STRATHGYLE SAILS TODAY

BIG SANTE FE LINER COMING TO PORTLAND FOR FLOUR.

Abergeldie Due From the Orient Sunday—Doyu Maru Sails for Japan With Wheat—Marine Notes.

The big steamship Strathgyle, which in net registered tonnage will be the largest steamship that has come to Portland since the days of the Great Republic, will sail from San Diego for this port today. The Strathgyle is in the Sante Fe line's Oriental service, and, after taking on about 4000 tons of flour at this port, will return to San Diego to fill out her cargo with cotton. The latter commodity is so bulky in proportion to its weight that it is much safer in loading a steamer to have her lower hold filled with flour or some other freight equally as heavy in proportion to the space it occupies. The Strathgyle was built more with a view to carrying big cargoes than making fast time, and accordingly she will not reach Portland much, if any, before Sunday. Her Portland cargo will be supplied by T. M. Stevens & Co., who also supplied the cargo for the Thyra, of the same line.

The big liner Abergeldie is due from the Orient about the same day as the Strathgyle, and it is not improbable that the steamship Columbia, of Dodwell's line, will come up from San Francisco about the same time and load a cargo for the Orient. The year's business is starting in under most favorable circumstances, and, with a continuation of the present big demand for Oregon products in the Far East, the Oriental shipments for 1900 will break all previous records.

FUEL AND MATERIAL.

American Shipbuilders Have Advantages Over Those of England.

The London Shipping World, in an article on the American shipping subsidy bill, presents the following facts, which are handled very gingerly or overlooked entirely by the advocates of the big graft:

"As we pointed out last week, it is impossible to justify this bill upon economic data. The American workman, we are told by Mr. Carnegie, is worth two British workmen. We also know that he works nearly 10 hours a week longer than the British artisan. It is contended by the mineowners of the United States that iron and coal can be mined and brought to the furnace cheaper there than in the United Kingdom. And we know, moreover, that American-made ship-plates are imported by Messrs. Harland and Wolff and other shipbuilders for the construction of vessels in British yards. Moreover, every informed person having to do with shipping matters knows that an American and an English ship at any foreign port pay precisely the same wages to their seamen and firemen, and that the assertion of Mr. Payne, M. C., that a ship sailing under the American flag paid higher wages than British ships is mere nonsense expressed through ignorance; for, certainly, we do not believe that Mr. Payne would consciously misrepresent facts. In the face of these economic conditions, the United States Congress will undoubtedly pass this bill in the interest of American shipping. It will not listen to the demand of our contemporary for a modification of the bill; and the measure will be pressed through by the strength and influence of the American shipbuilding syndicate."

CONTRACT FOR NEW STEAMER.

To Be Built in Portland and Go on the Tillamook Run.

ASTORIA, March 6.—The contract was awarded today for the new steamer that is to take the place of the R. P. Elmore, on the Astoria-Tillamook route. The total cost of the boat will be about $17,000. Johnson, of East Portland, will build the hull, and the Willamet Iron Works the engines. The contract price for the latter is $10,000.

The steamer El Hurd was fined $500 today by Collector Fox for carrying 12 passengers on her trip from Deep River this morning, when her license permits her to carry only six.

Captain Salte, with his steamer O. K., has been successful in picking up the lost anchor of the British bark Samaritan and will place it on board the vessel, when she comes down the river.

At a regular monthly meeting of the Oregon Pilot Commission, held today, instructions were issued to place the state pilot schooner San Jose in commission to take the place of the Joseph Pulitzer, as the latter is in need of some minor repairs.

ON FIRE AT SEA.

Norwegian Ship Abandoned in Mid-Ocean.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—The American Line steamship Rhineland arrived here today from Liverpool and reported having sighted the Norwegian ship Solheim, lumber laden, from Mobile January 23, for Fleetwood, England, abandoned and on fire. The Rhineland sighted the burning ship February 27, in latitude 45.35, longitude, 38.11. The American liner went to the vessel to take off any who might be aboard the ship, but found no signs of life. The fire was burning fiercely from the stern to amidships. All the sails of the ship had either been scorched or burned. The Solheim is supposed to have carried a crew of from 15 to 20. Her captain's name was Metzen.

WHEAT FOR THE ORIENT.

Japanese Steamship Doyu Maru Clears for Yokohama.

Portland yesterday dispatched the second Oriental wheat cargo that has been shipped from the Pacific Coast. The one clearing yesterday was hardly as large as the first of the fleet, as much of the space aboard was taken up by a shipment of lumber. The vessel which carries this cargo into a comparatively new field for wheat shipments is the Japanese steamship Doyu Maru. She was cleared by J. C. Robinson for Yokohama, with 51,538 bushels of wheat, valued at $28,000, and 1675 barrels of flour, valued at $4150. The steamer also carries 105,131 feet of lumber, valued at $1800. She left down the river yesterday, and will cross out from Astoria today.

Lumber Dragger in Trouble.

The bark Sebastian Bach, which was reported bound for Portland from Japan, but which is believed to be chartered for the Sound, is in a serious condition at Honolulu. Latest Honolulu papers have the following regarding her:

"The bark Sebastian Bach, lying outside, is being fumigated before coming in. She is in a pretty badly damaged condition and leaking at the rate of about three or four inches per hour. This water is kept down by the windmill aboard, and is easily controlled while the vessel is at anchor. In a seaway the bark leaks very badly, and she is generally considered by men who have seen her to be in a pretty bad fix. She is nearly 30 years old and has had some hard usage. A board of survey will probably be appointed to inspect the vessel. The captain wants to stay outside until he can communicate with her owners. It is not yet settled what is to be done. In anticipation of bringing her in the fumigation is now being done."

Overdue Whaler Safe.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—The Pacific Whaling Steamship Company's steamer Walcott, which had been considered lost, is reported safe and on her way from Unalaska to Sitka. The company has received a telegram announcing that the Walcott had left Unalaska 10 days behind schedule time, caused by unavoidable delay. The steamer Excelsior, for whose safety some apprehension was also entertained, is reported safe, and expected to make Seattle within a day or two.

Blythswood in Distress.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—The Merchants' Exchange has received a dispatch from Valparaiso, saying that the British ship Blythswood, from Oregon for Cape Town, has put into the southern port in distress. On the 6th of January the ship encountered a severe gale. Part of her bulwarks were destroyed, her lifeboats damaged, her cargo shifted and considerable other damage done to rigging and deckhouses.

Two Oriental Ships.

TACOMA, March 6.—The liner Breconshire cleared today for China and Japan with freight to the value of $196,082. Of this amount, $98,100 is cotton and the balance is made up of flour and leather.

The steamship Tacoma arrived today from Yokohama with 1500 tons of silk and matting and three passengers.

Drifted Back in the Channel.

TILLAMOOK, March 6.—The schooner Petrel, which went ashore trying to get out of Nestucca, has drifted back into the harbor, not much damaged.

Marine Notes.

The steamship St. Irene finished coaling at the mouth of the river yesterday, and will sail today, weather permitting.

The British bark Donna Francisca left down the river yesterday morning, drawing nearly 23 feet. She was in tow of the steamer R. R. Thompson.

The steamer State of California, right on time, as usual, arrived in before daylight yesterday morning, and was at her dock in this city shortly after 3 o'clock.

The British ship Bothwell, which laid up for the greater part of last year in Portland, has been sold since reaching England to W. Montgomery, of London, for $65,000. Her gross earnings on a trip from Portland at present rates would be nearly $30,000.

Domestic and Foreign Ports.

ASTORIA, March 6.—Arrived at 5 A. M. and left up at 7:30 A. M.—Steamer State of California, from San Francisco. Condition of the bar at 5 P. M.—Rough; wind, south; raining.

San Francisco, March 6.—Arrived—Schooner Gotama and schooner Daisy Rowe, for Coos Bay; steamer Columbia, from Portland; steamer Senator, from Seattle; steamer South Portland, from Oyster Bay. Sailed—Steamer St. Paul, for Unalaska; steamer Mackinaw, for Seattle. Arrived March 5—Steamer Farallon, from Skagway. Sailed March 5—Steamer Grace Dollar, for Gray's Harbor.

Port Townsend, March 6.—Arrived—Barkentine Willie R. Hume, from Manila; steamer Tacoma, from Hong Kong.

Cape Town—Arrived March 5—Bark Harvester, from Chemainus.

Birkenhead—Arrived March 5—German ship Karl, from Portland, Or.

Sydney—Arrived March 5—British steamer Miowera, from Vancouver.

Yokohama—Arrived prior to March 3—Japanese steamer Izkumi Maru, from Seattle.

Beachyhead, March 6.—Passed—British ship The Hahnemann, from Portland, Or.

New York, March 6.—Arrived—Westernland, from Antwerp.

Glasgow, March 6.—Arrived—Samaritan, from Boston.

Shanghai, March 6.—Sailed—British ship Queen Elizabeth, for Puget Sound.

Philadelphia, March 6.—Arrived—Rhynland, from Liverpool.

New York, March 6.—Sailed—Saale, for Bremen, via Southampton.

Boston, March 6.—Arrived—Ultonia, from London.

Liverpool, March 6.—Arrived—Bovic, from New York.

Bremen, March 6.—Arrived—Darmstadt, from New York.

Antwerp, March 6.—Arrived—Noordland, from New York.

Nagasaki—Sailed March 4.—Victoria, for Seattle.

Plymouth, March 6.—Sailed—Patricia, from Hamburg, for New York.

CHANCE FOR RELATION.

German Imports Found to Contain Adulterants.

NEW YORK, March 6.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Though the Administration cannot protest against injurious legislation pending in the German Legislature, it has developed that it has been making a quiet investigation to ascertain the extent of the adulteration of German importations into the United States. This investigation has extended to the imports of other European governments which impose restrictions upon American goods. In the case of Germany, the information to be obtained will be of value in determining the course this Government shall adopt should the meat-inspection bill, reported by the Reichstag committee, be enacted into law.

This investigation, which has been going on for some little time, has developed that the objection raised by the German government against American products also exists in German goods. This discovery is very gratifying to the officials, as it furnishes them with an excellent weapon to be employed in case of need. German wines are said to contain adulterants, and the President, should he determine to do so, can take measures to exclude them.

Examination of a statement of the provisions of the bill reported by the Reichstag committee shows, the authorities say, that American meats can be entirely excluded. The press dispatches indicated that the conditions relative to inspection had been modified, but Ambassador White's dispatch announces that the bill contemplates an imperial inspection at the port of entry, and a local inspection in the province which is the destination of the meat. In addition, there is the prohibition of American canned and corned beef and sausage. It is the contention of this Government, and Ambassador White has been so advised, that one inspection should be sufficient. With an imperial and local inspection, the effect would be, it is stated, to condemn practically all American meats which might be imported into the German Empire.

In answer to a complaint registered by this Government at the refusal of the local authorities of the German Empire to give information to American Consuls, the German government has announced that all such information must come from the foreign office, and communications requesting it should be sent to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. In principle this, according to the department, must be accepted, but there is no intention of permitting such discrimination against American Consuls as is apparent from the secret instructions to German officials at Dusseldorf, as published in the Herald this morning.

Representations made to Secretary Hay announce the desire of the German government to modify the pending bill, and its purpose to have it amended when considered by the Bundesrath.

Love's Kiss.

From "Some Verses" by Miss Helen Hay. Copyright by Herbert S. Stone & Co., Chicago.

Kiss me but once, and in that space supreme
My whole dark life shall quiver to an end.
Sweet Death shall see my heart and comprehend
That Life is crowned, and in an endless gleam
Will fix the color of the dying stream.
That Life and Death may meet as friend with friend
An endless immortality to blend;
Kiss me but once, and so shall end my dream.
And then Love heard me and bestowed his kiss,
And straight I cried to Death: I will not die!
Earth is so fair when one remembers this;
Life is but just begun! Ah, come not yet!
The very world smiles up to kiss the sky
And in the grave one may forget—forget.

We buy, each year, 1,000,000 sentimental valentines at an average cost of 10 cents each, and 20,000,000 comic valentines, costing 1 cent each. This in turn means an outlay of $300,000.

FOSTER ON LAND LEASE

OFFERS SUGGESTIONS FOR CONTROL AND USE OF RANGES.

Wants Protection and Encouragement for Small Farmers and All Legitimate Settlers.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The proposition to lease public grazing lands under the direction of the Department of Agriculture and with the assistance of the Interior Department continues to receive much attention among members of Congress. It appears that the original move in this direction was the sending by the Department of Agriculture to Oregon for facts and data. The investigation was conducted with much care, and the result was that Secretary Wilson announced himself in favor of the leasing of grazing lands. Ever since there has been much opposition to such leasing of grazing lands and, apparently, by two classes. First, by those who are opposed to leasing public grazing lands under any conditions whatsoever. This contingent does not appear to be very large or well fortified against reasonable arguments. Second, by those who do not approve of the provisions of such legislation as has been suggested or presented. This class numbers many careful investigators, educated men and settlers and range occupants, who are taking an active part in an endeavor to shape whatever legislation, if any, may be had in the premises.

Senator Foster, of Washington, who has given much attention to the subject, is opposed to any action whatever until the various interested parties have had ample opportunity to discuss the question. Primarily, he believes that it will be wise to protect public grazing lands from destruction by overgrazing, and that, also, the small farmer and settler is certainly entitled to protection from those who use the public grazing lands for grazing purposes and infringe upon the lands adjacent to farms and small range occupants. He favors preferred rights for settlers, bona fide settlers, and he would oppose any measure that does not offer every opportunity for entering upon leased lands for mineral and other purposes under the land laws of the United States. The public grazing lands should, in his opinion, be utilized primarily for the encouragement of settlers, who should be given preference rights in the leasing of grazing lands, to the end that the lands may be protected from destruction, and that settlers may be encouraged. As between the use of grazing lands by a few as against many persons, he would favor the many, because of the resulting benefits to the State and the general development of the country, and the creation of a permanent source of income for the State in the way of taxes.

From many of the Western States a large number of letters, both for and against the leasing of public grazing lands, have been forwarded to members of Congress during the past month. From those received by Senator Foster, and from his own investigations in the premises, he has offered the following suggestions as a basis for further discussion of the subject, and the formulation of a perfect bill, in case it is finally deemed desirable by those directly interested to favor the leasing plan under proper restrictions:

Senator Foster's Suggestions.

First—That the rate of rental shall not be less than 1 cent per acre per annum, and the maximum and minimum areas leased shall, in all cases, be calculated to encourage and facilitate agricultural development, and no lease nor any right acquired shall be assignable, nor shall leases be sublet, and no lease shall be made for a longer period than 10 years, and only one lease shall be made to any one person in any state or territory, unless, in some cases, where the use of a summer and winter range is deemed necessary.

Second—Subject to the preferred rights of settlers, leases may be renewed for one or more periods, not exceeding 10 years.

Third—All leases shall be for the smallest area compatible with the best utilization of land for grazing purposes, and the needs and conveniences of settlers.

Fourth—All settlers actually occupying and farming agricultural land shall have a preferred right to lease grazing land adjacent or convenient thereto, and, subject to such right, the occupant of a range actually engaged in grazing stock thereon, shall have a preferred right to lease such range.

Fifth—All lands leased for grazing purposes shall be open to entry as mineral lands and otherwise under the land laws of the United States, and shall be subject to reclamation by the actual construction of irrigation works, and any area leased as grazing land, but afterward found to be more valuable as the result of irrigation or other development, to be more valuable for the uses of settlers or for townsite purposes—together with sufficient grazing land convenient or adjacent thereto for the use of bona fide settlers—shall be cancelled from the lease and proper adjustment made of the rental with the lessee. None of the foregoing provisions shall deprive the lessee of means of watering stock pastured on his leasehold, nor shall those entering upon such land for the purposes stated above be deprived of ordinary easement, conveniences, nor shall the lessee be hampered in the grazing of his stock by means of willful obstructions.

Sixth—Willful entry or trespass for grazing stock upon lands leased for grazing purposes, regardless of indicated or established limits of such leased lands, either by posts, monuments, fences, natural boundaries or other indicated or established and recognized boundaries shall be deemed a misdemeanor.

Seventh—Leases shall be made to persons who are citizens of the United States or have declared their intention to become such, and who are residents of the State or Territory in which the land is located.

Eighth—At State and Territorial boundaries provision shall be made for the leasing of ranges or grazing areas that will meet the requirements of the settlers or range occupants.

Ninth—Grazing areas necessary for the transit of stock between their summer and winter range or for the transit of stock for other purposes, or areas which, from the nature of the water supply, are not suitable for subdivision into ranges, may be withheld for common uses, and suitable permits may be issued for the occupancy, in common, of such areas for transit, watering or grazing purposes.

Tenth—Where the value of the forest areas as sources of water supply so far overbalance any possible value they may have for grazing purposes, no grazing whatever shall be allowed, and nothing contained in proposed legislation on this subject shall be construed as providing for or permitting the leasing of established forest reserves for grazing purposes.

Eleventh—Due notice shall be given by advertising once a week for eight consecutive weeks in the newspapers published in or that circulate throughout the grazing districts before any leases are actually made, nor for 30 days after the final publication of said notices. In said publication and notice of intention to lease lands, the time and place, convenient to lessees, when leases will be made shall be designated, together with an outline description of the tracts to be leased.

Twelfth—The rental fixed per acre at which lands shall be leased must be plainly set forth in the published notice of intention to lease, and no other rental shall be accepted when lands are leased, and for the protection of settlers and small farmers no competitive bidding for leases shall be permitted.

Thirteenth—As a matter of convenience, grazing areas known to be unfit for other purposes may be consolidated under proper restrictions, and supervision by the Government, and public grazing lands may be exchanged with States or private owners for other grazing lands of equal value.

Fourteenth—As far as possible provision shall be made for regulating and limiting the areas to be leased.

WORLD'S GREAT MISSIONS.

What Money They Spend and Where They Work.

There are 350 organizations, big and little, doing some form of work in foreign mission fields, but there are seven great societies, four American and three British, that do vastly more than all the rest put together. By great is meant the amount of funds which they annually expend, and the number and size of the missionary enterprises which they maintain. These seven are, in order:

The Church Missionary Society, London; the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church in America; the American Presbyterian Board; the London Missionary Society; the British Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; the American Board, Boston, and the American Baptist Missionary Union, Boston. But while four of these seven are American, the three British societies have larger annual resources than have the four American ones. Not only so, but two of the British societies are organizations in the Church of England, while all of the four American represent different religious bodies.

The largest single missionary organization in the world, the Church Missionary Society, of London, was a fruit of the evangelical movement in the Church of England. A part of its work is the maintenance of a vast training school for missionary workers. One of its largest fields is West Africa, where its missionaries gave the first impulse to the exploration of that vast continent. It is now following up these explorations with gospel stations, so that whole pages of its reports read like a chapter out of Henry M. Stanley's book. Its other great field is India. Here it stands for British rule and prestige. But it has gone to other fields, notably to China, and its $2,000,000 a year, spent in the cause of the gospel, circles the globe with its influence.

The second largest of the world's great missionary organizations is the American Methodist, which spends about $1,000,000 a year. Its fields are China and India, although it has work in many other lands. Methodists of Canada outstrip all other religious bodies of the Dominion in missionary contributions and activity, so that if there be added together the contributions of Methodist North America the total reaches $1,450,000 a year.

Presbyterians North stand third of the seven organizations, and spend $875,000 a year. Its largest field is India, if number of missions be the test, but in number of communicants China surpasses all. It has important work in Corea, Japan and Persia, and in the far East it has, in educational and political ways, exerted marked influence, often at critical times. It leads all other boards in the number of its medical missionaries, both men and women.

Two of the remaining four societies are British and two American. The London missionary had in its early days, as did the American board, its counterpart on this side of the Atlantic, supporters in many religious bodies, and had and still has a constitution strictly undenominational in its working. But it has in practice come to represent the British Congregationalists. While China and India are its great fields, its peculiar field is Madagascar, where the work of its missionaries was far-reaching and wonderful. The South seas, and also South Africa have seen many of its workers. It spends $657,000 a year, or about the same sum as the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the American board.

The "S. P. G.," as everybody calls this famous society for short, is the oldest of Protestant bodies for strictly missionary work, and grew out of the need for the planting of missions in North America. It planted, for example, famous Trinity Parish, New York City, and through its influence gave that now vast corporation its financial start. For many years its labors were confined to British territory.

The American Board, now Congregational, grew out of the haystack conference, as everybody knows, and dates from 1810, the oldest of American missionary organizations. So early did it get started and so wisely has it administered its trusts that it now makes the largest showing on its $850,000 a year of any missionary body. Its work in India and in China makes those countries its main fields, but more famous is its history in Turkey, where it fought for humanity as well as for religion, and in the Sandwich Islands, where the story of its deeds since about 1835 reads like some missionary air castle. The way in which the first party of missionaries came to go to Hawaii, and what came of their trip, these are tales in themselves.

The greatest Baptist foreign organization is the Missionary Union, of Boston. In one important respect it beats every other missionary body in the world, namely, the number of so-called "heathen" that it has induced to turn Christian. The Union came into existence in a curious manner. Two young men, who had gone out under the American Board, changed their views, on baptism, while on the long sea voyage. To support them, being in the field and now Baptists, an organization was formed in 1814, and it has since grown as stated, to be one of the seven great missionary forces of the world.

These vast missionary interests, vast in operation and expenditure, and far-reaching in their influence upon affairs both in the United States and in foreign lands, are to hold an ecumenical conference on the general subject of foreign missions. The date is the 10 days following April 21, and the place New York. All of these great missionary interests will be represented, of course.

Mr. Bloomer and His Fame.

Chicago Times-Herald.

D. C. Bloomer, who died at Council Bluffs, Ia., Saturday night, at the age of 84, was for years a Republican of influence in his state; before that he had been for a good many years the husband of Mrs. Amelia Bloomer, who tried to introduce a reformed costume for women, which she did not invent, but to which her name became attached. The "bloomers" of 50 years ago were not comely, but in our day we have seen their improved successors in the bicycle costumes.

Republican Danger.

Providence Journal, Rep.

The free silver issue upon which the campaign of 1896 was fought came into prominence within a year of the election. Is the issue upon which this year's election is to be fought coming into shape now? If it is, and if the constitutional and moral right of the inhabitants of our islands to fair play and free trade is that issue, the Democrats have virtually the entire press of the United States and perhaps the Supreme Court on their side of the issue. The Republicans are playing with fire.

Sacrificing Duty to Sordidness.

Chicago Times-Herald.

President McKinley cannot afford to mistake the clamor of the sugar and tobacco lobby for the voice of the American people. If the committee bill comes to him in its present shape, nothing short of an absolute and uncompromising veto will save him from the ugly charge of sacrificing "plain duty" to the sordid demands of two protected industries, already in bad odor with the American people.

An Unpopular Victory.

St. Paul Pioneer Press, Rep.

The passage in the House of the Puerto Rican tariff bill as amended to carry rates of 15 per cent and to remain in force only two years may be accounted a Republican victory, but it is not one that will strengthen the party throughout the country.

DENOUNCED FROM PULPIT

PUERTO RICAN TARIFF BILL INVOLVES GREAT MORAL ISSUE.

Remarkable Consensus of Opinion That Puerto Rico Should Have Free Access to Our Markets.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—One of the ablest denunciations of the Puerto Rican tariff bill that has been made in Washington was that of Rev. R. H. McKim, of the Church of the Epiphany, who took occasion from the pulpit to point out the wrongs that would be done the people of Puerto Rico if the bill were passed. In the course of his denunciation, Dr. McKim said:

"The Puerto Rico tariff bill involves a great moral issue, which affects the character and the good name of the whole American people. With its moral aspect the Church of God has a right, and it is its bounden duty, to deal. High above the petty intrigues of party politicians or the debate upon the constitutional interpolation rises the inevitable moral issue, which is hanging in the balance with the passage or defeat of the bill. If it passes, then, in my judgment, the Congress of the United States will have committed itself to a policy of injustice and inhumanity—injustice because it involves a violation of the plighted faith of the Nation, and inhuman because it involves a violation of the plainest dictates of charity and pity.

Great Legislative Wrong.

"If the Hebrew prophets felt within them the inspiration of the Almighty to rebuke in His name those who oppressed the poor, surely the ministers of Jesus Christ need not incur the charge of fanaticism if they feel deeply moved by the Spirit of God to rebuke such legislation as this, which proposes to lay heavy burdens upon an impoverished and half-starving people, who, only 18 months ago, welcomed us with acclamations as deliverers from the yoke of Spanish oppression, and to whom the Commander-in-Chief of our armies issued a proclamation, saying: 'We have come to bestow upon you the blessing and immunities of the liberal institutions of our Government.'

"I cannot keep silent while a great legislative wrong is being perpetrated. The pulpit is not too sacred a place in which to preach righteousness and justice. Here is a definite, concrete wrong on the eve of being committed. Shall the pulpit be silent? God forbid!

"Puerto Rico became American territory by conquest. The President of the United States, the Secretary of War, and the Governor-General of the island, after careful study of the situation, were of one mind, that we should abolish all custom tariffs between the United States and Puerto Rico and give her products free access to our markets. Here was a remarkable concensus of opinion among the men who were in the best position to judge what was due to ourselves, to our good faith and to our sense of justice. It was hailed by the Puerto Rican inhabitants with delight as the measure of relief and help which they ardently desired and sorely needed. Finally, the ways and means committee gave their adhesion to the propositions of the President and his advisers and brought in a bill for free trade accordingly.

Committee's Change of Opinion.

"But, alas! That committee underwent a remarkable change of opinion—I will not say through what means or under whose potent advice. Enough to say, that bill was withdrawn and the present one introduced, which puts the people of Puerto Rico in the position of foreigners toward the great republic under whose aegis they were so eager to take refuge. It taxes the principal food of the poor, rice, up to 25 per cent of its value. I arraign the proposed legislation as an unrighteous exercise of power, supposing the power to be constitutional, because it lays upon an already poor and impoverished people a burden too heavy to be borne. We have closed the markets of Cuba against her. Those of Spain are also closed to her by the results of the war, and now this bill proposes to close her only remaining market, that of the United States, against the unhappy island.

"Is this the beneficent rule we promised her under the Stars and Stripes? Is this the prosperity we held out as a relief from Spanish oppression? Are these export and import burdens of the 'immunities of our liberal institutions' which was proclaimed to the happy islanders while they strewed flowers in the pathway of our soldiers? Many indignant Americans call it a very different name—the plunder of a defenseless people."

Dr. McKim quoted the letter given to the press by six of Puerto Rico's citizens, recently sent to Washington to represent the interests of the island. These men stated that it was an intolerable indignity to leave men in the position of vassals who have enjoyed the largest representative rights and suffrage and liberal autonomy.

Means Blight and Ruin.

"Is it possible," continued Dr. McKim, "that an appeal such as these men made can go unheeded? It comes from the suffering, half-starved people of that little island over which we have so lately planted our flag as the symbol of liberty, justice, and humanity. Now these unhappy people in their poverty and distress, looking across the sea to this mighty republic, in place of the rainbows of prosperity and freedom which they confidently expected to see spanning the horizon under our beautiful rule, behold a dark storm cloud gathering in the West, having its Genesis in the legislative halls of Congress, charged, not with a blessing, but with blight and ruin. They implore us not to treat them as vassals, having neither political nor commercial freedom. They point to the wretchedness, and implore us to strike the fetters from their commerce as their only salvation from utter ruin.

"If this cry for justice and humanity awakens no response; if the American people do not heed it; if this cruel legislation shall indeed be consummated, then, I ask, will the Stars and Stripes be to the people of Puerto Rico any longer the symbol of liberty and justice and humanity? Will not the enactment of this bill be a stain upon our escutcheon, a blot upon our flag as long as it stands in the statute-book? This is a critical moment in our history. Right upon the threshold of a new career of expansion we are on trial before the conscience of the world, whether or not we will exercise our power righteously and in harmony with the spirit of our institutions. I would disclaim the imputation of any intentional wrong, of any conscious injustice or inhumanity. All the same, they remain, for they are incorporated in the bill and are inseparable from it.

Rescue Cuba, Starve Puerto Rico.

"The world will recognize them, and we shall be open to the just reproach of having gone to war with Spain in 1898 to rescue the starving inhabitants of Cuba, and then in 1900 of having turned a deaf ear to the cry of another starving people, starving under our own flag and by reason of our unrighteous legislation. We could make no reply, but would be obliged to hang our heads in shame.

"The American people have a quick sense of wrong, and I do not believe the appeal from the people of Puerto Rico will be in vain. A policy of injustice will never command the sympathy of the American people. We say to the advocates of this bill, 'It is not wise; it is not safe for a man to do anything against the conscience of the people.' More and more it becomes apparent that the provisions of the bill are repugnant to the consciences of the plain people of the United States, and that if it is forced through Congress its authors may expect that the Nemesis of popular displeasure will overtake them.

"We who are residents of the District of Columbia have no representation on the floor of Congress to voice our sentiments on this grave and momentous issue, but we are citizens of the United States, vitally interested in all that pertains to the welfare and honor and good name of our country, proud of our heritage as Americans, sensitive to any possible stain upon the nation's escutcheon. In a crisis like this, therefore, we have a right to speak our sentiments, and to ask that they be considered as one of the constituent elements in the public opinion of the country. It is both as a citizen of the United States and as a preacher of righteousness that I have ventured to express myself tonight upon this subject, believing that I echo the general sentiment of the people of this community."

CONDEMNED BY MEXICO.

Native and Foreign Press on the Puerto Rican Policy.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 6.—The press here, both native and foreign, condemn the policy of the United States Congress toward Puerto Rico. The papers printed in English are severe in their criticisms on the treatment of the annexed island, and predict trouble ahead. The Spanish Colonies organ, Corerro Espanola, says:

"McKinley, having taken pity on Puerto Rico, has asked Congress to authorize him to devote to the relief of the island—which has been converted by famine into a new British India—a sum equivalent to the Custom-House duties paid by the merchants of Puerto Rico on its introduction into the United States. It is said that half a loaf is better than no bread, but we are of the opinion that this measure is worse than nothing. Instead of converting the inhabitants of the island into mendicants, they ought to be left free to develop their natural resources and sell their products, to which end exportations, now in a state of stagnation, should be facilitated by means of free trade.

"What Puerto Rico needs rather than degradation, almost, which is insulting to human dignity, is to be able to sell its sugar and tobacco. But this would not suit the American producers of sugar and tobacco; it would run counter to the protected interests which have great influence in the Federal Congress, and McKinley, in order not to offend those interested, has found a way out of it by offering charity."

Barnacles.

Sidney Lanier.

My soul is sailing through the sea,
But the past is heavy and hindereth me.
The past hath crusted, cumbrous shells
That hold the flesh of cold sea mells
About my soul.
The huge waves wash, the high waves roll
Each barnacle clingeth and worketh dole
And hindereth me from sailing!

Old Past, let go, and drop I' the sea,
Till fathomless waters cover thee!
For I am living, but thou art dead;
Thou drawest back, I strive ahead
The day to find.
Thy shells unbind! Night comes behind,
I needs must hurry with the wind
And trim me best for sailing.

A Plain Obligation.

Boston Journal.

Months ago President McKinley and Secretary Root pointed out the course which ought to have been taken. It was direct, intelligible, fair to the Puerto Ricans, just to all concerned. It was the unqualified admission of the island within our tariff system, with absolute freedom of commercial intercourse. The Journal considered this proposition at length at the time, and heartily approved it as the proper fulfilment of our plain obligation to the Puerto Rican people whom we had brought beneath our flag.

Starving People for the Trusts.

Philadelphia Ledger.

The bill is a purely selfish one. It is directly in the interest of two of the most notorious trusts in the country. If the Sugar Trust and the New England Tobacco Association were out of the way there would be no effort to starve the people of Puerto Rico, under the plea of giving them a government.

Consumption Cured At Last By Dr. Slocum

WONDERFUL NEW DISCOVERIES

Tuberculosis, Grip, Lung Weakness and All Pulmonary Diseases No Longer Dangerous.

FREE MEDICINE TO ALL

Consumption, which has defied scientists of every age, has at last been conquered, and the honor belongs to Dr. T. A. Slocum, of New York, whose life work has been devoted to humanity's cause.

His system of treatment has been fully demonstrated to hundreds of medical men at the new Slocum laboratories, and the reports of test cases have been widely published both in this country and Europe.

By tracing the march of the deadly bacilli from the head and throat to the inner cavities of the lungs, Dr. Slocum was finally able to formulate a scientific treatment which has been proven such a grand success wherever tried. Failure is not possible one time in a thousand.

This timely news is of vast importance to every sufferer in the land, coming as it does at a time when the increase in consumptive patients is most alarming.

Every sufferer from diseases of the head, throat and lungs need despair no longer—help is at hand.

By special arrangement with medical societies and hospitals, Dr. Slocum has prepared in his great laboratories full treatments for immediate FREE distribution to the afflicted.

Four separate preparations are used in killing the bacilli, healing the diseased mucous surfaces, toning the general system and building healthy flesh. Each specific works in harmony with the other, and failure is practically impossible.

If you or your friends suffer from any form of pulmonary trouble—grip, or its deadly after effects, chronic coughs or colds, bronchitis, catarrh or wasting away, the new Slocum treatment may be had FREE by merely sending your postoffice and express address to DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 98 PINE STREET, NEW YORK, and stating that you read this announcement in The Portland Oregonian.

Don't delay, when it may mean a loss of life. Act now.

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