POOR MEN OF NOME

Don't Want the Lacey Bill to Pass Congress.

IT FAVORS THE CORPORATIONS

The Miners Want to Use the Country, Not to Tie It Up With Nonresident Owners.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.-Up to the present time there has been almost perfect accord between the various representatives of Alaskan interests who have come to Washington in the hope of bettering conditions at home. Edwin Englested, a miner from the vicinity of St. Michael, now looms up, and threatens to cause a breach, as he situcks or takes exception to the manner in which Governor Brady and his supporters have been proceeding. In presenting the situation as it appeals

to him, Mr. Einglestad says:
"There is a very great difference between the conditions existing in South-arn Alaska and in the northwestern sec-tion of that country. The former is the science of large settlements, permanent residences, schools, churches, and other institutions of civilized countries. In the north there is nothing but desolation, with here and there a small village or mining camp. The inhabitants of this region are almost wholly in search of wealth, with which they hope to return to their native country. As fast as they strike it rich they leave, and those who are not fortu-nato seek a new locality. Thus Alaska is divided into two distinct sections. Governor Brady resides in the southern sec-Yukon country, when he made a summer trip. He now comes to Washington and seeks legislation for the benefit of the whole of Alaska. In regard to the north-ern section, he can but speak from the experience of his brief summer trip. In fact, all official trips have been made in the summer, the winter months being too hard and long. I know, because I have lived and worked there for II years.

Disapproves Lacey Bill. When I arrived in this city, I discov ered that all reports on the conditions of Alaska as far as future legislation is con-cerned were extremely one-sided. The strange conditions surrounding the establishment of placer mining laws and power of attorney in Alaska, thereby allowing the staking of placer claims, are not mentioned in the proposed legislation. I am now speaking of the Lacey bill, now before the house, extending in Alaska the placer mining laws to and reserved from asle by a previous act of congress in 1898.

"I see by the papers that Mr. Lacey im-plies that he is representing the wishes of the miners in the Klondike when he proposes the passage of this bill. The miners of Northwestern Alaska would like to know who has asked Mr. Lacey to frame a bill regarding Cape Nome. I giate positively, being a miner from Cape Nome, that as far as any legislation for that district that district is concerned, the provision of Commissioner Hermann giving no privi-leges to corporations is and will be en-tirely satisfactory to the miners of that tirely satisfactory to the miners of that region. If the beach in question is United States property, it ought not to be it-censed to any corporation or corporations. Mr. Lacey, in his bill, wants to give privi-leges to corporations. It is ascertained that the bill is formulated to protect the interest of the miners. It takes only a glance of a practical miner to see that the bill pulse fast this fact. That one aren't the bill nails fast this fact; That one ager or a corporation can employ 100 men contract, and the entire beach will b

Placer Mining Objectionable. "The bill legalizes the staking of claims by power of attorney, whereby the agent of a corporation can secure the claim to as much land as he wishes for the corporation which be represents. What the miners want is the privilege to dig where they please on the Cape Nome beach, as was done last summer. Then the miners who had suffered through the winter, traveled to Cape Nome and dug for gold where they pleased. There was little or no trouble between prospectors, the protection being the military police. The miner dug for gold in the beach as one digs for clams, and many a destitute prospector was able to return to the Yokon with money to support his family during the hard winter following. This is what they want to do next summer. If the places mining laws are brought here, it would prevent all the poor men who have been staking on the beach from getting in a claim, and the beach would be taken by from 300 to 400 agents. In two months 100 destitute miners would be clampring around, and the military police would have much trouble to prevent riot and blood shed. If a law could be made prohibitin the staking or obtaining of placer claim by agents or power of attorney, it would arttle the difficulty.

"It is not just to the miners that a few rich men should be allowed to take from them their heritage. These poor miners cannot send a delegation to Washington to look out for their interests, but the richer men come down and pretend to want legislation to help the poor man, whereas they are working for themselve and for corporations. It is the poorer class that should have protection by prohibiting placer claims.

Reliable Facts Necessary.

"As far as the establishment of a terri-torial government is concerned, it is only the southern portion of Alaska that wants for legislation, and it is not fit for it. Al it needs is a few circuit or district it and good military protection. Th what the miners want, and congress shoul know it. The senators and representatives who wish to legislate for Alaska should first become acquainted with the conditions of the country. The only way to get the proper idea of the governal needs of that vast territory our government to appoint a special commission from the war, interior, state and postoffice departments, to go, not for a summer excursion into the Yukon basin, but to go for two or three years, and to make exhaustive reports on the conditions existing there. The geological survey had a commission there, but it only reported on the geological conditions, and not

on the conditions of the people,
"A commission appointed from the named departments would be able to make a general report to congress and a separate report for each department on the needs of Alaska in that department. The reports would form the basis for future legislation. The conditions of the Eski-mos, Laplanders and the reindeer need prompt investigation, and the commission would be able to report on these things, as well as on much else of importance.

Taking into consideration that in the course of the next five years Alaska will yield to the United States over \$205,000,000 in gold, a good system of legislation ought certainly to be established, and this will only he done satisfactorily to all parties after a thorough investigation has been nade by a commission of earnest, responsible men, who are not afraid to rough it and to endure hardships for the sake of the valuable knowledge they may gain."

Not in Paris only, but all over France, in every garrison town, provincial city or tiny village, the cafe is the chief attraction, the center of thought, the focus toward which all the rays of masculine existence con-

For the student in Paris, newly arrived from the provinces, living in furnished ern sent rooms, to whose modest purse the theaters treaty, and other places of amusement are practically closed, the cafe is a supreme resource. His mind is moided, his ideas and —10c for 10.

opinions formed, more by what he hears and sees there than by any other influence. His restaurant is of no importance. He may eat anywhere. But the choice of his care will often give the bent to a young man's career. It indicates to his acquaintances his exact shade of politics and his opinions on literature, music or art. In Paris, to know a man at all is to know where you can find him at the hour of the aperitif—what Bandelaire called

L'houre mainte de Cabsinthe. When young men form a society among themselves, an establishment of this kind s chosen as their meeting place, and thousands exist only by such patronage, as, for example, the Cafe de la Regence, Place du Theatre Français, which is frequented entirely by men who play cheas.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR CROP. Statement Prepared by Hawalian Sugar-Planters' Association.

Vice and Deputy Consul-General Boyd sends from Honolulu, under date of November 23, 1898, a statement prepared by the Hawalian Sugar Planters' Association, showing the number of tons of sugar produced on the Hawalian Islands from Oc tober 1, 18% to September 30, 18%. The statement shows that 232,807 tons were produced on all the islands, and also shows the number of tons produced on each plantation as well as on each Island of the group. The figures, together with the estimate for thes ugar crop of 1895-1900 (transmitted by Consul-General Haywood

	Annual second se	
	under date of December 2) follows:	
	Hawaitan Sugar Crop, 1898-6	9.
	Hawaii	Ton
	Way kea Mill Company	42
	Hila Sugar Co	6,8
	On thea Sugar Co	8.40
	Pelekeo Sugar Co	7,3
	Hoomu Sugar Co	4.5
	Hatelau Plantation Co	
	Lastahoehoe Sugar Co	5,83
	Ookala Sugar Co	
	Kukaian Plantation Co	1.7
	Kukafau Miii Co	6,06
	Harpakua Mill Co	6,00
	Panuhau Plantation Co	7,51
	Honokaa Sugar Co	9,11
	Pache Sugar Mill	4,68
9	Ntukt Mill and Plantation	2,21
9	Halawa Plantation	1,0
	Kohala Sugar Co	4,11
	Union Mill Co	2,00
7	Hawi Mill (R. R. Hind)	1,21
4	Bescroft Plantation	- 64
1	Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Co	7,77
1	Hawaiian Agricultural Co	11,81
1	L. Chong (at Pahala)	81
3	Marel	100.00
j	Maui-	121,20
1	Klpahulu Sugar Co	1,93
d	Hamoa Plantation	2.01
1	and the second s	27.7

Hana Plantation Co. Halku Sugar Co. Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co. Paia Plantation Walluku Sugar Co. Olowalu Co. Ploneer Mill Co., Ltd.	3,177 4,86 36,62 6,26 7,41
Total Gahu— Waimanalo Sugar Co Heela Agricultural Co. Ltd Lale Plantation Kahuku Plantation Co. Walanne Co. Ewa Plantatios Co. Oahu Sugar Co	2,35 2,19 49 7,60 3,50 22,33
Total	5,42

201	Koloa Sugar Co
d	McBryde Sugar Co
5-	Hawallan Sugar Co
8.	Gay & Robinson
3	Waimea Sugar Mill Co
1-	
a	Kekaha Sugar Co
250	Estate V. Knudsen
ié i	The second secon
n	Total
tt.	Grand total
ıt	Estimate for 1899-1900,
y.	Oahu-
ie i	Ewa Plantation
= 1	Walanae Plantation Co

Walmanalo Sugar Co	
Total Honolulu Sugar Co. (new)	.,
Olowalu Sugar Co	
Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co Pala Plantation	y,
Hana Plantation Co	į
Kipahulu Sugar Co	

y	Total Molokaj—	59,350
2		
	American Sugar Co. (new) Kamalo Sugar Co. (new)	*****
n	Lanai-	
a	Maunalei Sugar Co. (new)	2500
70	Hawali-	****
70		8,000
g	Pashau Plantation Co	9,000
	Kukaisu Plantation Co	2,500
0		
	Kukalau Mili Co	2,450
g	Ookala Sugar Co	3,500
28	Laupahoehoe Sugar Co	4,400
đ	Hakalau Plantation Co	11,000
-	Honomu Sugar Co	5,000
	Pepeekeo Sugar Co	7,000
W.	Onomea Sugar Co	5,453
m	Hilo Sugar Co	7,000
	Waiakea Mill Co	8,000
	Hawailan Agricultural Co	
n	Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Co	8,000
16	Trust arm ought 2 militation commit	2.000

σ.,	Beecroft Plantation	260
	Union Mill Co	1,80
'n.	Kohala Sugar Co	3,60
	Halawa Plantation	3,40
n	Niulii Mill	1.80
Б	Pacific Sugar Mill	4,60
	Honokaa Sugar Co	9,50
	Kona Sugar Co	50
	Hilo Pertuguese Sugar Mill Co	50
4	Olaa Sugar Co. (new)	****
y	The second secon	01.00
	Total	19.95
16	1 2 5 U 1 2	
h h	Kliauea Sugar Co	5.50
12	Makee Sugar Co	20,00
	Libue and Hanamaulu Mills	16:00
5	Koloa Sugar Company	4.50
â	All and the second of the seco	36.00
	HAWMINAN SURAF CO	
	Gay & Robinson	3.60
	Gay & Robinson	3.60
a.	Gay & Robinson. Waimea Sugar Mill Kekaha Sugar Company.	1,60

Reciprocity With France. Baltimore Sun.

If the reciprocity treaty with France is not ratified, it is probable other European nations will be discouraged and will make no further efforts to enter into closer trade relations with the United States. France proposes to make substantial reductions in duties on a number of American products, among them cottonseed oil and petroleum. If the treaty is not ratified maximum rates on these articles will be imposed and Rus sia would probably get a monopoly of the petroleum trade with France, while cottonseed oil, it is said, would be prac-tically excluded. Not only is the United States now given an opportunity under the terms of the treaty to extend its trade with France, but American consumers of French products, by means of the reci-procal arrangement, will be able to purchase at less expense a considerable at ber of goods imported from France. There is formidable opposition on the part of protected interests in this country to the proposition to admit French products at a reduced duty, although they would, of France duty free. In a case affecting the interests of consumers, the beneficiaries of a high tariff are as unwilling as ever to make any concessions. They seem determined to keep the "home market" en-tirely to themselves, and as long as the consumer does not realize the extortion which is practiced upon him, they will be able to exclude foreign competition. South has a cottonseed oil industry which might be developed into considerable pro-portions through closer trade relations with France and other countries. South-ern senators should support the reciprocity

KHANATE OF

THI. MOHAMMEDAN STRONGHOLD OF SIBERIA.

Cruelties Practiced on Foreigners Before the Russian Government Gained Control.

BOKHARA, July M .- In the other Cenral Asian cities I have visited the new Russian town built after the conquest or the coming of the railway has grown up next door to the old native town, with nothing but a street between them. It is very different here. From the Russian station of Bokhars, where the trains of Transcasplan line halt for breakfast on the west-bound run, to the ancient city eminence in the Eastern world, and it is of Bokhara, capital of the khanate of the still recited by the Bokhariots with unsame name, is nearly nine miles. There is fading pride that in those days a though a good reason for this, or at least there sand years ago the city was called El

years ago, ending in the painful death of two English officers. Colonel Stoddart came into Bokhara from India in 1833, and came into Bokhara from India in 1838, and Captain Conolly reached here by way of Khokand two years later. Although both were the accredited agents of the British government, they were imprisoned in a horrible underground cell without light, ventilation or sanitation, to be almost eaten alive by the sheep ticks that infested this "black hole." After suffering a living death among these vermin, they were both executed on June 17, 1842. Not long after, the Russan envoy, M. Struve, who was sent to the emir to open up friendly relations with that ruler, was imprisoned and subjected to a series of the most offensive fortures extending over a period of six months. Verily, it was not as easy to visit the cities of Central Asia then as it is today. then as it is today.

Bokhara's Days of Glory.

Bokhara had its days of glory as well as Samarkand. Under the Arab dynasty of the Samanides it was a place of great



A FAMILY GROUP IN BOKHARA.

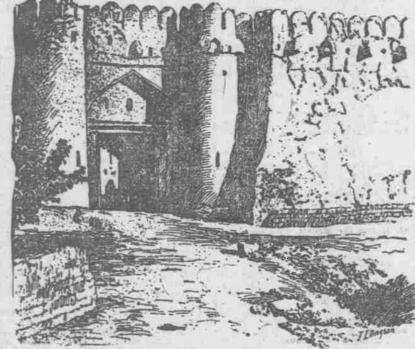
was when the line was built. The Rus- Sherif and El Fahireh, the noble and the sians were showing a justimated about the manner in which they thrust their all-conquering rallway and the European authority and divilization which accompanied it upon the restless Asiatics, and so did not try to enter directly the places where the most opposition might be expected. Bokhara always has been the most inaccessible and inhospitable city the most inaccessible

the Mongols and the Seljuka. Chinghis changed and not try to enter directly the places where the most opposition might be expected. Bokhara aiwaya has been the most inaccessible and inhospitable city of the khanates of Central Asia. resenting the visits of strangers as intrusions like a veritable Lhasa, and endeavoring to live up to its reputation as one of the most family and holy Mohammedan strong-holds.

To this day the Russians go through the forms and keep up the virtual fiction that Bokhara is a distinct and independent government. They interfere but little in the administration of the interior infairs of the houndaries of Bokhara as distinct from those of Russian maps, like those made by geographers elsewhere, delineate the boundaries of Bokhara as distinct from those of Russia and color the possesseions some other hue. The emperor of Russia makes treaties with his great and good friend, the emir of Bokhara, and maintains his representative at the court of the latter monarch under the title of political agent at Bokhara instead of governor. Russian statistics of production and population of the figures for Bokhara, and always omit the figures for Bokhara, and 58,900 the additional information in regard to the khanate. Most interesting of all, when was delineuted by the last tolay houndars

1,900

unation of the provinces of Central Asia until European patience, long exhausted, always omit the figures for Bokhara, and found it necessary to do something defialways omlt the figures for Bokhara, and found it necessary to do something defi-then relate in a succeeding paragraph nite. It was therefore easy for Russia to justify even to the most jenious critics the gradual encroachments on Bokhariot the Rueso-Indian-Afghan-Chinese frontier territory, which were made in the campaigns which I have already described. commission, and a small area which had European statesmen might regret ever so



WALL AND GATEWAY OF THE CITY OF BOKHARA.

As a matter of fact, Bokhara is a vas-to the Russian influence is a record of tal state of Russia in which Russia has all the most oppressive cruelty. It was only Bokhara is not equally profited by the arrangement, for beyond doubt the khanate derives many advantages from it

The slave markets of Bokhara, like those of Khiva, had their share of peaceful European travelers for sale until comparenslaving them. In the effort to discourage the visits of strangers into the for-bidding land, the most painful and shocking tortures were perpetrated upon them. So isolated was the khanate from the ctyilized countries of the world, and so diffi-cult of access, that it was virtually immune from attack and punishment by the powers whose citizens were so abused. The result was that outrage after outrage was

been Bokharlot territory was given to much the extension of Russian boun-Afghanistan, in order to make the Amu-daries in Central Asia, but at least it was Daris river the boundary throughout, Rus-sia went through the form of ceding to to quell the violent races and make their Bokbara certain other territories to the lands safe for those who might wish to eastward as a compensation for what had visit them.

The itemized history of Bokhara prior

sal state of Russia in which Russia has all the most oppressive cruelty. It was only the advantages of direct ownership and in 1860 that the Emir Nasrullah died, who administration and none of the disadvan- left the most unsavory of memories behind tages. I would not suggest, however, that him. The rule of the Emir Nasrullah was one of the most dissolute, cruel and bloodthirsty known. Even when on his deathbed he continued his atrocities, and while at his last gasp had his own wife brought to his bedside and beheaded, in order that he might induige in his lust for blood to the very last. The Emir Muzaffar-Eddin, heir to the latter, became alarmed at Russian progress in the provinces cast of his realm, and in 1806 de clared a holy war against the infidels. Of course they promptly invaded his terri-tory from the points of vantage they had gained, and soon forced a treaty from him which gave to them the lands now included in the present province of Sir Daria, where Samarkand is situated. By the treaty a war indemnity was exacted inflicted, and still the victous emirs of and Russian trade was permitted through-Bokhara and Khiva remained almost unre-buked, and the nations of Europe were sian campaign against the neighbor khau-The most conspicuous and notorious cases of European influence there, the emir of of torture in Bokhara occurred some 50 Bokhara was required to make another LONDON, Feb. 7.—Bar silver, 27 5-164.

treaty with Russia abrogating the first. This one forbade the entrance of any foreigner into Bokhara without a Russian passport, made all dealings between Bokhara and other-countries pass through Russian hands, extended the trade rights of Russia in the khanate and made it a virtual dependency of the northern empire. By the same treaty the slave trad was entirely abolished in the khanate. It was arranged that the envoy of the emir of Bokhara to the Russians should reside at Tashkend, where he would be more closely under the observation of the governor-general, who was almost a vice-roy in Central Asia, and that a representative of Russia should reside at the capital of Bokhara.

Until some time after the railway was completed, or at least 15 years after the establishment of the embassy, the Russian representative in Bokhara, with his suite and his soldiers, occupied quarters in the native city, crowded as the surroundings were and uncomfortable in many ways. Indeed, they hardly came to the railway station at all except for the pleasure of seeing the trains come in, almost their onsome European to whom they would offer hospitality. Their life was so dull and travelers were so infrequent that the officials of the embassy found it a pleasure to entertain what few there were at the legation palace itself. The native caravansaries of Bokhara were so rude that this hospitality was of great service to strangers, who did not bother themselves about the fact that it afforded one way of keeping an eye on their doings while they were in what was virtually forbidden ter-ritory. At that time, when officials of the legation wanted to take a train, instead of going to the railway station, they drove perhaps half the distance by another road, to a place where the line came with-in less than five miles of the city gate, and signaled the train to stop.

From Samarkand to Bokhara is a rife of but one night. I left the city of Tamerlane's greatness at 7 o'clock last night and reached here at 6 this morning, to find a comfortable hotel in the Russian town near the station. The embassy has moved down to the railway, leaving the odors and mud houses of the old city for the broad streets and shady pavements of the new one, which the Russians have built after the pattern of their other settlements is Cenral Asia. Mr. Vladimir Ignatief, the po litical agent of the Russians in Bokhara is, I believe, the son of General Ignatief, who made the successful explorations of the khanates in 1855-59, and thereby aroused the suspicions of the emir, who declared war upon Russia to compel that country o accept the faith of Islam. My letter of introduction to Mr. Ignatisf

may setter of introduction to air, ignates, was from General Duhovskoy, the govern-or-general at Tashkend, who is the immediate superior of all Russian officers in Central Asia. He put the resources of the embassy at my disposal for my visit to the old town, told me how to see all the things and places in which I was in-terested, and ended by lending me the dragoman of the embassy as my escort during my stay. Abdul Hamid Beg is one of the most picturesque figures I have seen. He is Russified only to the extent that he speaks the language fairly well. He is a faithful Moslem and Bokhariot, dressed in the flowing silken gown and big turban of his people. To this he adds the swagger which he thinks belongs to his position as an attache of the Russian embassy. The result is that the big fellow makes a striking impression wherever he goes. Just what Abdul Hamid's authority is I don't know, but by the consideration he invokes for himself and me as we go about I am sure he must be someth extremely distinguished.

TRUMBULL WHITE,

HOTEL ARRIVALS. THE PORTLAND.

Chas Kennedy, Chgo
THE PERKINS.

John D Clark, Jackson, E F Adama, Astoria Mich
J Henningway, Chgo
H Harkins, Seattle
Win Sceles, Viento, Or Decise, Viento, Or Belies, Montier, Spokane, Isono, Syphens, Spokane, Or Breath, Granite, Or Mrs Burhoff, do
E J Davis, Walla W A Montier, Spokane, John Syphens, Spokane, Mrs Burhoff, do
E J Davis, Walla W A Montier, Spokane, Or H Dale, Baker City
Mrs H Dale, do
Walter Green, Vale
Albert Bunning, Cornelius, Or
P D Gilbert, Albany
Miss R Schmidt, Salem,
S Steinberg, San Fran
J H Honner, Hood River
A Corbert, San Fran
T H Bonner, do
A B Corbert, San Fran
T A Campbell, San Fran
T A Campbell
T

THE IMPERIAL

C. W. Knowles, Manager.

B. Samuel, Spokane
U.S. Grant, Dallas
R. E. L. Steiner, Dallas
R. L. Britten, Indp
E. B. Montag, Indp
E. B. Mathus, do
W. L. Saling, Heppiner
B. S. B. Mathus, do
W. L. Saling, Heppiner
B. B. Mathus, do
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W. L. Saling, Heppiner
B. B. Mathus, do
W. T. Saling, Heppiner
B. D. Davidson, Hood R
W. T. B. Davidson, Hood R
W. J. J. Hansker, McMinn
M. H. Hendricks, Tacom Jas Dolson, Wallace, Id
A. J. Pitzer, Hay Creek
J. A. J. Fineson, city
J. B. Talbot, Wheatland
J. B. Barnen, city
M. F. G. Hall, Milton
M. J. Barrer, Clatskanie
G. Olmstead, do
U. J. A. Barrer, Clatskanie
G. Olmstead, do
U. J. A. Barrer, Clatskanie
G. Olmstead, do
M. F. G. Hall, Milton
M. H. C. Beck, Albany
M. F. G. Hall, Milton
M. J. Barrer, Clatskanie
G. Olmstead, do
M. F. L. Calvin, do
J. A. Barrer, Clatskanie
G. Olmstead,

Hotel Donnelly, Tacoma. European plan; headquarters for com-mercial men. Chilbers's restaurant in 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 Commerca The Metal Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7. - Notwithstanding somparatively small local demand, tin scored comparatively small local demand, the scored as signal gain today, in sy-spathy with higher prices in the English market. While firm cables streed to tone up the other departments of our market, they failed to create an increased demand, and at the close business was exceedingly slow. Pic-iron warrants, dull; lake copies, unchanged, \$16.25; im, quiet, \$22.26; gaingter, steady, \$4.725/98-80; lead, steady, \$4.725/98-80;

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. T .- Bar miver, 56%c

MANY HARD-LUCK STORIES

EN ROUTE FLEET FOR PORTLAND HAS MUCH TROUBLE.

orms, Calms and Death Much in Evidence-Another Grain Cargo-Steamship Movements,

The grain fleet en route to Portland for the season 1393-1990 is having considerable hard luck. The Macduff, one of the early ships, broke all existing records in a passage of nearly 200 days from Calcutta. The Lorion was nearly as long coming from Hamburg, and on the coast, the Port Logan put in time enough between San Diego and Portland to have salled half way round the world. The St. Enoch, now in port, made the longest trip on record between Panama and Port. trip on record between Panama and Port-land, and there was heavy reinsurance paid on some of the other vessels. The William Law, due at Portland last December was at last accounts still at Singapore repairing damages caused by ender to wear out a typhoon in the China sens, after leaving Manila for Portland. The French bark Marechal Villiers is at Montevideo replacing some masts lost in a hurricane off the South American coast and from present indications will not reach Portland before next season.

The Annie Thomas, which was due at

Portland early next month, has not yet reached Acapulco. As high as 30 per cent reinsurance was paid on her about six weeks ago, but she was afterwards spoken off the west coast and the price declined.

Now she is out 188 days from Cardiff for Acapulco and reinsurance is again quoted at 29 per cent. The British ship Cleomens which sailed from Acapulco for Portland January 2, put into Saa Francisco last Saturday with Contest Declaration for January 2, put into San Francisco last
Saturday with Captain Davis and four
of the crew down with fever. Aside from
the troubles mentioned, the Panama
ships for Portland nearly all lost several
men by fever and the German ships Neck
and Adolf both lost keir masters by
death in coming over from the Orient.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Elder's Propeller Again in Working Order.

The steamer Elder was not delayed very The steamer Elder was not delayed very long by her recent mishap. She left down yesterday morning, and crossed out at five o'clock last evening. The State, which left down Tuesday night, crossed out yesterday morning, and the Columbia, for Portland, sailed from San Francisco about noon yesterday. The Homer, of the coast-ing line, sailed from San Francisco for Portland by way of coast ports yesterday, and the Despatch, of the same line, crossed out at Astoria last evening, bound south. The Tillamook steamer Harrison with a cargo of butter for Portland meschants reached Astoria yesterday after

The trump steamships Doyu Maru and Ness are both anxiously looked for. The exact sailing date of the Doyu Maru is unknown, but the Ness is out 21 days today from Kutchinutzu, a Japan couling port. As the run across is usually made by vessels of her class in from 17 to 19 days, the steamer is thought to have met very bad weather, or to have met with an accident. The Elmbranch is still on the Sound, but will probably reach Port land within the next 19 days.

WILL CLEAR TODAY.

French Bark Jules Verne in Stream

With Full Cargo, The French bark Jules Verne is in the stream with cargo aboard but up to the stream with cargo aboard but up to the hour of closing at the custom-house last evening, ahe had not cleared. She has aboard 73,001 bushels of wheat valued at \$41,875, shipped by the Portland Grain Company. Her destination is Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, and she will leave down this morning as soon as cleared at the custom-house. The next ship slated to finish is the German ship chile, aithough the St. Enoch will not be far behind her. The latter vessel was receiving cargo nearly all day yesterday at the rate of about 50 bushels a minute, and it will not take very long to load her at that rate. The Gulf Stream left in from Astoria vesterday and will receive up from Astoria vesterday and will port some time today. The movement from now on is expected to be very light as there are less than 20 ships due at this port in the next four months.

CORWIN IN DEMAND

Many Bids Have Been Received for

the Revenue Cutter. Since the treasury department has advertised the trim little revenue cutter Corwin for sale, she has been the subject of inspection by a large number of prospective purchasers, who were not aiready familiar with the craft. As a result Cup-tain D. F. Töxler, who has the selling of the vessel, has received a large number of scaled bids from those who inspected her, as well as from many who were al-ready familiar with her, and it is thought she will bring a good figure, from the fact that vessels of all kinds are in de-mand for the Cape Nome trade.

The Corwin has been stripped of every-thing that will not be included in the sale, and after the opening of the bids next Saturday, and the department ap-proves the sale, she will be ready to be turned over to the lucky bidder. The price the Corwin will bring is the subject of much meculation, and the amount has of much speculation, and the amount has been variously estimated from \$19,999 to

A Missing Captain,

A Missing Captain.

Captain J. H. Arenas, of the bark Libertad, is missing. The bark was wrenked on the West coast about a month ago, and when the captain laided at Victoria with his crew he wired his charterers, Messra. W. R. Price & Op., to notify his friends in Peru of the wreck, and also asked the firm to advance him enough money to reach San Francisco. He received the money in December. Captain Arenas' friends in Peru had sent Mr. Price enough money to pay the captain's Price enough money to may the captain's passage back to South America. Time passed, and nothing was heard of the captain, and his friends have put advertisements in the coast papers, and have made every effort to solve the mystery of his disappearance,

Domestic and Foreign Ports. ASTORIA, Or., Feb. 7.—Arrived—Steam-er Harrison, from Tillamook, Sailed er Harrison, from Illiamook, Sailed-Steamer State of California, for San Fran-cisco; steamer Despatch, from San Fran-cisco; steamer Geo. W. Elder, for San Francisco. Arrived down at 9:20 A. M.— British ship Colony, Left up at 19:20— British bark Guif Stream. Condition of the bar at 4:30 P. M., smooth; wind south; weather cloudy. weather cloudy. San Pedro, Feb. 7.-Arrived-Schooner

Twilight, from Gray's harbor. San Francisco, Feb. 7.—Sailed-Steamers Columbia and Homer, for Portland; steamer Grace Dollar, for Gray's harhor; teamer Progress, for Tacoma. -Steamer Tellus, from Oyster bay: bark B. P. Cheney, from Seattle. Seattle, Feb. 1.—Arrived—Steamer City of Seattle, from Juneau, in tow. Hoquiam, Wash,—Arrived Feb. 5.— Hoquiam, Wash,—Arrived Feb. 5.— schooner Eureka, from San Francisco,

Legiorn, Feb. 7.-Arrived-Victoria, from New York. Feb. 7.-Arrived - British

for Aberdeen



Nipped in the BUD WARNERS SAFE inriches the blood Tones up the Liver Heals the Kidneys and thus Drives out the accumulated Poisons

eamer Empress of China, from Hong Kong. Liverpool, Feb. 7 .- Arrivid-Cevic, from New York: Dominion, from Portland, London, Feb. 7.—Arrived—Minnesota,

from Philadelphia.

Sydney-Sulled Feb. 8.—British steamer Aorangl. for Vancouver.

Southampton, Feb. 7.—Arrived—Aller, from New York, for Bremen; St. Louis. from New York.

Flymouth. Feb. 7.—Arrived-Pretoria, from New York.

New York.

Flymouth. Feb. 7.—Arrived-Fuerst Bismarck, from Genon and Naples.

Spoken-

January - latitude 35:56 north, longstude 137.26 west, British ship Lamorna, from Tacoma, for Antwerp, January 10, latitude 41 south, longitude 59 west, British ship Mount Stuart, from London, for Port Townsend.

The Only Son.

Henry Newbolt, in The Speciator,

bitter wind, toward the summet blowing,
What of the dales tonight?
In youder gray old half what firm are glowing, What ring of festal light?

In the great window see the day was dwindling I raw an old man stand; His head was proudly held and his eyes kindling. But the list shook in his hand,"

wind of twillent, was thece no word affered, No sound of pay or wall? A great fight and a good death," he muttered; "Trust him, he would not fail."

That of the chamber dark where she was lying For whom all life is done? Within her heart she rocks a dead child, crying "My son, my little son,"

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LADIES Who suffer from spathy, indifference, nervous debuilty, discusses peculiar to women, can occasil De De-Young.

PRIVATE Diseases, glost, gonorrhous, tenderness, swelling, quickly cured without pain or detention from business.

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Every form and variety of WEARNESS in men, young or old, permanently cured. Gen-orrhosa, Givet. Stricture, Variencele, Hydro-cele and Syphilis theroughly confinented from the system forever by our special form of treat-ment. cele and Spabile increasily evaluated from the exist form for treatment.

SEXUAL ORGANS—Spermatorthem, algeby or daily losses, which, if neglected, produce nervolus irrilation, loss of hemoty and aimbition, extening of the brain, idioxy, insually, etc., syphile, stricture, impotency, or loss of power; straility, processorthem, or gravel; variously, cured by a new electrical operation; figuresis, all losses or drains, atrophy, or straining nesses, all rosses or drains, atrophy, or strictly our cannot call, write us. We can cure roughly our method of HOME TREATMENT. Our CVUNSEL IS FRUE.

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