EXPANSION STRONG

Congressman Barnham States California's Position.

NATIONAL GROWTH IS POPULAR

Contractionists Are Enemies of Ameriens Commercial Progress and World Civiliantion.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—(To the Edi-tor.)—In California, which I have the hon-or in part to represent in the lower house of congress, there is no longer any ques-tion about expansion. We recognize the fact that we have already expanded. For temporary party success there may be some who would advocate contraction of territory and the hauling down of the fing from the Philippine islands. But I think if the question were now submitted to a vote in California, whether we should give up the Islands or keep them, 40,000 najority would support the proposition that the flag shall float over those is-

The Philippines were acquired in precise ly the same manner as the Louislana ter-ritory was acquired—by treaty. Monroe and Livingston were our commissioners to Paris, and agreed to give \$15,000,000 for Louisians. Thomas Jefferson was pres-ident, and sent the treaty to the senate. The senate ratified it, and the congress of the United States, the house and the senate, approved the treaty by appropri-ating the \$15,000,000 to pay for the territory, and the president approved the act. In precisely the same manner we ac-

quired the territory out of a part of which the state of California was carved—as a result of the war with the Spaniards (Mexico), a treaty was made and \$15,000,-000 paid. The treaty was ratified by the senate, approved by congress in appro-priating the money, and the act was signed by President Polk. In pether of these cases did the government ask or obtain the consent of the people of Louisi-ana or California to the cossion of the territory. If we have violated the Deciaof Independence in acquiring the pine islands, it was violated in acquiring Louisiana and California. But did Jefferson, who wrote the Declaration, vio-late it in acquiring Louislana? Are we now violating it? What does "consent of the governed" mean? Does it mean the consent of all of the people? Nobody ever

The unnaturalised foreign-born citizens of the United States give no consent, they have no vote, they are not consulted about the form of government which we give them, regardless of the amount of property they may have, or the amount of brains they may possess. So with every young man in the United States unage of M years, perfectly regardens of his brains or property. We tax him and compel obedience to such laws as we see fit to give him. So also practically is the case with every woman in the United States—she has no vote. Her consent is not asked about the form of government under which she is compelled live; and that, too, regardless of the brains she may have or the property she may possess. We tax her as we please and give her no representation nor cor suit her as to the form of government under which she would like to live. In other words, out of the 75,000,000 of people in the United States, only 14,000,000 vote Over 80,000,600 of the people of the Unite ates give no consent, are not asked for their consent, do not vote, and take no part in the affairs of this government. And yet our democratic friends say that because the administration is trying to preserve order and suppress insurrection in the Fhilippines, we are violating the Declaration of Independence. Was Jeffer-som violating the declaration when he was

suppressing the outbreaks of the Indians in Louisiana? Now, what is the condition in the Philapplicated There are 80 different tribes speaking 60 different dialects, and only a part of one of these tribes is in rebellion against this country. The other tribes are in a condition of submission and peace nly too anxious to have the protection of this government.

But our friends on the other side are sgitating themselves into a state of confusion over the question of what kind of government it is intended to give the people of the Philippine Islands. What kind of government? The flag which than of government: The hag which floats over them guarantees the kind of government which shall be given them. A government of civil and religious libercy—the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. They are, as to every citizen of ...s Union, equal before the law—from the lowest to the highest, Each is secure in his personal liberty. He can acquire, possess and enjoy property. He can worship God according to the dictakes of his own conscience.

As to what form of government shall be given those people. I only have to say that that question will be met by the wisdom of the present or future congresses. I know the present and past of the country is grand and glerious. I have perfect fulth in the fact that the future will be grander and more glorious.

Whether the form of government to be

given to the Philippine people shall be like that of Like people of the Indian ter-ritory, or of Alaska, Hawali, Arizona or the District of Columbia, or like that of our states, the wisdom of future congresses will determine. We have now within the territory of this country every form of government known to human

The Indian territory practically has one. Alaska is but one step, if any, better. Neither has representation. The peo-ple there are compelled without their con-sent to live under such laws as congress sees fit to make for their government. Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma are but a step in advance. The people are given the right to send a delegate to congress, but he has no vote there. The people of the District of Celumbia have to voice whatever. They have no voicno representation. Congress gives a representative or deprives them of representation, just as congress shall see fit. The people of Maine and California and people of the District of Columbia than they have themselves. The congressmen tiected from the states constitute the amon council of the District of Columbia. They are compelled to obey just such laws as congress sees fit to make for them. They are taxed without consent lowing our independence (1778) the fathers of our country recognized the inherent power and the absolute right in the United States of acquiring by conquest territory to be held as dependencies, colonies or otherwise. In a treaty made with France which remained in full force from 1778 till nine years after the constitution of the United States was ratified, it was provided that if the United States should see fit to reduce the British power in North America or in the Bermuda Islanda such territory might he held as depend-

such territory linguit he held as dependencies of the United States.

It therefore appears that to hold territory, as a colony or dependency of the United States, would not do violence to the inherent power of this country as construed in solemn treaties by our fore-

the rebellious Tagals to be held

people at the capital city of our nation, the District of Columbia? In my judg-ment, whoever thinks so, will find them-selves in the dust of the procession of progress and the advancement of Amer-tons civilization.

an civilization. But that will not be at all unlike the But that will not be at all unlike the democratic party. It seems to have fallen into the habit of discovering the fact from a quarter to a half-century after the happening of the event. This results, no doubt, from the fact that they are engaged in "viewing with alarm" every effort tending towards advancement and progress. They never "point with pride" to anything and property so with pride" to anything, and properly so, for they have done nothing in 50 years to which they could in justice point with

oride.
Our democratic friends are continually cialming that they are the admirers and tollowers of Thomas Jefferson, and that Thomas Jefferson was the father of democracy. If that be so then he was the father and mother both of expansion.

In 1786, while we were yet a confederacy, and while Jeffeeson was our minister to Françe, and the confederacy was practically east of the Alleghenies and north of Florida, with a population of scarcely 5,000,000, he wrote to his friend Stewart: "Our confederacy must be viewed as the nest from which all America. North and South is to be appealed. ica, North and South, is to be peopled. Those countries cannot be in better hands. My fear is that they are too feeble to hold them till our population can be sufficiently advanced, to gain it from them, piece by piece." (See Memoirs of Jefferson, vol-

ume 1, page 443.)

He wrote these words only a little over a century ago, and, in accordance with his prophetic vision, our country has swept from ocean to ocean, from guif to lakes, over Alaska, Puerto Elco, Hawaii and the Philippines, and our population 's probably %,000,000.

Now contemplate for a moment a hun-dred years hence, one more century. At a low estimate our population will reach 300,000,000 of the most progressive and enlightened people on earth, and who will say that the present corporate limits of this nation will then be big enough to hold the American people? I want to say that in my judgment the destiny of this. that in my judgment the destiny of this, the greatest government on earth, will sweep onward in its progress and civilization until it meets the best and truest civilization of Europe, and lead the other peoples of the world to know and welcome civil and religious liberty in fact. The open door of China is the very wisdom of planting our fing at Manila. Whoever would null it fown is an enemy of the would pull it down is an enemy of the commercial progress of our nation and the civilization of the world. J. A. BARHAM.

THE RUNNING RACES.

Wolhurst Won the Washington Handienp at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Pob. 22.-To celebrate Washington's birthday, the management put on a card of seven races today, the George Washington handicap being the star event. Al Fresco was made a strong favorite, but was pocketed by poor racing luck, and the prize went to Wolhurst, the second choice. The results were:

Six and a half furlongs, selling—Tobe Payne won, Diggs second, Dolly Hithoff third; time, 1:22%.

third; time, 1:2%.

Four and a half furlongs, 2-year-olds, selling-Zack Ford won, Blink second, Dalsy Osborne third; time, 0:56%, One mile, selling — Tip Gallant won, Lady of the West second, Quanah Par-

ker third; time, 1:45%. Mile and 70 yards, George Washingto handicap-Wolhurst won, Eva Rice second, Al Fresco third; time, 1:48.

Seven furlongs, selling — L. T. Caton won, Nellie Prince second, Chiffon third; time, 1:30.

One mile, selling-Bequeath One mile, selling—Hequeath won, Swordsman second, Oolonel Eads third; time, 1:3%, Six furlongs, selling—First Past won, Jamaica second, Wedding Guest third;

Ruces at Tanforan SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22,-The weather at Tanforum Park was fine and the track heavy. The results were: Four furlongs—Artena wen, Countess Clara second, Follow Me third; time, 151%.

One mile—Espionage won, Wyoming sec-ond, Tappan third; time, 1:466.
Mile and a sixteenth—Zerouster won, Geyser second, F. W. Bode third; time,

Mile and a quarter-Tempo won, Don Quixote second, Tom Cromwell third; time, 2:12. One mile-Sunello won, Red Cherry sec-Mile and a quarter—Rapido won. verary II second, Colonel Root third:

The Trap-Shooting Tournament. GARDEN CITY, L. I., Feb. 22.-C. A. Paynter, of Pittsburg, won the amateur day, with 94 birds killed and six birds missed. R. A. Weich, of Philadelphia, and Daniel A. Bradley, of New York, each killed 91 and divided second and third money. Harry Kirkover, of Buffalo, killed 89 and received fourth money. Louis Duryes, of New York, killed St. In ad-dition to the \$450 cash to the winner, Paymer received the silver cup presented by Clarence H. Mackay, of New York,

GAGE'S OPINION OF MACRUM No Evidence to Support the ex-Consul's Charges.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22-Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, arrived here to-day, and spoke before the Commercial Club at its banquet tonight. In an interview which appeared in the Post-Dispatch today, Secretary Gage said of the case of ex-Consul Macrum and his charges against the English government:

"The administration thinks of Macrum exactly what every reasonable man must think—that he is an ass. I am convinced that his charges are absolutely without foundation, and have been made in spite to embarrass the Administration. So far as I have been able to ascertain, there is not a scintilla of evidence to support his charges. I do not believe that the officials of the English government violated the secrecy of our communications to our ac-credited representative, and I think the investigation to be made will show as

"Of course, if Macrum can substantiate of the other states have much more to his charges, if he can show documents may about what laws shall govern the which will prove that his mail was tampered with, that will put the case in an-other light. If the investigation should reveal that state of affairs, then the Administration would demand an apology for the indignity. But I do not believe there is the slightest possibility of such a crisis arising. As the case now stands, Macrum at representation. Immediately fol- is not troubling the Administration will not give him the slightest notice un-less he proves his charges."

Assentted of Inciting a Riot.

WILLIAMSBURG, Ky., Peb. 22.—Or-ganizer George W, Purcell, of the United Mineoworkers, has been acquitted of the charge of leading a riot. Purcell, accompanied by 300 others, went to the Proctor mines to organize a union. He was met at the edge of the company's land and forbidden entrance. Purcell came on against the orders of the superintendent and organized a lodge, but was not dis-orderly. The jury, after being out a few minutes, returned a verdict of not guilty.

Captain Laugworthy Dead.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-A cable me Are the rebellious Tagals to be held to have superior rights, privileges and immunities to those enjoyed by our unnaturalized. Foreign-born citizens, our young men, all of our mothers, wives, sincers, daughiers and sweethearts; rights greater than the people of the Indian territory, Arisona, New Mexico, Oklahoras, Alaska, Puerto Rico, Hawali, or the sage was received at the War Department lacan Province, of remixers maiariar rever yesterlay. Capitala Langworthy was ap-pointed Capitaln of the Thirty-fifth Volun-teers from California, and accompanied

HOW RUSSIANS SEE US

LENCE OF OUR EXPANSION.

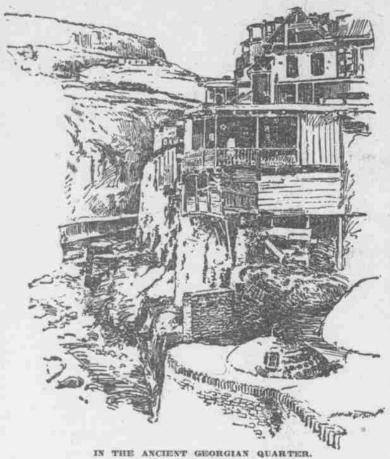
LITTLE STOCK IN THE BENEVO-

Few in Russia Share the Emperor' Desire to Disarm the Nations-Many Favor War.

TIFLIB, Russia, Aug. 4.—Among the host of Russian army officers I have had for traveling companions and acquaintances along the line of the Transcaspian railway, in a country entirely under military authority, as well as here in the Caucasus, there has been but one sub-ject of conversation which has risen for discussion with unvarying regularity. That is the question of "expansion" in the United States. Strangely enough too, I have found almost unanimous agreement in the opinions held, though sometimes for the sake of courtesy to the American

from Mery to Askhabad, or rather to Besmein, the next station east of that capital of Transcaspia, where the troops of the province were couldnot capital of Transcaspia, where the troops of the province were mobilised for aummer maneuvers. He had served through the hardest campaigning of the Russo-Turkish war, and wore a medal for distinguished brayery at Plevna. He told me of the horrors of that campaign, in which more than 109,000 Russian soldiers. which more than 100,000 Russian soldiers and as many Turks were lost by battle and disease. War is frightful," he said. "Surely your little war in Cuba, with its infinitesimal losses, should have proved that to you if you had forgotten. Those losses were nothing compared to the losses of a real war, a great war, but what wide-spread grief and suffering they entailed. That war was quite enough. May God pressure my dear mother Russia and your preserve my dear mother Russia and your country and the world from warfare." All this from Thussian officer whose life career has been the army rather impressed me. He was one of the most in-telligent men with whom I have talked, excellently posted as to the course of events in America and the rest of the world, and thoroughly interested in the progress of American colonial schemes and for the sake of courtesy to the American their consequences. It was from him stranger the forms of expression have been modified.

Virtually, every Russian with whom I have taiked, who knows of the course of svents in America, has suggested that the brought me a daily paper from Askha-



fering in Cuban affairs was a disinterested one, prompted by worthy motives. But they eliminate the Philippines altogether from the same category, and declare that by our course in those islands we have shown that we "are no better than the rest of the world." Over and over they have jeered, politely perhaps, but still jeered, at my effort to show that we were dominated by world world we are action. minated by worthy motives in our action in the Philippines as truly as in Cubs. "It is pretty business for the people who pre-tend to be the champions of liberty in all the world," said one man. "You have had your taste of blood, and when will you stop?" asked another. "Are your solders proud of the war they are baving?" was another question, "At least we shall have no more foolishness quoted to us about the high moral purposes of the model republic." I was told. "And so even the United States has yielded to the temptations of territory and trade at

last," was a frequent suggestion.
Those thrucs were particularly noticeable to me because they came from Russians, the officers of a government with which we have advertised traditional alp, men who were proving their liking for all things American and their fondness for Americans in every way in their power. From an Austrian or French or Belgian officer the harsh judgments would not have disturbed me a mite, but it was a bit edifying to learn what our friends think of us. Their po-sition, frankly stated, has been that we have entered their own classification at last and are seeking to add to our territory for the profit there is in it and the pride of holding colonial possessions. They suggest that we can no longer talk about Russian slaughter of Turkomans in Central Asia, or the French seizure of Madaguscar, and similar aggressions throughout the world, in the critical tone that has been common in America, when we has been common in America, when we are doing the same sort of thing our-

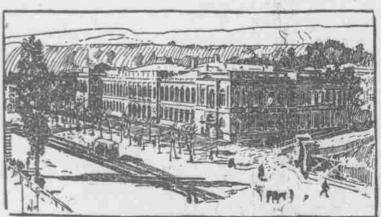
United States has entered upon its own bad, which declared that "the great career of conquest for the sake of possession. A few of the thoughtful ones besession. A few of the thoughtful ones believe that the American purpose in interfering in Cuban affairs was a disinterested
to the prompted by worthy motives. But
they eliminate the Philippines altogether
from the same category, and declare that arger and better navy, with more and bet ter battle-ships, in preparation for the war with Germany, which was imminent. There was no doubt that most of the offi-cers on the train believed this interview to be literally correct.

> Twice I was questloned by Russian offi cers concerning former friends of theirs whose names are known to all readers of whose names are known to all readers of works on Astatle Russia. Governor Medinsky, of Samarkand, was a friend of Eugene Schuyler, when that eminent American traveled in Central Asia gathering the material for his monumental work on Turkestan, knew him intimately, and traveled with him in some of the remoter provinces in 1872. This reminds me that when I was in St. Petersburg I inquired concerning the former slave boy

New Americans.

quired concerning the former slave boy who was bought by Schuyler in the slave market of Bokhara in that year, whence he was taken to St. Petersburg for resians who had been relating the complete suppression of the slave trade. I was told at first that he was a soldler in the Rusalso trant he was a solder in the Rus-sian army, serving well and promoted to some noncommissioned office. Afterward, however, I learned from one of Mr. Schuy-ler's former friends that he keeps a little shop in the outskirts of the Russian cap-Ital, has named his son for Mr. Schuyler and still speaks with gratitude of his lib-

The other question came from Colonel The other question came from Colonel Agamaloff, in command at ancient Merv. He wanted to know about the famous correspondent O'Donovan, whom he had known during the conquest of Turkomania, when O'Donovan was with the Russian army, about the time of the wonderful and herote visit of the correspondent to Merv. Colonel Agamaloff has had many years of service in the Transcuspian provinces, and his etories are always worth hearing. He was are doing the same sort of thing ourselves. They claim that we have stopped
our own mouths about such things for all
time to come. For all of this they are
frankly glad, and they do not see why
any one should trouble to deny their conclusions or to argue that the cases are graphic in the extreme. He denies to not exactly parallel, and that we are do-stories of wholesale massacre of wome



THE GOVERNOR'S PALACE AT TIPLIS,

ing right while the others have been do- and children in the flight after the fortress

Russians Not Afraid of War. Of all the Russian officers with whom I talked on the question of war in general. I found but one who expressed a horror of war and deprecated it in every way. Every other one whom I questioned declared that war was the way to civil-zation, and that a military establishment was no curse, but a profound blessing to a country, and would serve the United States well, as it was serving Russia. I have found but one officer who showed the slightest respect for the peace rescript of the emperor of Russia and its resulting conference at The Hague. With the one conference at The Hague. With the one exception, they have declared it not mere-ly chimerical, trivial, inconsequential and ill-advised, but also that its aims were not to be desired even if all nations would unite in carrying them out to the highest perfection. A diminution of military preparation, and even of warfare, they claimed would be a distinct retrogression. It has been said to me by many officials in high station that the influential elements of Russia were not in the least in sympathy with the rescript and the conference, and the emporer was virtually alone in his The one exception of whom I speak was

was taken, but says that many of them were necessarily killed in the fortress, where they were so interspersed among the

men that it was impossible to discriminate, especially as women fought with the same weapons and the same energy. There was a time when officers of the Russian army, who needed to be disciplined for some frailty or eccentricity that re-quired concealment, were sent to serve in far Siberia, that being a sort of punish ment. When Russia gained her possessions in Central Asia a new destination was found for military offenders, and Tashkend and Askhabed became the points to which disgraced officers were sent. For a time the service in Turkestan was ma-terialy recruited by the officers who had been reduced to the ranks or reduced in grade without losing their shoulder straps More than one officer was shown me who More than one officer was shown me who had been sent to Transcasple in disgrace for one cause or another, and who had refor one cause or another, and who had re-grained his rank by specially creditable service. Since the railway was completed and communication has become more rapid and regular. Transcaspia has lost some-thing of its value for this purpose. Ask-babad is dismally unattractive, hot, dusty and dull. But many of the posts along the line are charming places. TRUMBULL WHITE

TO VLADIVOSTOCK DIRECT

STEAMSHIP NESS CLEIARS WITH BIG CARGO OF GREGON PRODUCTS.

Nearly 35,000 Barrels of Flour-Change in Rules Governing Steamship Officers.

The British steamship Ness was cleared resterday for Vladivostock, with a full argo of Oregon products, shipped by Henry Mett, the local agent of a big importing firm at the Siberian metropoli As usual with cargoes for Siberia and the Orient, flour made up the bulk of the cargo, there being 24,900 barrels, valued at \$94.200. This was a pretty fair-sized shipload by itself, but room was found for 3831 pieces or 339,548 feet of lumber, enough to make a cargo for the average coasting lumber schooner. The tumber was valued at \$4666. Among the miscellaneous freight abourd was 15 cases of canned goods, eight barrels of wine, nine cookstoves and a lot of ammunition and firearms, includ-ing Il cases of guns, two cases of primers, seven cases of paper shells, two cases of loading tools, and 35 cases of cartridges. The total value of the cargo was \$161,862. Portland commenced shipping cargoes to Siberia over two years ago, and since that time has sent more cargoes direct to Siberian ports than have been shipped by all other American parts combined. The by all other American ports combined. The Ness will probably return for another cargo as soon as this one is discharged, or if she does not return, another steames will be substituted to take her place, as Portland is the best market on the Coast for obtaining such products as Siberia is in need of at present,

BULES FOR NAVIGATORS. Passengers Must Be Excluded Fron

Pilothouse at All Times. Local Inspectors Edwards and Fuller have just received from the Supervising Inspector-General a copy of the amended steamboat rules and regulations, which make some important changes in the laws as they now exist. One of these amend-ed rules will work a hardship on the tourists who have formerly viewed the scenery from the pilot-house window. Heretofore the Inspectors were allowed to issue permits giving steamboat masters and pilots authority to curry a certain number of passengers in the pilot-house between the hours of sunrise and sunset. The new

rule reads as follows: "Masters and pilots of steamers carry-ing passengers for hire shall exclude from the pilot-houses of such steamers while under way all persons not connected with the navigation of such steamers, except officers of the Steamship Inspection Service, licensed officers of steamboats, persons regularly engaged in learning the profession of pilot, officers of the United States Coast Survey, Lighthouse Service and Engineer officers connected with the mprovement of rivers and harbors," The rules governing the appointment of

masters and mates are much more stringent than formerly. As amended, they 'No original license, as master of ocear coastwise steamers shall be issued to any person who has not had three years experience on steam or sail vessels pre-ceding the application, one year of such experience to be as chief mate of steam

essels. No original license as chief mate of ocean or coastwise steam vessels shall be issued to any person who has not had three years' experience on steam or sai ressels, and must have served one year as second mate of steam vessels, such service to be immediately preceding the No original license shall be usued to the second mate of ocean or coastwise steam vessels who has not had three years' experience in the deck department of steam or sail vessels imme diately preceding the application, one year of such service to be on steam vessels. And no original license as master or mate of ocean or coastwise steamers shall be issued to any person, or grade of license raised or route extended who does not un-derstand navigation, and who is not able to determine a ship's position at sea by observation of the sun, to obtain longitude by chronometer, and to determine ship's latitude by meridian altitude, of either the

sun, moon or stars." To guard against collisions due to pilots not hearing the signals of an approach-ing steamer, it is provided that:
"All double-ended ferry steamers, and steamers similarly constructed, shall have a steam whistle both fore and aft of the smokestack, or if only one whistle is used,

said whistle shall be placed on the side of the amokestack, so that the steam when the white is blown can be seen from either end of the steamer."

FROM THE LOST DOMINION.

Life Buoy From the Missing Ship Picked Up on Oregon Coast. The only relic that has ever come back from the lost bark Dominion is now lying in the office of Steamboat Inspectors Edwards and Fuller. It is a big ring life buoy, with the name and home port of the vessel painted thereon in big letters. This message from the dead was picked up on the Oregon Coast, between the Umpqua and Stusiaw Rivers, by Hank Barrett, a stagedriver, several weeks ago, and was brought up from Siusiaw by the tug Roberts, when she came up for In-spection a few days ago. The Dominion was a fine four-masted steel bark, of nearly 2000 tons net register, and was in command of Captain Jones, with a crew of 27 men. She left Honolulu January 2, 1899, for Royal Roads for orders, and was never heard of again. She was supposed to have been caught in a gale and had her ballast shift, rendering her unman-ageable, so that she was soon pounded to pleces by the seas.

Ocean currents are so uncertain in their movements that the finding of this buoy on the Oregon Coast will give no clew as to the locality of the ship when she went down. The gale in which she is supposed to have perished occurred about a week after she left Honolulu, and under ordinary circumstances the vessel should at that time have been about half way between the islands and her destination, Royal Roads.

Samson and Washtness. Hale & Kern's big lumber barge Wash-uona put in to Astoria Wednesday morning, while en route from San Francisco for Gray's Harbor, and while the tug Samson was couling to continue the jour-ncy, the barge was inspected by Mesers. Edwards and Fuller. She was found 0. K. In every particular, and yesterday morning resumed her journey for Gray's Harbor, where she will load lumber for a return trip to the Bay City. The Samson is making all kinds of records for fast time along the Coast, and the manner in which she is jerking million-feet cargoes down the Coast is a surprise to a great many water-front oracles, who had her slated for a fallure when she was first

Will Replace Buoys, ASTORIA, Or., Feb. 22.—The lighthouse tender Columbine will leave out at the first favorable opportunity to replace the buoys in Shoalwater Bay. Several of these buoys have been carried away during the past few months, and new ones will have to be moored in their places.

turned out.

New Steamer for Tillamook. Captain Paul Schrader, of Astoria, was in Portland a few days ago, making pre-liminary arrangements for the construction of a new steamboat to take the place of the Elmore on the Astoria and Tilia-mook run. The new craft is to be 190 feet long, 24 feet beam, and 9 feet depth of hold, and will be constructed on light-draft lines, with a view to entering Tilla-

ook at most any stage of the tide, when on the Tillsmook route, and as he is fa-millar with the needs of that port, he will undoubtedly build a boat well adapted

Domestic and Foreign Ports. ASTORIA, Or. Feb. 2. — Arrived at 8:15 and left up at 16:20, Steamer Despatch, from San Francisco. Arrived at Khappton, barkentine Tum O'Shanter, from San Francisco. Arrived down at 8:25 A. M., Francisco. Arriver cown at San A. A., German ship Margretha. Left up at 1:30 P. M. British bark Kinfauna. Sailed-Steamer Columbia, for San Francisco; barge Washincas, in tow of ing Samson, for Gray's Harbor. Condition of the bar at 4:30 P. M., rough; wind southwest; weather clear. Bark in ballast ousline at 4 P. M.

4 P. M.
San Francisco, Feb. 22—Salled—Steamer State of California, for Portland; steamers Arcata and Emplre, for Coca Bay; steamer National City, for Gray's Harbor; steamer Telius, for Chemanus.

New York, Feb. 22—Arrived—Testonic, from Liverpool; Ems, from Ganba.

Port Townsend—Arrived Feb. 21—Barkentino Newsboy, from San Fedro; bark Agate, from Molokal.

San Francisco, Feb. 22—Salled Steamer.

Agate, from Molokai.

San Francisco, Feb. 22.—Sailed—Steamer State of California, for Portland; steamer Tellus, for Chemahus; steamer South. Portland, for Oyster Bay; bark Germanic, for Seattle; steamer Arcata, for Coos Bay; steamer Empire, for Coos Bay; steamer Mational City, for Gray's Harbor.

Livermool, Feb. 22. Authorized Constants.

Liverpool, Feb. 22.—Arrived—Cufic, from New York. Feb. 22.-Arrived-Anchoria,

Glasgow, Feb. 22.—Arrived—Anchoria, from New York. Queenstown, Feb. 22.—Balled—Germanic, from Liverpool, for New York; Rhyniand, from Liverpool, for Philadelphia.

Hoquiam — Arrived Feb. 11—Schooner Bangor, from San Diego, for Aberdeen; barkentine Monitor, from San Francisco,

CANADIAN BATTALION LOSSES Eighty-nine Were Killed, Wounded,

or Are Mising. NEW YORK, Feb. 22-A special to the Tribune from Montreal says: The news of the heavy losses of the Canadian batalion created a profound sensation throughout the Dominion. No details of the action have come to hand, except that it was fought by the Canadians on Sunday, while purming Cronje's army at a drift on the Modder River to the east of Ja-cobsdal. Seven out of the eight com-panies were engaged, and the Canadians ost in killed, wounded and missing 89 men, being about 10 per cent of the force

The losses are scattered over the whole Regiment, and number 20 killed and 10 wounded, the rest being missing or captured. No officers were killed, but two-Major Arnold, of Winnipeg, commanding a Company, and Lieutenant Mason, of To-ronto-were wounded, the former danger-ously. Flags are flying at half-must over

The spirit in which the public is taking The spirit in which the public is taking the news is shown in the action of J. A. Barry, a rich young merchant of the town. On his way to his office he learned from a bulletin beard of the death of his younger brother, Coell, and proceeded at once to the telegraph office, where he telegraphed the Government seiting pertelegraphed the Government, asking permission to go to South Africa at his own expense to take his brother's place in the Regiment. The newspapers in their comments agree in saying that the blood thus shed will coment the union of Canada with the Swales. with the Empire.

Fight on Burmah-Chinese Boundary. RANGOON, British Burmah, Feb. 22 .-A British official attached to the Boundary Commission, named Hertz, while touring in the Burmah-Chinese frontier with an escort, has engaged and routed two considerable forces of hostile Chinese from Mirkawgpa, killing the leader of the Chi-nese and 70 Chinese.

As a Result of the War.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.-At the last meeting of the Court Unique, Ancient Order of Foresters, Brooklyn, the Court with-drew from the British order and joined the Foresters of America. The Boer flag was unfurled and greeted with much ap plause. Court Unique has a membership of 144, and each member was required to pay the per capita tax of 30 cents each year to the Grand Lodge in England. This tax was increased to 50 cents a head some

was in a measure a lax upon the order for the Boer war. The members refused to pay and were suspended. An applica-tion was made to the American Order of Foresters for admission, which was granted. Inside the half of the assembly-rooms is a glass contribution box to receive funds for the Netherlands Rod Gross in aid of the Boers.

FROM CEBU ISLAND.

Healthy Climate-Crude Agriculture Openings for Capital.

Brett Clark, of company A. Twenty-third mantry, sends a long letter to his stater, in Coos county, from which the following is taken:

is taken:
"I never had better health in my life
than since I have been in the Philippine
islands, and all the men on this leiand
have very good health. Smallpox is very
common among the natives here, but the
Americans seidom take it, only four seldiers having died from it since this island
has been occupied. A man it my commons. dlers having aled from it since this island has been occupied. A man in my company by the name of Welsh died of smallpox about a month ago, but the disease did not spread, and he was in quarters right among the other men until he was broke out thick. In fact, it is so common here that we do not pay any attention to it-not as much as people do to measing in the States.

ie States.
"I think that when this war is over I think that when this war is over them islands will offer the greatest inducements in the world for men of capital to come and invest. Rice and sugar-case are natural products of these islands and three crops a year are raised. Everything now is done in the crudem way. When the farmer plows his ground he does it by means of a water buffalo and a plow that resembles an old-fasticued single shovel, and when he goes over it one cannot tell whether it, has been plowed or not. The seed is then dropped by hand, and the weeks are kept down with a knife resembling a oora knife. And when the crop is ready to gather, it is cut with the same knife by handsful.

The rice is threshed out by beating it with clube, and is hulled by putting it in wooden bowls and churning it with the end of a stick. Sugar-cane is all cut by hand and hauled to the cane mill on ox-carts. There it is crushed between huge these islands will offer the greatest in-

hand, and handed to the came mill on ex-carts. There it is crushed between huge wooden rollers, whose motive power is the slow and patient buffalo. The sap is boiled in from pots, and the augar is laid out in the gun to dry, and is worked and out in the sun to dry, and is worked and turned over from time to time, always using their feet. Commeal they make by shelling the corn by hand and then grind-ing it between small milistones, and these stones are always turned by the women. The meal resulting is, of course, very coarse and full of hulls. To make bread of it they mix a quantity of it with water and but it in a community shell before the and bake it in a cocounnt shell before the fire. The poorer classes out anything they can procure—dogs, cats, rais, monkeys, a species of water shake that abounds in species of water snake that abounds its these waters, and the worst-looking of all, an enormous itsard that is found here, which often attains the length of five and six feet, and is shout 15 or 15 inches across

Can Prove an Alibi.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—"Pat" Crow, who was arrested two weeks ago suspected of being one of the men who held up a Northwestern train at Tower 5, October Northwestern train at Tower 5, October 13, has been released on bail and the case against him will probably be dismissed. Special Agent Riley, of the Northwestern, said he was confident Crow was not connected with the robbery. Police Justice Ludwig, at Geneva, where the prisoner was confined, allowed Crow's attorney to sign his bond for \$19,000. The preliminary hearing is set for next Monday morning. Riley mays that Crow's arrest was caused by the statement of a man who told Captain Lavin and Inspector Hunt, of the Chicago police department, that of the Chicago police department, that Crow approached him some time before the robbery and asked him to enter the plot. Since then Riley has found that Crow was at work in the South Omaha packing-houses at the time of the rob-

NEW YORK, Fob. 22—The Bonner stock farm at Tarrytown, N. Y., is not to pass out of existence, despite the sale of all the trotters and pacers which belonged to the late Robert Bonner, except Maud S. David Bonner will manage the farm, where blooded horses will be bred. The stallions Highland Baron and Baron, Berliev have been been been from the stallions. Review have been bought from the stud with a number of Electioneer horses.

At Montgomery, Ala., a federation of the colored women's clubs of the South has



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