werlein, A. Marshall, W. M. Davis, W. G. Stimon, J. H. Huddleson, Frank Hachensy, William Fliedner, A. L. Young, F. D. Matthews, I. D. Boyer, H. E. Cowgill, W. Y. Masters, B. F. Jones, E. A. Moses, R. Reuter, William Hansen, E. H.

Moses, R. Reuter, William Hansen, E. H. Thumpson, Peter Hobkirk, H. S. God-shall, D. S. Stearns, G. S. Livingstone, McKinley and Hobart, Portland-C. H. Prescott, C. U. Gantenbein, J. Thorburn Hoss. Dr. H. B. Drake, O. F. Parton, Dr. C. A. Macrum, W. B. Steele, George W. Hasen, George H. Hill, W. B. Chase, Edward Holman, Wallace McCamant, Owen Summers, W. F. White, F. H. Hopkins, G. Landucci, John Pipes, Lewis Russell, George W. Bates, Graham Glass, ir., M. L. Pipes, J. F. Ames, Arthur P. Thirt, Robert T. Platt, Sylvester Parrell, D. L. Robert T. Platt. Sylvoster Parrell, D. L. Povey, C. Fs Adams, James N. Davis, J. G. Mack, George E. Watkins, R. R. Gittner, D. Solls Cohen, P. S. Malcolm, W. E. Thomas, Dr. E. H. Thornton, William Kapus, A. N. Gambell, Millon W. Weidler, C. A. Dolph, S. H. Gruber, John N. Kollock, Willis S. Dunivay, A. L. Maxwell, Dr. D. H. Rand, Maurice McKim, A. L. Veszle, C. W. Miller, N. R. Cox, A. H. Withington, C. F. Beebe (by A. E. Gabbardt, proxyx; Rufus Mallory William). Gebhardt, proxy), Rufus Mallory, William Connor, J. W. Paddock, Alex Bernstein A. A. Lindsley.

Joseph Relsing, Ed Botsford, Charles Bell, Charles Neale, Joseph Buchtel, S. Bullock, John Lewis, Charles Fragier,

George Fowler,
James G. Blaine, Portland—H. W. Corbett. W. M. Ladd. Tyler Woodward. J. W. Cook, E. Robinson, G. G. Ames, Chester V. Dolph, M. G. Griffin, C. Minsinger, O. A. Tilton, John McCraken, H. H. Northup, C. H. Dodd, F. C. Middleton, D. Dalgleish, Ben Seiling, J. C. Luckel, Rufus Mallory, Henry St. Raynor, Donald Mackay, J. E. Haseltine, D. McKeene, J. A. Strowbridge, George E. Watkins, R. K. Warren, J. E. Bennett, P. B. Sinhott, J. F. Boothe, H. S. Rowe, George A. Steel.
Union, Portland—H. C. Smith, C. A. corge Fowler.

A. Steel.
Union, Portland—H. C. Smith, C. A.
Cogswell, George Williams, L. H. Wells,
J. B. Easter, J. L. Wells, Joseph Roberts, S. R. Mason, Jr., C. B. Bartel, C. Scandinavian, Portland-C. F. Pearson,

Scandinavian, Portland—C. F. Pearson, Gustave Anderson. Samuel Holm. Ed-ward J. Grahs. O. H. Anderson, H. P. Christensen, Fred L. Olson, A. M. John-son, E. Gundersen, A. G. Quist. Ninth Ward, Portland—A. W. Lembert, J. M. Long, J. Kelly, W. E. Francis, George S. Miller, Captain E. Martin, E. Dreckenbock, C. C. Murphy, Alvin Pow-ell.

ell.

Albina, Portland—F. A. Balley, E. C. Robbins, W. N. Jones, W. L. Gould, C. H. Hill, W. C. North, Thomas Gibbons, T. W. Vreeland, R. M. Smith, John T. Whalley, J. P. Menefee, C. W. Miller, J. C. Jameson, M. A. McEachern, J. T. Thompson, George Leech.

Eleventh Ward, Portland—N. D. Beutsen, D. L. M. Davis, E. W. Rowe, A.

Lincoln, Pleasant Home-Ed Littlepage, F. J. Bissell.

Lents, Lents-George Spring.

McKinley, Rockwood-S. J. Bliss, John

Long.
Sound-Money, Linnton—C. F. Bevens,
Sam Snyder, W. J. Miller.
James G. Blaine, Palestine—John E.
Howard, J. C. Buckley.
Blaine, Gresham—Charles Cleveland,
Thomas Owens, W. C. Belt.
Fairview, Fairview—J. P. Heslin, G. R.
Shaw

Falls, Latourelle-James Ellis, F. H. Falls, Latourelle-James Eills, F. H.
Rix, A. Graf.
Mount Tabor, Mount Tabor-George
Bamford, Fred Prasp, J. C. Moreland, H.
H. Delano, H. G. McGowan.
Sunnyside, Portland-R. F. Robinson, J.
T. Wilson, C. R. Fleming, Willis Fisher,
J. D. Mickel, W. M. Stevenson, J. H.
Banatia

Heunts, U. S. Grant, Portland—T. W. Cuthbert, T. C. Devile, George Cameron, William Christianson, Louis Sauvain, H. B. Loveridge, T. A. Davey, Multorpor, Portland—F, P. Mays, R. S. Greenleaf, S. H. Howard, C. F. Lord,

QUARANTINED AT HONOLULU

Portland Woman Who Is Held There by the Plague.

HONOLULU, H. L. Jan. 12 .- (To the Editor.)—My husband and I arrived in this city some three weeks ago, and have been quarantined nearly all the time on account of the bubonic plague existing here. Last Monday there was almost a panic, on the people finding out that a white woman was stricken with the disease. The plague is getting worse all the time. Great numbers of white people have vari-ous kinds of fevers. Although the board of health and the physicians are doing of health and the physicians are doing everything possible, the matter has not grown any better. They have even gone so far us to send Chinatown up is

Hames. Cesspools are used by the 40,000 people here, so could there help but be pesti-lence and plague? It seems as if filth and depravity ge hand in hand. Everything is shipped here, so we are glad when a steamer arrives with something a little fresher to eat. Sugarcane is the only product to be counted on, and that has to be irrigated, and fertilized with an imported fertilizer, making it exceedingly expensive. All mail before it leaves the island is thoroughly funigated. MRS. NELSON SMITH.

BISHOP SCOTT ACADEMY.

Cadets Who Stood Highest at Quarterly Examination,

The regular quarterly examinations were held at the Bishop Scott academy The following cadets wer ast week. lighest in the academic department, rank-

ng in the order named: Horace C. Brodle, Portland; Percy A. Cupper, Monument, Or.; George Gauntlett, Unainska, Alaska; William Ham-mond, Oregon City, Or.; Clinton Gaunt-lett, Unainska, Alaska; Wilmer D. Mc-Cully, Joseph, Or.; Max Smith, Portland; John Dunmire, Dawson, N. W. T.; Her-bert Ostroski, Greenwood, B. C.; Harry M. Kershaw, Grand Ronde, Or. The following endels were highest in the

preparatory department, ranking in the William Burton, Portland; Bow Wing, Portland; Joe Thompson, Placer, Or. The following cadets were highest in the primary department, ranking in the

Williams, Ridgely K. Powell, Wilon B. Miller, Portland. The following were perfect in conduct

for the quarter: Harland Olmstead, William Burton, Harold Puter, Paul Closset, Victor Mc-Farland, Gwynne Roberts, all of Port-

BIG SALE FOR EMMA NEVADA

Her Second Concert Will Fill the Metropolitan.

There was an unbroken line for three hours at the Metropolitan box-office yesterday, buying seats for Madame Emma Nevada's second concert, which will take piace next Thursday evening. It is certain that the audience to greet her second appearance in Portland will equal in ond appearance in Portland will equal in numbers and musical culture that which enjoyed her incomparable singing last Monday night at the Marquam. A few good seats are yet to be had, and the box-office will be open from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M. for the coming three days. Not only will Madame Nevada sing fa-mous numbers never yet heard in Poer-Not only will Madame Nevada and ta-mous numbers never yet heard in Port-land, but the 'cellist. Mr. Blumenberg, is down for three unhackneyed pieces by masters of harmony. Manager Jones, of the Metropolitan, is now more than grati-fied at his stroke of enterprise in secur-ing the greatest vocalist America has pro-duced for his theater. duced, for his theater.

REVENUE RECEIPTS INCREASE January Shows a Big Gain Over Last Year.

The receipts of the internal revenue of fice of this district from the sale of tax stamps for the month of January amounted to \$13,582.76, as compared with \$65,557 19 for the corresponding month of last year, showing an increase for Jan-uary, 1900, over January, 1839, of \$825 27. Following is a detailed statement of the

Povey, C. F. Adams, James N. Davis, J. G. Mack, George E. Watkins, R. R. Gitt- ner, D. Solis Coben, P. S. Malcolm, W. E. Thomas, Dr. E. H. Thornton, William Kapus, A. N. Gambell, Milton W. Weld- ler, C. A. Dolph, S. H. Grube, John K. Kollock, Willis S. Duniway, A. L. Max- well, Dr. D. H. Rand, Maurice McKim, A. L. Vezzie, C. W. Miller, N. R. Cox, A. H. Withington, C. F. Beebe (by A. E.	Sales of stamps for January, 1900; Sales of
Gebhardt, proxy), Rufus Mallory, William Conner, J. W. Paddock, Alex Bernstein, A. A. Lindsley, Multisomah, Portland—E. S. Furguson,	Zarina cigarettes—not made by Japa or Chinamen, life for 16.

SUIT OF L. W. WATTS AGAINST SHERIFF FRAZIER ANSWERED.

Seeks to Recover \$140, Because a Debtor Was Discharged From Custody-Court Notes.

The suit of L. W. Watts against Sheriff Frazier to recover \$140, because the sheriff discharged Theodore Uhiman, a butcher, whom Watts had arrested under a civil process for nonpayment of a (ort debt, was argued before Judge Frazer yesterday, It was taken under advisement. Uhlman, was committed to the county jail by Judge leorge, in December, at the instigation of Watts. The latter obtained a judgment against Uhlman in 1895, on account of the alleged unlawful conversion of sheep. the alleged unlawful conversion of sheep, and caused him to be incarcerated in an effort to compel him to satisfy the judgment. For the reason that the sheriff allowed Unliman to go, the attorneys for Watts contend that the officer is liable for the sum which Unliman owea.

The law provides that in a case of this kind the judgment creditor must pay the sheriff for the prisoner's board, weekly, in advance. If it is not paid, the sheriff, after waiting three days and making a demand upon the judgment creditor, may the demurrer of the content of the case of the executor. The sheriff is repaired by the sheriff, after waiting three days and making a demand upon the judgment creditor, may

nia, Mississippi, and he recommends that the attorney be allowed \$100 fees. The fees of the administrator are \$35. This leaves a balance of \$1405 for distribution among the heirs, M in number, compri-ing nephews and nieces of the deceased. The sale by Robert Livingstone, admit istrator of the estate of Kenneth Macles.

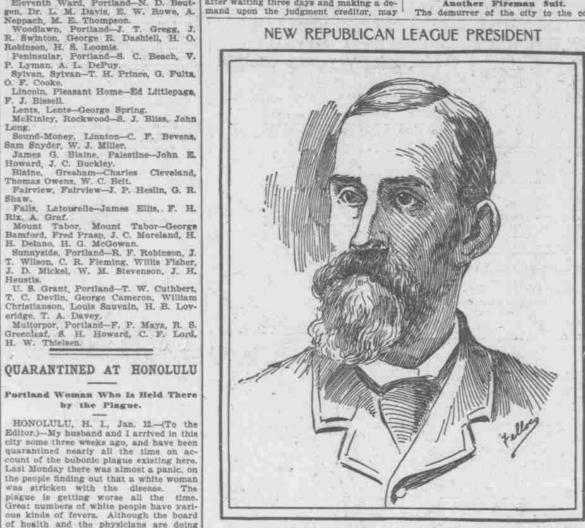
deceased, of lots 1 and 2, block 1, Johnson's addition, to W. R. Mackensie, for 1950, and lots 5 and 7, block 15, Couch's addition, to Anthony Neppach, and Hannah Nicolai, for 2850, were confirmed.

Milton Sunderland filed a claim against the estate of Benjamin Sunderland, deceased, for \$25 on account of a judgment obtained by Bruce & Avres. The claim obtained by Bruce & Ayres. The claim of Bruce & Ayres was 105, and the costs and attorney's fees aggregate 119. An accompanying petition asking for the payment of the claim recites that the estate held a claim against the First Christian church for \$1554, which was extinguished by the payment of \$1500. Bruce & Ayers demanded \$100 for services rendered in the matter, and the demand was considered unjust, and was the subject of two trials in the state circuit court, and Bruce &

Robert B. Perry, executor of the will of J. L. Perry, deceased, filed his annual account, showing but \$48 on hand. He states that there is not enough money to pay any of the bequests or the free of the executor. The receipts were \$1502, of which \$1375 is represented by notes

Another Fireman Suit. The demurrer of the city to the com

NEW REPUBLICAN LEAGUE PRESIDENT



J. M. Church, mayor of La Grande, who will be elected president of the Republican League of Oregon today, was born in Geddesburg, N. Y., in 1884. At the age of 17, just after leav ing college, he was associated with one of the transportation companies at Catakill, N. Y., going from there to California in 1852. Here he was largely interested in mining and stock-raising until 1879, when he sold out and moved to Island City, two miles from La Grande. Here he entered the general merchandise business under the firm name of Bear & Church, In 1887 he became connected with the Island City Mercantile & Milling Company, and established branch stores at Enterprise and Wallows. During the latter portion of this time he was vice-president of the Island City bank. In 1892 Mr. Church was made cashier of the La Grande National bank, which position he now holds. He is also president of the Island City National bank, vice-president of the Wallows National bank, a member of the republican state central committee and of the congressional committee for Union county. He has always taken an active part in public affairs, having been a stanch republican from the time he ast his first vote. Ever since the financial question became an issue he has stood solld for the gold standard.

The sheriff received the prisoner, on Dember 3, and Watts paid him \$7, enough for one week, and a fraction of a week. Then, as the plaintiff asserts, the sheriff ust keep him three days longer befor discharging him Uhlman was discharged n the 2let, 12 days after his incarceration. Judge Whalley, counsel for the sheriff, argued that this was sufficient, even giving redit for the E. He argued further that the payment must be made "weekly, in advance," and that, therefore, when the first week expired, the speriff was entitled to demand \$3 more to make up the \$5 for the second week, that the \$2 was not a weekly payment, although the law proides that the compensation shall be \$5 per week, or at the same rate for a fraction of a week.

Mr. Paimer, attorney for the plaintiff, argued that the three days does not begin to run until the \$7 was fully exhausted, which he contended was 10 days, making 3 days in all, and that the sheriff was one lay too soon. He further argued that under the statute the charge was only in per week, and the sheriff therefore had

othing coming to him when he turned bliman loose, and was liable for his act. Judge Whalley alluded to the proceeding a very small business, and said it was ike lying around a hole in the sand waiting for a shell fish to come out. The argument was upon a demurrer to the com-

CASWELL WANTS PAY. Will Sue Somebody for Salary as Poundmaster.

Last week Judge Sears held that since his appointment by Mayor Storey, June 21, 1899, W. Patterson has been the legal poundmaster, but that his appointment by Storey, when Storey was president of the council, was not legal. A. Caswell, the ousted poundmaster, wants his pay for the time between those dates, as he says, ac-cording to the decision, he, and not Patterson, was then the poundmaster. The amount is about \$125. George W. Joseph attorney for Caswell, appeared before Judge Sears yesterday to secure further and specific judicial finding to this effect. and specific judicial inding to this effect, so that Caswell can sue the city, or Patterson, or Mayor Storey, or somebody, and get the money. F. P. Mays, counsel for Mayor Storey, contested the proposition, and said he wanted to be heard before any such finding was made on the question that Caswell's mandamus proceeding will not lie in the first instance, and that the court had no jurisdiction. Judge Sears will consider the matter.

Probate Court.

J. B. Bridges, administrator of the entate of Laura Marie Barnes, deceased, filed a petition, stating that W. St. M. Barnes, the former administrator, has concealed a large amount of personal property of the estate, valued at \$1000, and asking that Barnes be cited to appear and show cause why he does not surrender the same. Judge Cake sot the case for hearing February 19. Bridges allowes that some of the articles he is alleges that some of the articles he is urable to describe, but he says there is a diamond ring, worth \$165, numerous other articles of jewelry, and two silk dresses, which Barnes has not accounted for. Thomas Whalen, administrator of the estate of Nicholas Barron, deceased, filed

iff contends that under the statute he was childed to \$5 per week in advance for the Keeping of Uhiman, and counsel for Watts argue that he is entitled to only \$3. That, however, is not the principal issue.

City of Porliand, was argued and submitted before Judge Sears yesterday. This is another fireman's suit, Bloch acting as assignee for about \$8 claimants. The amounts due in each instance average about \$200. The supreme court finally desired. cided the Brauer case against the city, but how the present sult will result remains to be seen. If the issues are the same as in the former case, the city may again be called upon to pay. The city, however, won the DeBoest case. The plaintiff was represented by James Gleason, as attorney, and City Attorney Long and his assistant, Mr. Duniway, both made vigorous arguments for the defense. The Bloch action has been on file for some time, and the other sults having been concluded, he doubtless thinks the time has arrived to push it to a finish.

Court Notes. Judge Frazer yesterday denled a mo-tion for a new trial in the suit of A. Featherstone vs. the Mutual Warehouse mpany. The verdict of the jury was Judge Geerge will announce decision

today in the following cases: State of Oregon vs. F. Bierstiecher and A. Shutz; motion for a new trial. State of Oregon va. Andrew Carlson, motion to quash indictment because of alleged irregularity

against the city of Portland, appealing against the proposed opening of Main street, from the west line of A. N. King's addition to King street, has been transferred to department No. 4 for trial, and

will be set today.

In the sliding-land suit of the King Real Estate Association vs. the City of Real Estate Association vs. the City of Portland, Judge Frazer yesterday allowed the plaintiff 30 days' additional time to file a motion for a new trial, and bill of exceptions. The city won this suit, and since the King association and L. F. Grover et al., plaintiffs in the other ac-tion, have been negotiating the sale of their lands to the city. The deal has not their lands to the city. The deal has not been completed, and the time taken by the plaintiff to move for a new trial, etc., is so that none of its rights will be jeopardized in case the city does not purchase

THREE DEAD HEROES ARRIVE Private Ruhl Will Be Reinterred at Greenwood.

The remains of Charles H. Ruhl, of Portland; Frank W. Hibbs, of McMinn-vile, and Spierings, of Forest Grove, ar rived in the city yesterday morning, mak ing a total of seven that have been sent home from the Presidio. The funeral of Charles H. Ruhl, who was a private in company H. Second Oregon, will be held this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the First Christian church, corner of Clay and Park streets. It will be under the direction of the dead soldier's parents but the vol. the dead soldier's parents, but the volunteers will generally attend the funeral. The funeral services will be conducted by Rev. Mr. Ghormley, of the Christian church, assisted by Chaplain Gilbert, of the Second regiment. A call has been leaved for the former members of company H to meet at Holman's undertaking parlors, at 1:15 o'clock, and attend the fur

The Mystery of Dust at Sea. It is a pushing fact that the decks of sailing vessels show dust at night, even if they are washed in the morning, and no work is done during the day. This is like indigestion, which creeps on one unawares. a report, showing \$155 receipts, and \$18 disjurrements. He states that the attorney has been at a sarge expense in his efforts to find the heirs residing, respectively, in Ireland, Idaho, Texas, California and Italian fever and agus.

BLACK DEATH DESCRIBED

SOMETHING OF THE HISTORY OF THE INDIAN BUBONIC PLAGUE.

Interesting and Comprehensive Paper on Oriental Lavanitne by Dr. W. F. Bubbard, a Portland Practitioner.

The following paper on Oriental lavan-itue, or the great Indian bubonic plague, sometimes called black death, was prepared by Dr. W. F. Hubbard, of Portland: There has probably never been a dis-ase in the world that has caused more lestruction to life and general consternation among the inhabitants of Eastern countries than the bubonic plague. Ever since the time of the great Galen this disease has been known and described by different authorities, and every de-scription given seems to bear very much the same characteristics. The outbreak of this disease in China in about the year 1345 was one of the most disastrous to human life that has ever occurred. The following year the disease spread over into India and reached Egypt. Caravans were the principal instruments of its communication from one country to another. Ships carried the contagion from the cara-vans, when they reached the seacoast. to Constantinople and other Mediterran-ean ports. The plague was also brought to Constantinople from the north and the region of the Black sea; it got to Italy, France and Spain. After spreading from France to Germany, the black death finally reached England about August, 1963, going from there into Sweden the next year, reaching Russia about three years later.
The moriality from the plague during

that epidemic was almost inconceivable. More than 13,000,000 people died in China alone. The whole of Asia lost 23,800,000. Many cities and towns were almost entirely depopulated by it. Tartary, Mesopotamia, Syria and other Asiatic countries are described as having been covered with dead bodies. Many towns lost as many as 500 people in a day, and nearly all the animals of these places died of the same plague. This is one of the most alarming features of the disease—the fact that it is readily transmissible through animals. A pet cat, dog, rabbit or any-thing of that sort may be the means of infecting many people while they are entirely unconscious that it even exists in their vicinity.

In their vicinity.

There are two chief forms of the dis-ease—mild plague or pestis minor, in which the special symptoms are accompanied by little fever or general disturbance; ordinary epidemic or severe plague, peatls major, in which the general disturbance is very severe. Cases which are rapidly fatal from the general disturb-ances, without marked local symptoms, have been distinguished as fulminant plague. In the minor form of the disease, spontaneous swelling of the glands occurs, chiefly in the groins and arm-pits, and sometimes in the neck and other parts, which entirely undergo resolution or suppuration. There is a certain amount of fever; the temperature is rarely high, but has been known to reach 104 Fahrenhelt. The duration of the disease is 19 to 20 days usually, but may be eight weeks, for most of which time the general health is little impaired, and the patient is able to go about as usual. It rarely, if ever, causes death. The disease is not obvi-ously contagious; whether it is propa-gated by infection or not is unknown. It is possibly rather of a microscopic character. As regards pestis major, or severe plague, the symptoms appear to have been nearly the same in all great epidemics for several centuries, if not for 2000 years, but will be best given from modern observation, such as those of Sur-geon-Major Colvill, Dr. Cabiadis and other observers in India. The early symptoms observers in India. The early symptoms are sometimes like those of ague—shivers, often long continued, and pains in the limbs and combined with nervous symptoms. The patient becomes distracted, tossed about in constant fear of something he cannot describe; has a difficulty in und. standing the questions put to him, and is slow in answering. He is often described as staggering like a drunken man. There is severe headache, intense thirst and severe pain in the epigastrium. The eyes are red and turbid; the tongue swollen, dry and fissured, sometimes black and sometimes remarkably white. This condition may pass into come even before fever sets in. In other cases bitlous vomiting is the earliest symptom. The fever which sets in may last 24 to be 100 to 107 Fahrenheit, or even higher; but in the most rapidly fatal cases there may be little or no fever. Generally there is obstinate constipation, but some-times diarrhea. Besides these symptoms

there are certain special ones, especially characteristic of the plague.

Glandular Swellings Occur. Buboes, or glandular swellings, are Buboes, or giandular swellings, are observed in all except very rapidly fatal cases. They occur in 45 or 50 per cent of cases in the groin, in 35 per cent in the axilia, also less frequently in the neck or other parts. These swellings may occur before the fover, simultaneously with it, or some hours after it has set in. A sudden pain, like that of a stab, is felt in some region of the body, which has given the superstition. which has given rise to the superstition that the unfortunate victim was wounded by the arrow of an invisible demon—a belief recorded in Constantinople in the sixth century, and said still to survive in Mohammedan countries. The buboes may suppurate, and free discharge of mat-ter from them has in all times been held o be a favorable sign and conductve to

A very notable and fatal form of the disease is that in which hemorrhage of the lungs, stomach, bowels, nose, etc., occur. These are of the worst omen, and are seen in some cases where there are no buboes, and which are rapidly fatal. his was observed in the great outbreak This was observed in the great outcreak of the scourge on the Volga in 1878-9, and in the plague of India soon after. It has been a noticeable symptom in the black death of the past, and so observed even in the sixth century. The bleeding was mostly from the lungs, and is associated with other symptoms of lung infection. This form of the disease, appears, however, and attitute blattered in reaching the statement of the symptoms of the symptoms. rais form of the disease, appears, nover ever, to have no distinct historical or geographical limit. In all plague epidemics cases occur in which death takes place very rapidly, even within 2s hours, without the development of the special symposium of the special symposi toms of the disease Duration of the Plague.

Duration of the Plague.

The duration of an attack of plague may be from some hours to a month. Three-fifths of the cases observed by Mr. Colvill were fatal on the third day, and the majority of the cases in India had the same termination. Five-sixths of fatal cases end by the fifth day. Most of those cases which survive the fifth day get well; after the seventh day patients in Bagdad were considered by their friends safe, and in Mr. Colvill's cases only 4 per cent of fatal cases died after

rriends sare, and in air cases only 4 per cent of fatal cases died after the tenth day. In nonfatal cases with suppurating buboes, the disease may be procreated to two or three weeks or a month. Plague is the most fatal of all known diseases, which affect large num-bers of people. The mortality, according to official registers to most of the plagues of the past, has been 57.7 per cent of those attacked. But in some epidemics the pro-portion of fatal cases is much higher. In the village of Vettanka it was about 20 per cent, and in other villages on the when every person who took the disease died. Examinations after death have not done much to elucidate the nature of the plague, except negatively. The appear-ances are those of death from an acute nfective disease, and resemble those of yphus, except for the special affection of the lymphatic glands. The brain and he lungs are found to contain excemive blood; the right side of the heart dis-tended, the blood dark-colored and un-dergoing rapid decomposition. The spicen is found enlarged, and in a less degree the liver. The stomach and intestinal

canal often show signs of inflammation and hemorrhage, sometimes ulceration. The characteristic swelling of the lym-phatic glands, both external and inter-nal, is accompanied by inflammation of the cellular these around them. Petechtal patches are sometimes found on the inter-

Encleantiness & Cause

Of all the co-operating causes of this scourge uncleanliness is the most powerful, meaning by this the accumulation of decaying material, either animal or vogetable, about humon hodles or dwell inga. The harboring of filth seems to be the most important point. In countries where this pingue starts or breaks out we nearly always find the conditions, to ngs. The harboring of flith see we many always his the conditions, to say the least, not at all sanitary. Some writers have described the condition in which villages were found where the plagus has seemed to have its start, as being "filthy beyond conception." Any unsanitary condition, either about the per-son or dwelling, will favor, to some extent, the versus of the disease if not except the the spread of the disease, if not originate it. I have noticed that in large cities of this country, when any disease becomes opidemic, it nearly always finds the greatest number of victims among the tenement population. It was so is Chicago in the great smallpox epidemic in 1883-94, in which took an active part.

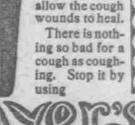
they do not strictly account for its origin. Poverty, overcrowding, filth and marshy soil, with a temperature suited to plague, occur in many parts of the world this disease has never been heard of or has ceased to exist. The geographical distribution of disease cannot, any more than the distribution of plants and animals, be explained by climatic causes alone. With regard to plague, it is quite clear that there are some parts of the world where it is at home, or, as the phrase is, "endemic." In other parts it is probable (or, as some think, certain) that its existence and even its periodical oc currence depend on importation from some endemic center. As it is not always easy to distinguish between these cases, they must be considered separately. In the case of an endemic disease we suppose that the poison is either kept in existence by continued transmission from one case 10 continued transmission from one case another, or that it can subsist outside the body in soil, water, or otherwise. The first mode of existence is that of purely conmode of existence is that of purely con-taglous disease, such as smallpex or scar-let fever, and it is plain that the mode of continued existence obtains in the place of plague also. It is not, however, clear that the second may not also be one of the modes of existence of plague, which would then be a so-called "mlusmatic" disease, then be a so-called "massmatic disease, like ague, as well as a contagious one. In India, for instance, the disease appears as if it depended on a poison in the soil, since it returns years after to the same spot, appearing in many villages almultaneously, and some morbid influence causes the death of animals (rats) which live underground. Similar facts have be live underground. Similar facts have been observed in China, and, if further inquiry should confirm the hypothesis, it would show that plague is like anthrax, or the "atespe murrain" of cattle, both missmalle and contagious. If so, there is no difficulty in supposing the disease to be carried by contagion to a distant part, and there to be established in the soil for a longer or shorter period, as the conditions are more or less favorable. The adoption of this hypothesis would remove any of of this hypothesis would remove any the difficulties attending the explanation of plague epidemics, and to some extent reconcile the controversies of the three centuries between the "contagionist" and the "noncontagionist" schools. It has been maintained by the former that Eu-ropean epidemics have always been caused by the importation of the disease from its home in the East; by the latter that it arose on European soil in the same way as in Egypt and Syris. Quarantine Best Preventative.

The best known of such measures is the the year 1690. The efficiency of the system of quarantine first introduced about the year 1690. The efficiency of the system of quarantine has been discussed very freely, both for and against, since that

time by many able medical writers and others, but experience in later years has proved beyond a doubt that it is the proper thing to be practiced in all contagious and most infectious diseases. This plague, which is not only threaten-ing to devastate but depopulate India, which has been getting in its work, espe cially in the city of Bombay, and has already gotten into our own land, China,

and other countries, seems to me needs serious attention, and if there is anything that can be done to prevent its appead, it cortainly ought to be carried out. Therefore, it stands every person in hand to study the principles of hygiene, disin-fection, quarantipe, and how to keep the body healthy generally, in order, as far as possible, to escupe this trouble, if if ald reach our native shores





lungs rest and



consumption is cured. And, later on, when the disease is firmly fixed, you can bring rest and comfort in every case. A 25 cent bottle will cure new coughs and colds; the 50 cent size is better for settled coughs of bronchitis and weak lungs; the one dollar size is more economical for chronic cases and consumption. It's the size you should keep on hand. watch for sudden stances of croups or scate lung troubles. Every country home in the hand should keep Cherry Pectural constantly on hand to provide scalust an emergency." Journal G. William M.D., Dec. 14, 1808. Holland, Mich.

may get some ideas that will be of be in after it is established. I dedicate th es to the pul

Bobbers at Nys Creek, Yaquina Bay Post,
John Hass, of Yaquina, was arrest
to the let inst, charged with burgin
pleaded guilty and was accompanied
this city by Sheriff Ross and Deputy I trict Attorney Swope, where Hess plabed in the hands of City Mary Toung, who speked him in the has Shariff Ross pushed right on to Ni alley after ira Holderman, whom B ctas, and those having lest property, fo a railroad train to a tack-hammer, mi call and examine this curiosity shop Hass & Co., if happily they might ray

DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPOR PORTLAND, Pag. 5. - 8 P. M. - Muxim Although the conditions described are those in which plague originate, and may be considered, in a general way, essential mperature, 50; minimume temperature reading at 11 A. M., 61 feet; ch tree reading at 21 A. M., 61 Peet change the last 24 hours, 0.3 Jost total precipitat 8 P. M. to 8 P. M., trace, real precipitat from Sept. 1, 1800, 28.00 inches; normal p cipitation from Sept. 1, 1809, 27.00 inches; o clency, 1.57 inches; total examine Peb. 4, 6, possible sunshine Pec. 4, 9.51. to its continued existence, it is plain that

Hale has fallen during the past 12 her

WEATHER FORECASTS. Forecasts made at Portland for the 38 his rading at midnight Tree-kay, Feb. 6; Western Gregori-Cocasional rain; belak-tigh winds, from south to west. Eastern Oregon-Probably light a

asional rain; brisk southerly winds Southern Idaho-Fair; west to sou Furtland and vicinity-Commismal

o high southerly winds.

G. N. HALIBBURY, Section Div

AMUSEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS

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MATINEE PRICES-Balcony, last six rofoc; balcony, second three cross, To: balon
first three rows, \$1; lower door, \$1.00; backony, first six rows, fic; barer floor,
boxes and logss \$2.

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CORDRAY'S THEATER-STANDING ROOM ONLY LAST MIGHT

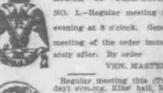
TONIGHT AND EVERT NIGHT THE WES MATINES SATURDAY.
RICHARDS & PRINCLE'S RICHARDS & PRINCLE'S PAMOUS GEORGIA MINETELS.

minimum the Whitewinds of the Deep Reconcer's Teoppe of Again. 50 Feb. An entire train of special core. 2- Minimum train of special core. 2- Minimum train of the Bands-2 Solid ra of 12 Musiclams. SEE-The List rel Mokes: the Funny Consedians area. Wait for it! See it! Haden it! minimum to the set of the set

AUCTION SALES TODAY.

Attractive sale of due furniture, at 10 A. at 411 Washington st. S. L. N. Gilman.

MEETING NOTICES. A. & A. S. BITTL OHES



Beguing meeting this (Tu-day) eventus, Elber hail, Maquan bailding, at \$ a circ brief with the work in Memalouse Mowiel, Kill Pollaten and Hyu He He green. The Elamana of Claamar will war was Koon He Ahmoury. Thakum Chahos. Visiting brethran cordin invited. JAS. P. MOFFELT?, President F. M. DeWITT, Rec. Secretary.

CENTRAL DENOCRATIC CLUB will hole our meeting on Thesday availing at Assemball of Chamber of Commerce, to which filters are invited to hear an address on new registration law, by its author, Mr. higham. Prominant democrats will afform address the meeting on political besses. To olithook will be open to voters destring to little with the club.

COLUMINA LODGE, NO. 114, F. & A. M.—Regular communication this (Tuestay) evening, 7:30 stellar Masonic Tempie, Work in E. A. gree, all Masons haviled.
Richard Dinger, Ser

DISCO. PORKETEL At San Lists Obiano, Cal., Feb. Rinhard J. Frevetel, aged 30 years, 5 mostl Funeral notice later.

BUHL. The funeral of Charles H. Rubi, pany H. Second Oresees volunteers, to form the Pine Christian thurth. Park Columbia size, at 3 o'clock P. M. Tus Feb. 6. EDWARD HOLMAN, Undertaker,

FUNERAL NOTICE.

and Yambill sts. Renn Stinson, Is maistant. Both phones No. 507. J. P. PINLEY & SON, Undertake

Lady Assistant, 275 Third at. Tel. F. S. DUNNING, Undertaker, 414 Es Alder, Lady Assistant, Both phen

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