PLEASED WITH PORTLAND

LYDGATE RETURNING TO THIS CITY FOR A THIRD CARGO.

Some New-Crop Chartering-Steam ship Ness in Port-Schooner and Tug Ashore at Sluslaw.

The owners of the British bark Lydgate and swhere of the British bark Lydgate, apparently view Portland with considerable favor as a cheap and satisfactory place to gend a ship. The Lydgate came over from the Orient in ballast about two years ago, seaking a cargo, and soon after arrival, was ploked up by the Pacific Ex port Lumber Company and loaded a hig cargo of lumber for the Orient, Her port expenses were light on this trip, so at nothing else had turned up after she left here, she was again headed for Portland, and on arrival lay at Astoria for several weeks, securing a wheat charter at 35 shillings. She left here something over a year ago, and after discharging a cargo of wheat in Europe, crossed the Atlantic and loaded oil for Shanghal. She is now due at the latter port, and as soon as she is discharged, will come to Portland to load another cargo of wheat.

load another cargo of wheat.

The Lydgate was chartered Thursday, and is reported to have received 28e 9d, which is a highly profitable rate for a carrier the size of the Lydgate. She is due in Portland in April. Captain Kennison, who was with the vessel on her previous trips, is not in command at present and the carrier to the carrier of the carrie snt, and she comes to Portland in com-mand of Captain Jones, who was here in the Gaigate three years ago, and after-wants with the Trade Winds on the last trip she made previous to her becoming the German burk Magdalene.

Another charter reported yesterday was the British German ship Nesala, taken for June loading at Portland. Several new-crop charlers have been made within the past few days, some of them for vessels as far away as December.

TUG AND SCHOONER ASHORE. Both Resting Easy, and Both Will Get Off.

EUGENE, Or., Feb. 5.-The Morning Register has a report from Florence say-ing that the tug Maggie and schooner Rierwick went ashore in Studiaw bay Peb-ruary & and were still fast on the 7th, though both worked nearer deep water in the river during the night high tide. They lie about 129 feet apart, inc.de the bar on North beach, the Maggie not over 50 feet from deep water, and the schooner about 150 feet from deep water. They are in sufe positions so far as breakers are con-

of freight, mostly general merchandise for the different stores at Florence and Acme, the different stores at Fjorence and Acme. Both schooner and tug will get into the river within a couple of days. The freight was taken off the schooner and hauled about haif a mile to the outer end of the government jetty, then leaded on handcars and run back to the docks, loaded onto the steamer Lillian and taken to

The schemer Lillan and taken to Florence. The schooner is high and dry at low tide. About 20 men were engaged in unloading the schooner. Neither of the vessels is strained or leaking yet. The mate of the Maggie says the tug has moved very little since beaching, and that the boiler sprang a loak in the night, or they have neither say loss they have neither say loss than the billar strains. so they have nother sail nor steam to help them off, but that they expect to float off in two or three tides more. As soon as the tug gets one length more in toward the river she will float at high tide. The schooner draws less water than the tug, and would have floated off the first night only that she would have drifted onto the

ON EVEN TERMS.

Honolulu Ships Ask Same Rate From Perfland and 'Frisco,

San Francisco and Portland are on even terms at present in chartering sailing hips, vessels at Honolulu offering to go either port at the same rate. This is condition which would always prevail if Portland had proportionately as large a number of cargo whips each year as go to the Bay city. The fact that a large surplus of cargo tonnage is nearly always headed for San Francisco, while compar-ntively little comes to Portland, nearly always keeps rates lower in San Francisco than in Portland, and the fact that they are lower is cited by ignorant newspape writers at the mouth of the river, who believe, or profess to believe, that the differential is due to other causes.

Two ships now at Honolulu, were offer-

ing in the Portland market yesterday at the and were also demanding the from San Francisco. Neither the exporters in this ity or in San Francisco can buy wheat at a profit for 40-shilling ships, and last even-ing it was reported that one of the ships had accepted a charter to load nitrate at a West coast port for Europe. Preights are high, and if present crop prospects continue they will be much higher.

AN ORPHAN SHIP.

Donna Francisca in Port Without Agent, Consignee or Charterer.

The British bark Donna Francisca lef up from Asloria resisteday afternoon. It is reported that she missed her cancelling date, and is now on the free list, but this has not been confirmed. The master has not been confirmed. wired to Portland yesterday morning ask-ing for his consigness, but no one answering that description could be found to Fortland, and the firm to whom the telegram was addressed were unable to enlighten him. As the ship left up a couple of hours later, it is probable that he re-ceived advices from abroad, or else de-cided that Portland was a better place for an idle ship than Astoria. It is a rare occurrence for a ship to come into port without either agent, consignee or char-terer to look after her, but the Donna sceins to be an abandoned craft of this kind, or else the truth is being handled in a very reckless manner by a number of men in the shipping business.

THE NESS ARRIVES.

Steamer for Stheria in Port, But the

Doyn Maru Not Yet Sighted. The British eteamship Ness, after a long passage of El days from the Orient, arrived in at Astoria yesterday morning and left up in the afternoon. She will receive most of her cargo at the Portland flouring mills in Albina, but will also take up town. The Doyu Maru, which was anxiously expected yesterday, had not put in an appearance at dark last evening, and as the steamer arriving at San Prancisco yesterday, did not report her sailing from Honolulu, she may not be here for a day or two. The Alameds, which arrived at San Francisco yesterday, left Honolulu on the 1st, and it is hardly probable that the Doyu Maru would make as good a passage as she did, even though she got away the next day.

Const Liner Ashore.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The Ocean Steam ship Company's steamer Gate City, from Bavannah for Boston, went ashore last night near Moriches, L. I., during a heavy fag. The steamer carried a crew of 6 persons and several passengers, including three women. Her cargo is 2000 hales of cotton. The massengers was taken ashore. The pussengers were taken asher by the Moriches life-saving crew. The steamer to hard and fast in the sand, and. as the sea is steadily rising, she is in danger of destruction.

Beinforcements for Esquimalt. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. B.-A telegram received from the south says the British croiser Archiusaw, 400 tons, is due at San Diego, on her way to Esquimelt, where she is subsculed to arrive February where she is subsduled to arrive February Rarina eigerettes will comfort you when it. The cruiser is direct from Plymouth, friends cannot—loo for it.

of the Amphitrite, which recently sailed for the south. The British gunboat Pheas-ant is also on her way porth.

New Steamer Launched.

The new steamer, Santa Ana, was suessfully launched at the Pleasant point hippard on Thursday afternoon, says the loos Bay News, and was towed to Marshfield by the tug Columbia. Miss Jennie Ross christened the new vessel. The steamer is 196 feet over all, 36 feet 10 nches beam and 12 feet depth of hold She will carry nearly 1,000,000 feet of lum ber on her first trip, and will carry 755,00 feet when her machinery is in, on a draf of 17 feet t The Santa Ana is a remark ably fine vessel, well built in every par-ticular, and bears evidence that Captain Hans Reed, her builder, is a thorough mechanic, and holds a front place among the shipbuilders of the coast.

Steamer Harrison in a Storm.

ASTORIA, Feb. 8.—The steamer Har-rison, which arrived in late Wednesday evening from Umpqua, had an eventful trip up the coast. She encountered the full force of the northwest gale which raged a few days ago, and was buffeted around by the seas, and compelled to remain well off-shore. Her trip lasted 48 hours longer than usual, and she had but little coal left when she reached port The Harrison brought 2700 cases of sal-mon from Umpqua.

ASTORIA, Feb. 3 .- The torpedo-boat de stroyer Goldsborough is still lying in the harbor, the heavy weather now prevailing making it inadvisable for her to depart

Goldsborough at Astoria.

for Puget sound.

Marine Notes.

A half interest in the steamer Pligrim built in this city in 1833, was sold at Port Townsend Monday for \$1400. The coasting schooners Sequois and Ivy

have been sold by San Francisco partie to Port Townsend and Scattle men. Both of the vessels will probably be sent north as soon as the mining season opens.

The Jules Verne made a good run down the river, going through to Astoria in about 24 hours, after anchoring over night near Brookfield.

The British ship Durbridge, from this port, with wheat, has arrived at Barrow to discharge. She reported out at Queenstown about a fortnight ago. The Columbia came in promptly on schedule time yesterday morning and reached her dock in this city about to o'clock yesterday afternoon. The State arrived at San Francisco late Thursday

The British ship St. Enoch will finish loading today. The Clarence S. Bement or the Chile will be the next on the list

Domestic and Foreign Ports.

ASTORIA, Feb. 9.—Arrived 7:30 and left up at 9 A. M., steamer Columbia, from San Francisco. Arrived at 10:15 and San Francisco, Arrived at 10:15 and up at 2:45 P. M., Briti h steamer Ness, from Kutchinotzu. Arrived down at 10:40 A. M., French bark Jules Verne Left up at 2 P. M., British bark Donna Francisca. Condition of the bar at 4:20 P. M., rough; wind, south; weather,

Honolulu-Salled Jan 31-British bark Beechdale, for Portland, San Francisco, Feb. 3.-Arrived-Barken-

Ban Francisco, Feo. 2.—Alliver Barker tine Webfoot, from Coos bay. Arrived Feb. 8.—Schooner Guide, from Coos bay. Salled—Schooner Vine, for Gray's harbor; schooner Daley Rows, for Coos bay. Seattle—Sailed Feb. 8.—Steamer Rosalle, for Alaska. San Diego, Feb. 2.—Arrived—Steamer

Robert Adamson, from Nanalmon Coos Bay, Feb. 9.-Bar-bound-Steamer Arcata.

Port Los Angeles-Arrived Feb. 8-Steamer San Mateo, from Comox. Bremen, Feb. 9.—Arrived—Aller, from Genoa. Feb. 2.-Arrived-Auguste Vic-

Naples, Feb. 2.—Arrived—Kalser Wil-heim II, from New York for Genon. New York, Feb. 2.—Arrived—H. Meier, from Bremen; Trave, from Bremen; Island, from Copenhagen.

Manila, Feb. 2.-Sailed-Duke of Fife, for San Francisco Kobe-Arrived Feb. 8-Queen Adelaide, from Tacoma for Hong Kong.
Hamburg, Feb. 9.—Arrived—Pretoria,
from New York.
Brisbane, Feb. 3.—Salled—Aorangi, for

Copenhagen, Feb. 2.-Arrived-Norge,

from New York for Rotterdam, and pro-ceeded. Funchal-Salled Feb. 5-New England,

from Boston for the Mediterranean, on Oriental cruise. San Francisco, Feb. 9 .- Ship Occidental, Seattle; steamer Tellus, Nanalmo; steamer Humboldt, Seattle; steamer Senator, Se-

New York, Feb. 9.-Salled-Cufic, for Liverpool Feb. 9.-Sailed-Mesaba, for

DAILY CITY STATISTICS.

Real Estate Transfers.

A. Wilson to W. W. Seeley and Mary Seeley, tract 7, DeLashmutt & Oatman's Little Homes, February M. Riner and wife to Portland Lumbering & Manufacturing Com-pany, 50x100 feet cast of lot 3, block A. Caruthers' addition, December 3, A. Caruthers addition, December 8, 1890
L. B. Cox and wife to Dolla F. Durkheimer, lot 6, block 14, Goldsmith's addition, February 7.
W. Cohen to Magdalena Rosina Martzioff, E. 23 1-3 feet, lots 5 and 6, block 70, Caruthers' addition to Caruthers' addition. February 5.
F. Wheeler to A. M. Anderson, lots 5 and 6, block 11, in subdivision in Proceedings addition. Albina, also 9x100 feet, lot 4, November 10, 1898.
Sam R. Stott to A. Ferrera, 12 feet of lot 7, block 166, Couch addition, February 1, 1897
A. Ferrera and wife to German Savings & Loan Society, same, February 5
Fennis Porter and David Porter to 250 ruary 5
Jennie Porter and David Porter to
Perry H. Blyth. 125x100. Montgomery
and Sixteenth. February 8.
H. Sinshelmer to William K. Whidden, tract 70. Abernethy Heighta,
February 6.

Deaths.

February 7, Dora George, age 22 rears, county hospital; phthisis pulmonalia. February 8, Alfred P. Nelson, age 2 years, 83 Seventh street; acute enteritis. February 4, Lee Dock, age 39 years, 275% Pine street; cancer. February 5, Richard Forrestal, age 32

ears, San Luis Obispo, Cal; phthisis February 8, Wilbur Laughlin, age 18 rears, St. Vincent hospital; tuberculosis, February & Vera Alfedie A. Olsen, age months, 200 Everett street; inanition,

Births. January II, boy to the wife of Joseph Jenny, 577 Powell street, February 6, girl, to the wife of Charles L. Dick, 269 Eleventh street. February 8, girl, to the wife of Reg-inald L. Hidden, 432 Jefferson street.

Marriage Licenses.

Charles Timmons, aged 24, Clara Powell, aged 19; Fred Dorn, 40, Rosina B. Krause, Contagious Discase.

Sadie Drake, 455 East Thirteenth street, typhoid fever. Gov. Taylor's Awkward Posttion,

Weston Loader.

The most ambitious politician would scarcely enjoy standing in Governor Taylor's aboes just now. He'll be damned if he dose and be damned is he don't by the gun-swinging hot bloods of Kentucky.

Goobel deed may be heart and

Goebel, dead, may be better off.

England, and has never touched at a United States port, She will take the place DISEASE OF APPLE TREES

CAUSE AND NATURE OF ANTHRAC-NOSE AND ITS REMEDIES.

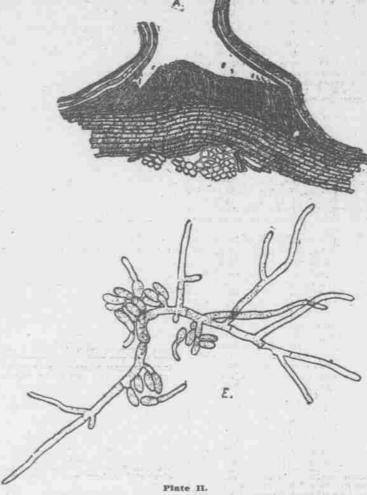
Preliminary Notes on Treatment of the Disease by Prof. A. B. Cordley, of Oregon Experiment Station.

The following bulletin, prepared by Pro-fessor A. B. Cordley, of the Oregon agricultural college experiment station, is de-signed to call attention of horiculturists to a serious disease of apple trees, to inleate its nature, and to suggest methods for its control.

For several years past the apple or-bards of the Pacific Northwest, including Western Oregon, Washington and British Columbia, have suffered more or less seriously from the attacks of a disease known locally as "canker," "dead spot" or "black spot." In fact, the ravages of the disease have been so serious the past season that persons prominent in bortloots. on that persons prominent in horticultural affairs have expressed the conviction that the apple-growing industry of the above-mentioned regions is threatened with destruction. While not in any sense agreeing with this persimistic view, we realize that the disease is a serious one, and several months ago undertook the

diseased areas were dark brown in colo markedly depressed, and in most instance limited by regged, irregular fissures which separated the dead from the surrounding living tissues. These dead spots vary in size from those not more than one-half inch in diameter to extensive areas two or three inches wide by six or eight inches long. Occasionally a sizele area girdles. long. Occasionally a single area girdles a branch, thus killing at once its distal portion; but more commonly only a dead spot occurs from which in the course of few months the bark sloughs off, leav ing an ugir wound which requires several years to heal. When these wounds are at all numerous the branches are exceed-ingly rough and disfigured and are moreover greatly weakened.

Cause of the Disease. Apple-tree anthracnose is caused by a fungus which belongs to the genus gloesportum. It is therefore one of the imper-fect fungi. If a recently anthracenosed spat be examined carefully, it will be seen to be covered by minute projections. These are known as the acceptall and they contain the spores of the fungus. At Corvallis the past season they began to appear early in June. At first they were noted as small conical elevations of the epidermis which were scattered irregularly over the diseased area. By the end of June these elevations had increased considerably in size, and in a few instances the overlying epidermis had been ruptured so as to expose to view the cream-colored mass of spores, which, however, soon became dark cofored. During July, August and Sep-tember these acceptual became more and

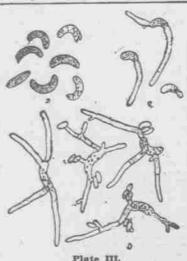


(A). Vertical section through an acervulus (semi-diagrammic.) (E). Camera lucida sketch of germinating conidium, showing position and ger-

mination of secondary conidia. setble, a satisfactory remedy for it.

An Undescribed Disease. Although the disease is of considerable Importance, nothing of importance con-cerning its nature has been published. Some months ago Mr. Paddock, of the New York experiment station at Geneva, discovered that a fungus which causes the well-known "black rot" of apples and quinces, is also the cause of a disease of apple bark which he named "canker." the time we were in hopes that Mr. Pad-dock's discoveries would explain the cause of our somewhat similar Western disease, but only a cursory examination was needed to show that this is not the case; and recently I have had, with Mr. Paddock, ege of comit ring the two disconvinced that they are entirely distinct. Further study also gonvinced me that the lisease is a new one, and that it is caused by an undescribed species of fungus, for which I have proposed the name gloespo-

Common Name of the Disease. Ordinarily, it is best to accept a common name when once established in any local-ity, but in this particular instance we bethat confusion in the designation of the disease in future can best be prevented by adopting for it an entirely new name. "canker" is most commonly sed in European works on plant diseases to designate injuries to the bark which is



(B). Group of couldis highly magnified, (C). Group of germinating conidia showng germ tubes.
(D). Later stage of growth, showing de-

velopment of secondary conidia. caused by various species of nectrin. In plied, by Mr. Paddock, to a disease of ap ple bark which is caused by asphaeropsis To apply the same name to a disease which is caused by a fungus entirely dif-ferent from either of these would only lead to confusion. "Dead spot" and "black spot," the two other names which are sometimes used, are applied not only to the disease under consideration but also to diseased areas which are due to various other agencies, such as sun-scale, the pear blight bacilius, etc. In view of these facts and in order to avoid confusion, we shall propose for the disease the somewhat un-wieldy name of apple-tree anthrachose.

Nature of the Injury,

Apple-tree anthracnose attacks princi pally the smaller branches—those under two or three inches in diameter—although t also occurs upon the larger ones and on the trunks of young trees. It appears first in fall, soon after the autumn rains begin, as small, irregular, sometimes slightly depressed, brown areas of the bark. During the fall and winter months it spreads but slowly; but with the advent of warmer weather in spring, growth takes place rapidly until, under fayorable takes place rapidly until, under favorable conditions, the disease may invade an area was present in the tube cultures a number of sections of apple him were inoculated under observation at Corvalile the past with this "pure culture" of the fungual season cassed to enlarge late in May, and analy in June the first evidence of spore formation was noted. At that time the observed about several of the points of

problem of discovering its cause, and, if | more abundant, and by the beginning of more abundant, and by the beginning of October a very large proportion of them had burst open for the purpose of discharging their spores. Spores which were collected late in June were immature, and could not be induced to germinate. Others which were gathered in July were also mostly immature, but in October I ob. mostly immature, but in October I obtained an abundant supply of mature spores, which germinated very readily. spores, which germinated very readily. The mass of spores in each anervulus can be easily seen with the unaided eye, but the individual spores are so small that they can only be seen by the aid of a good microscope. They average about 6x24 microns, and are single celled, hyaline or with a greenish tinge, elliptical, curved or geniculate and coarsely granular. Sections through a mature accryulus show, under the microscope, a subspidermal stroma from which arise comparatively long, closely compacted basidia, on the ends of which the spores are born. It is the growth of this underlying mass that finally ruptures the epidermis over it and thus sets free the spores.

How the Fungus Works. As stated above, the spores mature, and the acervuli burst open to set them free in late summer and early full. Thus exposed, the spores are doubtless distributed by the rains and winds, and possibly to some extent by birds, lineacts and other agencies. A vast majority of the spores thus distributed undoubtedly fall in uncongenial places and fail to develop: but occasionally one lodges in a suitable place on the bark of some limb. We found in our work that such spores germinated readily at a temperature of 22 degrees Cemisrado (72 degrees Pahrenheit), but that at a temperature of 23 degrees Centigrade (St degrees Fahrenhelt) germination was indefinitely delayed. It therefore seems certain that the spores do not germinate during the summer when the deli-cate germ tube would be killed by the ex-treme heat and by lack of moisture; but as we have seen that mature spores are present in immense quantities early in October, and probably considerably earlier, it is fair to assume that they start to germinate soon after the cool fail rains begin. Whether the mycellum of the ger-minating spore penetrates the cuticle of the apple bark or whether it gains access to the inner tissues through some slight crevice has not been determined as yet. However, after gaining access to the living tissues the mycellum ramifies through them, absorbing the nourishment upon which it grows, and kalling the surround ing cells. During the winter, as previously stated, the growth of the fungus and the consequent spread of the disease is slow, but in spring the mycellum takes on a renewed activity which is shown by the rapid spread of the disease. In May or early in June, the fungus reaches the fruiting sisge, and from that time all its energies are devoted to the production of spores and the diseased areas cease to spread. Whether the mycelium, having accomplished the object of its existence, the accumulation of nourishment for the production of spores, then dies, or wheth-er it merely enters a resting stage to be again stimulated to renewed activity by the fall rains, has as yet not been deter-mined, although it has an important bear-ing upon the means to be employed in con-trolling the disease, as will be shown later.

The Fungus the Cause of the Disease The disease is caused by the fungus gioesporium malicoriicis, and it may be of interest to the orchardist to know upon what evidence we bese the assertion. It is not necessary to give at this time all details of the work which have led us to the conclusion. In brief, however, spores were induced to grow in artificial cultures. As they germinated they were examined under the microscope, their mostitons care-fully marked, and when they had developed to such an extent that they could be seen by the unaided eye, they were separated from all other growths and transferred to tube cultures. This process was repeated many times and in different ways to eliminate all sources of error. When convinced that no other living organism

had developed all the characteristics of the disease as seen in nature; being brown, distinctly depressed and separated from the surrounding living portions by the irregular ragged fiscures. Having thus succeeded in producing the disease by in-oculating with the fungus we are justified in asserting that the fungus is the cause of the disease. of the disease. Remedies. My absence from the state, while study-

ing the fungus itself, necessarily prevented me from conducting any experiments in controlling it, but from what I now know of the disease I believe that I may safely assert that it can be controlled. We have seen that the spores are developed and probably distributed during the late summer and fall months, and that they un-doubtedly germinate after the fall rains begin. It is also known that bordeaux mixture and other copper compounds pre-vent the germination of the spores of most fungi. We therefore infer that if the trees be thoroughry sprayed with bor deaux mixture or with the ammoniacal solution of copper carbonate, once soon after the full rains begin, and again as soon after the leaves fall as possible, the germination of the spores will be largely prevented and the spread of the disease be thereby checked. It is not expected that such a process will exterminate the disease, but it is believed that it will so reduce its ravages that it can no longer be considered a menace to the apple-grow-ing industry. For the latter of the two applications mentioned above, bordeaux mixture, winter strength, should be used For the former bordeaux, summer strength, may also be used, but if fruit is on the trees it would be better to use the ammoniacal solution of copper carbonats. Whichever spray is used should be thoroughly applied and applied as soon as posaible after the fall rains begin. The fun gus cannot be destroyed by sprays after it has once entered the tissues of its

In addition to the sprayings recom-mended, we should advise owners of young orchards or orchards but little diseased, to carefully cut out and paint over with strong bordeaux all anthracnosed spots that may be observed. As stated in a preceding paragraph, it is possible that the mycelium of the fungus in the dead area of bark, after resting through the summer, may be stimulated to renewed activity by the fall rains, and thus itself be an additional means of propagating the disease. Should this be the case, which we are at present inclined to doubt, spraying will not be entirely efficient in pre-venting the spread of the disease. For the present, at least, or until the above supposition can be proved or disproved, it will be advisable to supplement the spray-ings by using the knife wherever practicable. Old, badly diseased orchards can best be renovated by pruning saversly and spraying thoroughly. A. B. CORDLEY.

OUR EMBEZZLERS ABROAD.

The Life Led by Fugitives Fron American Justice,

"For a number of years past I've had !! in mind, in an idie sort of way, to write on 'Fugitives That I Have Met,' ' said an officer of the navy, quoted in the New York Sun. "During the past 20 years, in several cruises, I have crossed the trail of or met up with perhaps two score or more Americans living out of the reach of American law in various parts of the world. A few of them have been in coun-tries with which the United States has ex-tradition treaties, but most of them looked to the safety end of it to the exclusion of everything else and settled in lands where the arm of the United States law did not

lish word 'thief' as most applicable to them—in Central and South American ports, in Egypt and in Japan.

"Had I been, before the day of practic-ally universal extradition treaties, a top-notch, high-grade embessier, capable of getting away with a large, satisfying pile, I would not have lit out for any of the Americas. I'd have gone either to Japan or Egypt. There's comfort for hiders in Egypt, for there the fugilives from all countries fraternize on perfectly even terms and get all the pleasure out of life that may come to men whose consciences

nvenient affairs as consciences. "Egypt's a better place to live in than America the man who is known to be a of the natives-some of them even float self perfectly with the best class of na-tives was to give it out that he was an exile 'for political offenses,' and he not only walked in the ways of the best, but he was

peculations along with them to their new tory of his life in several hiccoughed lan-homes, and, going into some sort of business or other, did well from the go-off. I Lancaster's officers knew all about his recall a few exceptions to this rule, how-ever. For example, I once stood and watched for an hour or two a man who done his offense by relating the ghost was running a merry-go-round in Truxillo, story which he had successfully worked off on the people of Pernambuco. The five years for less than \$1.000,000. This officers then remembered his case perfections, who was prematurely white-halfred, though under middle age, was surely a hard worker, and the energy he devoted ship's eleam launch, bound for the basch, to whacking the mile that furthers the to whacking the mule that furnished the motive power for the merry-go-round and in collecting the coppers of the half-Indian women and children who patronized the outfit was worth watching. He had been the cashler of a Chicago savings bank, and, while his peculations had amounted to over \$300,000, he had only got away with about \$50,000 in cash. I addressed him by his right name, and I felt sort of sorry see the fellow's face become so ashen in hue as it did. I asked him how much he had got away with from the United States in the course of the talk we had after he had become somewhat reassured, and he told me what I already knew—that when he jumped Chicago he had close on to \$50,000 in gold in two leather trunks, and that he had been robbed of every dollar of it by brigands while crossing Mexico. When he had struck the west coast of South America, he was probe with the ex-South America he was broke, with the exception of his jewelry, and he had pawned that to get his merry-go-round outst, with which he had made a living, hauling it around small Peruvian and Chilean towns.

"Another man whose stealings were very large, but who only got away with an indifferent portion of them, was running a shooting gallery in Rio de Janeiro when P saw him, about 16 years ago. He, too, was an ex-cashier of a bank—an lowa national bank. He had thieved on a heavy scale for a number of years, and he had wound himself up by getting in with a clique of bond forgers and accepting a lot of forged bonds as collateral, knowing that they were forged. When he landed in South America he had only a few thousands in hand, and he quickly got rid of this in drink and general dissipation. Ther he started his shooting gallery. His wife, who was still a handsome, if somewhat worn, woman when I visited the shooting gallery, and had been one of the leading figures in the social fashion of the state of lows before her husband's dishonesty was fiscovered and he took to flight, was atdiscovered and he took of the target guns tending to the loading of the target guns to he husband did the marking. The while her husband did the marking. They struck me as the heaviest-hearted pair of human beings I had ever seen, I'd never



This striking photograph represents the three-year-old son of Mrs. Jess. Potter of 394 South First Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., who says, under date of Sept. 23, 1899, regarding his cure of a disfiguring face humor: My baby's face was covered with ringworms. We could not lay a pin between the sores on his face and neck, and he was a sight to look at. Two doctors attended him for three weeks, without success, when I heard of Cuticura. I got a box of Cutleura Soap, and a box of Cutleura Ointment. I only applied them three days, when I could see his face was better, and in four weeks he was cured. His face is as clear as a bell, and not a mark on it.

Weeks he was cured. The lace is as clear as a best, and hos a mark on H.

In all the world there is no treatment so pure, so aweet, so somemical, so specifly effective for distressing skin and exalp humors of infants and children as Curreura. A warm bath with Curreura Soap, and a single anothing with Curreura Chimment, purses of emollions skin cures, followed when necessary by a mild dase of Curreura Emouvera, will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep to both parent and child, and point to a specify, permanent, and conomical cure when all else falls. Sold throughout the world. Price, THE SET, \$1.25; or, Curreura Soap, No., Curreura Curreura Soap, No., Curreura Presented Song, No., Solo Prope, Boston. "How to Curreura Baby Humora," free. Bahy Humora," free.

bucks. "Coming to the chaps who got away

with big hauls, there's a famous club down in Buenos Ayres which used to be the meeting place of naval officers from all countries. The officers made their seclinations with thanks to all of the club's offers of hospitality when the or-ganization admitted as one of its members an ex-state treasurer of the United States who landed in South America with \$50,000 of his state's funds. This man went into business ventures on a large scale immediately he struck Buenos Ayres, and it didn't take him many years to quadruple his stolen half a million. He was running a big stock brokerage office in Buenos Ayres. He gave enormous sums to charity, joined the Catholic church and became about as prominent a foreign figure as there was in Buenos Ayres.

"I believe the man succeeded in some way or other in inducing the people of Buenos Ayres, native and foreign, to be-lieve that he was more sinned against than sinning, and that he had to fice the United States because, as treasurer of his state, he had been good-natured and fooithe arm of the United States law did not extend at their time of flight. None of them, than I can recall, has looked to me like a man in the enjoyment of peace of mind or happiness.

"I have happened upon the majority of these absconders, forgers, embezziers, defaulters, what you will—I, myself, possess a strong partiality for the good old Eng-like to earn any not orders or more lists. cers are not prigs or canters or increalists, but there are certain details of conduct which they observe the world over. Which is why a good many of us were put to the embarrassing necessity of placing our hands behind our backs and walking away when we met this public thief on the streets of Buenos Ayres and were about to be introduced to him by mutual acquaintances.

"Down in Pernambuco there was an ex-assistant state treasurer who got away with a very large amount. He was one of the most successful coffee shippers in Brazil, and he stood ace-high in the estimation of all the prominent people of Pernambuco. His history, too, was thorany country I know in Central or South oughly well known, but, like the Buenes America, too. While in Central and South Ayres embezzler, he had cooked up a America the man who is known to be a fugitive from the United States is not looked down upon to any large extent, but that his chief, the treasurer, was the goes his way on even terms with the best of the natives again of the natives again of the natives again of the natives again of the control of the co of the natives—some of them even around in the best society—all that an around in the society with consumption at the time the shortings with consumption at the time the shortings with consumption at the time the shortings of the society best society. was discovered, be, in order to save her the shock that would have been caused by her husband's disgrace, had nobly de-termined to play the part of the scape-goat and assume all the responsibility for

walked in the ways of the best, but he was looked upon as something of a figure, even as a sort of mysterious lion. I have met three 'political exiles' from the United States the aggregate amount of whose stealings was considerably above the \$2,000,000 mark.

"Most of the United States fugitives I have met brought large portions of their backleitons along with them to their new. before he had half finished his yarn, and after that, whenever an American man-o'war happened to drop into the harbor of Pernambuco he kept presty dark until she

went to seu again.
"I have looked over on two or three oc casions the colonies of American fugitives in Alexandria and Cairo. They were a care-free-looking lot, but I was told by men that knew that they eagerly listened to every scrap of news from the United States, and that in cultivating forgetfulliquor than was good for them. Egypt used

been called upon before to feel so sorry as , to be the haven of most of the financial I did for that good, loyal woman who stood there behind the counter jamming imagine, Egypt isn't a half had place to cartridges into target guns and handleg the guns to silly, ogling, Spanish-spitting latence, if you're prediaposed to that sort of

"Three American fugitives were pointed Three American fugilives were pointed out to me in Cairo a number of years age. Iwo of them were young men and the other was a bit peyond middle age. All three were said to have plenty of money, and they all seemed to be more than middling drunk at the time they were shown to me. They were not received into the homes of the English people living in Cairo, nor were the absonders from Eu-ropean countries recognized socially there; but they appeared to lead pretty com-fortable lives in the hotels among them-selves, with their women folks around them. Everybody knew just who the them, averyonly knew just who the newcomer was and how he stood, and he soon found out that they knew. I was told that the casts and precedent idea prevailed among the women folks who used to accompany their husbands into Egyptian exile, but the men themselves were content to take each other as they were and keen mum. and keep mum. "Aftr all," concluded the naval officer,

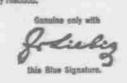
"the truest maxim of the lot is, 'Be good and you'll be happy.' "

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