ORIENTAL LINER ABERGELDIE HAS NO OVERLAND FREIGHT.

Henvy Consignment for This City-Steamer Was Delayed by Head Winds-Marine Notes.

The big Oriental liner Abergeldie, which arrived up about midnight Saturday, entered at the custom-house yesterday and ced discharging about 2500 tons of cargo for this city. The Abergeidie brought no overland freight this trip, and her cargo for Portland is much larger than is usually received at this port for local distribution. It includes nearly 14,000 bags of sulphur, 9000 sacks of rice, 500 casks of Hong Kong cement, 1600 bags of paper-makers' clay, 51 packages of curios, 51 bales of gunnles and several hundred packages of wine, cocoa, sugar, nut oil, tes, tobaccs, dried vegetables, fish, fruit, sauce, rice, flour .coy, bamboo shoots, paper, dried lilies, dates, medicine, rattan, root flour and a lot of other miscellaneous Oriental merchandise. There was 60 tubs of shoyu for San Francisco and 20 packages of miscellaneous freight for the same port. New York and Chicago were the only Eastern ports favored, and a small consignment of straw braid and paper napkins were the only articles on

the manifest for these ports.

The Abergeldie's long passage was due to a succession of very strong gales, against which it was difficult to make headway. The worst of these were encountered just off the coast, and the steamer was hove to for two days awaiting better weather. While a little short on inward cargo, there is more outward freight awaiting the Abergeldie than she can handle, and by the end of the week she will be getting out with one of the big flour cargoes that have made Portland famous the world over.

#### FRENCH FREIGHTER OVERDUE. Steamer Paulilae Missing With \$3,000,000 Cargo.

NEW YORK, March 18.-During the assure of the French liner La Gascogne from Havre to New York, a special look-out was kept for the French line freighter Paulilac, which is long overdue on her trip from this port to Bordeaux and Havre. There was not much hope of sighting or learning of the Paulilac during the Gascogne's trip, for her course lay considerably to the north of the route the freight steamship would take on her

The Paulliac left this port February & under command of Captain Glequel. She was the ploneer of a new freight service in connection with the regular passenger service of the French line. Her crew numbers 45 men, all natives of France. She carried no passengers. The only time she was sighted, so far as known here, since leaving port, was when the Ger-mania, of the White Star line, exchanged signals with her on February 11. She was then 450 miles southeast of Cape Race, a position slightly north of the New York

\$3,000,000, including several cases of ma-chinery for the Paris Exposition. There is also on board a shipment of copper from Boston valued at \$400,000. Other from Boston valued at \$400,000. items in her cargo include lard, coffee, cotton and case goods. While anxiety for the safety of the Paulliac has been mani-fested in shipping circles for more than a month, hope has by no means abandoned by the local agents of the line. One theory on which these hopes is based is that the Paulliac may have met with a mishap to her machinery and drifted out of the track of trans-Atlantic travel. During the recent trips of the French liners between New York and Havre the com-manders have been instructed to keep a special lookout for the missing freighter.

#### TOWBOATS' GOOD WORK. Ocklahama and Thompson Have

Given Fine Service This Season. The British ship Poseidon arrived up yesterday morning and docked at Victoria dock to discharge ballast preparatory to taking in wheat. The Ockiahama, which did such good work with the Isle of Arran, duplicated the Poseidon, coming through in less than 20 hours. The towing done by the steamers Ocklahama and R. R. Thompson, in charge of Captains Colson and Bailey, has

been remarkably satisfactory this season. The largest ships that ever entered the river have been moved up and down the river in faster time than ever before. Not only has there been no detentions, but there has been no accidents to ships in

## January Marine Disasters.

The administration of the Bureau Veritas has just published the list of maritime disasters, reported during the month of January, 1990, concerning all flags, as follows: Sailing vessels reported lost— Seven American, 1 Austrian, 1 Brazilian, 23 British, 1 Danish, 8 French, 3 German, 1 Greek, 2 Italian, 15 Norwegian, 1 Russian, 1 Spanish, 4 Swedish; total, 78. In this number are included 6 vessels reported missing. Steamers reported lost—One American, 7 British, 1 Chinese, 2 Danish, 2 French, 4 German, 1 Italian, 3 Nor-2 French, 4 German, 1 Italian, 2 Norwegian, 1 Russian, 2 Spanish; total, 24. In this number are included 2 steamers reported missing. Causes of losses: Salling vessels—Stranding, 37; collision, 8; fire, 2; foundered, 4; abandoned, 8; condemned, 18; missing, 6; total, 78. Steamers—Stranding, 15; collision, 2; foundered, 3; abandoned, 4; condemned, 1; missing, 2; total, 24.

## Disengaged Grain Ship.

The British ship Achneshie has arrived at Victoria, with a 4000-ton cargo, from Europe. Included in the cargo are 2300 tons of tin-plate for canneries in British Columbia and 690 tons of tramway rais for Vancouver. She also has a lot of firebrick, liquors and miscellaneous freight for Puget Sound cities. The arrival of the Achnashie gives Victoria the distinction of being the only city on the Pacific Coast which has a disengaged grain ship on spot. The Achnashle is offering at high rates, but as she is such an enor-mous carrier, and there is so little wheat selling, exporters are not inclined to take

### Wreckage Off Cape Blanco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.-The steamer Coquille River, which arrived today from the North, reports that when she was off Cape Blanco she spoke the British sealing schooner Ailie Alger, and that the latter vessel said she had passed through a quantity of lumber and also picked up a white mattress when near the Cape. The Coquille River also passed through the same wreckage after leaving the Alger. It is feared the lumber is from the brig Tanner, which is now 20 days out from Tacoma. The Tanner was lumber-laden, and has been anxiously looked for for some days.

#### Stenmboat Inspectors Busy. Local Inspectors Fuller and Edwards yesterday made an official examination of the new tug Resolute, which has jus been completed at Supple's yard for Frese Bros. The new steamer is a strong little craft, and will be used in towing on the craft, and will be used in towing or river. The inspectors leave tomorrow for Astoria to inspect the steamer E. L. Dywer, which George & Barker, the cannerymen, are taking to the Sound. The steamer will leave out this week. Thursday the steamer Canby will be inspected

## Sickness on the Glade.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.-The ship H. F. Glade, which arrived today from Honolulu, had a case of sickness on board among her sailors. She has been ordered quarantine, pending an examination.

PORTLAND CARGO ONLY It is reported that the case is merely one of maiarial fever.

Marine Notes. The Lighthouse Department needs an engineer for the San Francisco lightship. and will receive applications until April 16. The pay is \$1000 per annum.

The Strathgyle made a good run down the river, reaching Astoria Sunday after-noon. Everything was favorable and she passed on out to sea two hours later. The British ship Drumburton, hence Oc-tober 23, arrived at Queenstown yester-day, after a passage of 147 days, it is reported that the ship has been sold to San Francisco parties since leaving Port-

The British ship Deccan, from Hamburg for this port, was spoken March 2, in lati tude 48 north, longitude 9 west. The Harlech Castle, from Liverpool for Port-land, by way of Henolulu, was spoken February 15, in 43 south .59 west.

Domestic and Foreign Ports. ASTORIA, Or., March 18.-Arrived-American barkentine, Arago, from Hono lulu. Arrived down and salled-Steamer State of California, for San Francisco. Condition of the bar, at 5 P. M., smooth;

Condition of the bar, at s F. M., smooth; weather, cloudy; wind, north.

San Francisco, March 19.—Sailed—Tug Samson, towing barge Washougal, for Gray's Harbor; schooner Monterey, for Coos Bay. Arrived—Steamer Arcain, from Coos Bay; steamer Mackinaw, from Section 19. attle; ship Spartan, from Seattle; brig Tanner, from Tacoma. Sailed-Steamer Geo. W. Elder, for Portland; steamer Mat-

Seattle—Arrived, March 17—Japanese steamer Idzumi Maru, from Yokohama; March 18, bark Northern Light, from Hon-

Manila - Arrived, March 15 - British steamer Port Albert, from Seattle. Yokohama-Arrived, March 17-British steamer Pathan, from Tacoma. Queenstown, March 19.—Arrived—British ship Drumburton, from Oregon, and sailed Cherbourg-Salled March 17-New York,

from Southampton for New York.

New York, March 19.—Arrived—Tauric,
from Liverpool; Cambrian, from Liver-Auckland, N. Z., March 19.—Sailed-Steamer Moana, for San Francisco.

## AMONG THE COLLEGES.

Events of the Week at the State Uni versity and Elsewhere.

At the State University, the corporation of the Laurean and Eutaxian Societies has of the Laurean and Eutaxian Societies has arranged to present the play "Henrietta." in Villard Hall, during April. Professor S. M. Glen bas charge of the affair, and will be assisted by Mrs. Emma Thomp-son, the Misses Wold, Johnson and Ren-shaw, and Messrs. Blythe, Goodrich, Bishop, Frazier, Hooker, Angell and Jackway Jackway.

Arrangements have been perfected with the University of Washington, whereby representatives of the two institutions are to meet each year, in a joint debate. The first contest will be held in Seattle, next May, and in the following years the contests will alternate between Eugene and Seattle

Owing to the impossibility of securing the opera-house on the desired dates, the Glee Club has decided to abandon the proposed Southern trip. Arrangements are now being made to visit Springfield and Cottage Grove.

The Treble Clef has postponed its conert until after the Easter vacation. Professor S. M. Glen has been selected as baritone soloist at the musical festival to be held at Salem early in May. Dr. Strong will address the Inland Em pire Teachers' Association at Pendleton next Tuesday.

Friday afternoon the Eutaxian Society gave an open session, the programme be-ing devoted to the study of Kipling. B. C. Jakway, the U. O. orator, was tendered an informal reception and banquet by a number of his friends Tues

day evening.

The Monthly for March came out on the leth. Jakway's oration, 'The Reve-lation of Science,' an original and inter-esting account of a walking trip through the Harz Mountains; poems, short stories, the usual editorials, departments, etc., made up a very creditable and attractive

They were given an informal reception, at the home of Mrs. H. E. Ankeny, on Friday evening.

W. O. Tune, who has trained the four victorious U. O. track teams of former years, will take charge of the Spring athletics on March 26. Mr. Burden has already been getting them into shape, with preliminary "gym" work. Nine weeks of training, under one of Tune's ability, ought to send the Oregon team to Salem, in condition to do its very best,

and just a little more. Pacific University. The quarterly rhetoricals of the junio and senior classes were held in Marsh Hall Friday evening. Dr. McLean, of Oakland, Cal., gave the

students a short address Friday afternoon. The last meeting of the Current History Club will be held Monday evening. Hon. L. A. Macrum will address the club on "The Nicaragua Canal." The tennis club met Wednesday even-ing and elected officers for the Spring

Great interest is being taken in Spring athletics, four track teams having already been organized by the differen

### DAILY CITY STATISTICS. Real Estate Transfers.

Real Estate Transfers.

Karl Koch and wife to Herman Blaesing, lots 21, 22 block 7, Brainard Addition; March 19
The Title Guarantee & Trust Co. to E. R. Brown, 84; acres, sections 13, 14, T. 1 S., R. I E.; also tracts 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, Melvin; March 16.

Richard Williams and wife to Fannie Harrison, tract of land, Tabor avenue; March 19.
C. J. Dammeier et al. to Robert Bugdah, lot 2, block 1, Kinzel Park; May 23, 1886.
S. S. Hatch and wife to Eugene Gerstie, lots 10, 13, block 27, Sunnyside; February 10
C. A. McClure to S. S. Hatch, lot 10, block 27, Sunnyside; March 18.
A. F. Flegel et ux. to Wm. W. Thompson, lots 3, 4, block 16, Central Albina; March 17.
James Mackenzie and wife to A. W. Moere, lots 17, 18, block 41, Tremont; March 23, 1886.
O. O. Benson, assignee, to Rebecca T. Vance, lot 5, block 8, Mayor Gates Addition; March 16.

Sheriff for Wm. Kerron et ux. to Fanny I. Loring, guardian, tract of land section 18, T. 1 S., R. I E.; March 15.

Addle Harman and W. L. Harman to Clayton R. French, lots 17, 18, block 14, Good Morning Addition; March 15.

Building Permit.

M. E. Beard, two story bounds.

Building Permit. M. E. Beard, two-story house, East Sal-non, between East Twenty-second and East Twenty-third streets; \$1200. Births.

March 16, boy to the wife of Frank J. Schuldt, 375 Cable street, March 15, boy to the wife of Grant C. Bushnell, 574 Tillamook street. Deaths.

March 18, Hazel Grace Jones, age 1 months, National Hotel; pneumonia.

March 18, infant of Joseph S. and Jane Allison, age 6 hours, 530 Mississippi avenue: cerebral hemorrhage. March 19, Wayne Girt, age 29 years, St. Vincent's Hospital; valvular disease of

Contagious Disease, Son of S. Thirkell, age 3 years, 107 North Thirteenth street; scarlet fever.

## THE HERO OF MAFEKING

BADEN-POWELL LOVED BY HIS MEN AND POPULAR WITH ALL.

As Good an Actor as He Is Soldier and Also Proficient in Secret Service Work-Incidents of the War.

lar in England today than Baden-Powell, the defender of Mafeking. By his friends, whose name is legion, he is usually called "B. P." The man in the street, though he has now learned to call a kopje a koppi, and knows that Mafeking is pro-nounced Maffyking, is still at fault when he speaks of his favorite hero. One generally hears the Baden pronounced as though it were the famous German watering-place, and often the "w" in Powell is overlooked. His school nickname at Charterhouse, "Bathing towel," gives the vowels their proper sounds. Baden-Powell is so versatile that he

seems to charm all with whom he comes in contact. He was famous as an actor long before he was as a soldier. When in India, whispers that he was going to act in the "Area Belle" or one of the Gilbert and Sullivan operas traveled with amazing rapidity from station to station, and every performance in which he took part was attended by all the Europeans for miles around.

A few months after the seige of Kan-dahar he arranged for a performance of "Patience" in that barbarous city, making himself responsible for the entire management. The dresses were excellent, the stage and scenery very good, and the opera was received with intense enthusiasm; and there was not a single Euro-pean woman there; all the dresses and ostumes were the work of Baden-Powell,

"As a lecturer on military subjects," a correspondent writes in the Pall Mall Gazette, "Baden-Powell is very nearly as popular as he is an an actor. The foliowing story attests his hold over the men ag an instructor. He was delivering a course of lectures somewhere in Ireland, and the room had always here provided and the room had always been crowded with soldiers, noticeable among whom was a very smart, intelligent young sereant. Toward the close of the series saden-Powell was astonished one day to find this sergeant brought before him charged with drunkenness. Whatever made you get, drunk? he asked. 'Well, sir, I got to your lecture late last night, said the sergeant, 'and the room was ful and I couldn't get in, so, of course, I had to get drunk.' There was no artful-ness in the excuse; the man had never

en known to get drunk in his life.

'Mention of scouting touches the mos picturesque side of Baden-Powell's character. There is nothing he loves more than ranging over the world discovering the weak spots in the armor of our enemies. If the story of Baden-Powell as scout ever comes to be written in detail, it will astonish the world. Here, for oblous reasons, it is impossible to do more than suggest, and no mention can be made of nations and places. The following story will explain what we mean.
At the maneuvers of one of the great
armies, while the accredited representatives of the British Army were watching
everything by the side of the officer commanding, Baden-Powell, perfectly dis-guised, was moving about at the back of the army, seeing things that were not intended for foreign eyes. It was en-tirely on his own initiative that he went, but the report he sent to the Horse Guards of those maneuvers and there were use ful details about other things, such as ful details about other things, such as forts—is said by a very high authority to be one of the most perfect things in its way that ever reached the War Office. He is forever wandering over the globe, oftentimes quite alone, storing up in his mind knowledge of the most advanced European rations and the most backward of African tribus. In 1835 he made a reconof African tribes. In 1885 he made a recon noissance, unaccompanied, of 666 miles of Natal frontier in 20 days. He was the Intelligence Officer in the Zulu operations of 1887, and was mentioned in dispatches. A year later he was acting as Secretary number.

Commandant Edwards and several cadets came up from the O. A. C. last Friday to attend the funeral of Captain Geary.

A year later ne was acting as Scholland. He probably knows more about Ashanti than any other European; and there is very little about Continental armies that Baden-Powell does not know. he goes his mind is at work, and it is almost as difficult for him to look at a man and not know all about him as it was for Sherlock Holmes, whom, by the

> "But while it is as a scout that Baden-Powell is most picturesque and romantic it is as a regimental officer that his character can be best judged. I do not think it probable that any soldier would con-tradict the statement that Baden-Powell is the ideal regimental officer. Some ser-geants in the Thirteenth Hussars were nce asked if the men liked Baden-Poweil. After a pause, one of them said, hestat-ingly: 'Like him? Well, I shouldn't say they like him'; then, in a burst, 'why, they worship him!' And this is a fact. The men love him. Their love is prompted not by any leniency or coddling on the part of Baden-Powell, but by his tireless devotion to their service and by his faith in their intelligence and good sense, Tommy Atkins is not the childish boy that the British public are apt to think, says Baden-Powell, in 'Aids to Scouting, and then he goes on to say: 'He is, on the contrary, a man who reads and thinks for himself, and he is keen on any instruction in really practical soldiering.' It seems strange to be told that Bade

way, he greatly admires.

Powell had no early desire for a soldier's life. The writer quoted above says:
"He never expressed a liking or preference for any particular profession, and seemed to imagine that his only mission n life was to go about acquiring knowledge of everything on the earth, When it was proposed that he should join a brother in the Indian Civil Service, he accepted the idea quite cheerfully, but with-out any particular enthusiasm, and it was only when another brother suggested that if he wanted to see India he might just as well go into the army that Baden-Powell thought seriously about the serv

The following anecdotes show another of Baden-Powell's many sides:
"He celebrated his arrival in India by marshaling all the European children he could find and marching them up and down the streets to the tune of "The Girl I Left Behind Me,' played with considerable feeling by himself on an ocarina! This performance is a fair example of his overflowing good spirits, but there is another story which better illustrates his love for pure foolery. He was walking with a friend on the esplanade of some English seaside place, and the day was piping hot. Suddenly, without explana-tion of any kind. Baden-Powell sat himself down on the curb, placed his billy hat solemnly on his knees, and buried his face in a flaming red handkerchief. This unprecedented sight stirred the depths of the one and only policeman's heart, and he strode valiantly across the road prepared to do his duty at all costs. hing Baden-Powell upon the shoulder with his white cotton giove in the reguwith his white cotton grove in the regu-lation manner, the constable demanded, in a deep voice: 'Arnd, wheat's the mat-ter wi' you, eh?' Blowly removing the handkerchief from his eyes, and with a perfectly solemn face, Baden-Powell explained that he had just at that moment out of his nurse's arms and that the silly woman had gone on without

Loss of Life in Marlborough's Battles.

The Spectator.
The English contingents during the wars The Price for Young Steers.

The Price for Young Steers.

Fossil Journal.

Twenty dollars per head is being freely paid for "short" yearling steers that have never eaten a bite of hay. There is big money in the cattle business at this rate.

The English contingents during the wars of William III, of Mariborough, of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, were never large, and yet we hear of 70 lieutenants killed in Churchill's Brigade at Steenkirk, while the victorious French lost 620 officers killed and wounded. The total number of killed and wounded on both lorged down the disgust of the whole world on herself.

To those I would commend the views of the German philanthropist, who, speaking of the recent American flour seizures and the Macrum "incident," advises England that, "since establishing such cordial relations with the Americans, she should do nothing to disturb them, and bring down the disgust of the whole world on herself.

M. W. O'SHEA.

sides was over 6000. And this was by no means an extraordinary case. Take the very next battle in the book, that of Ianden. The allies lost about 12,000 in casualties, the 19 British battalions losing 133 officers. These were unsuccessful battles, but at Blenheim we lost 570 killed and 1500 wounded; at Malplaquet, out of 20 battallons 1900 men, and so on. The 29 battalions, 1990 men, and so on. The conclusion would be forced upon us that the older fighting at close range with clumey guns was far more bloody than the work of our modern weapons of pre-cision at enormous distances.

### HERE IS IRISH WARMTH.

We Are to Go In and "Do Up" Great Britain and Save Our Liberties.

PORTLAND, March 19.—(To the Éditor.)

-The Oregonian persists in believing that
the British Government intended an honor to the Irish by the St. Patrick's day edict. Few intelligent people will regard it in that light, and we may rest assured the Irish are not likely to be deceived as to the true meaning of the "honor." If the British Government were capable of doing an honor to itself or any one else, there is no evidence of it in those papers captured at Glencoe, which show that for the last six years that government has been wantonly plotting, deliberately preparing to destroy the independence of the two little republics of South Africa. There is no evidence of it in the action of her delegates to the peace conference, nor is there evidence of it in her refusal at all times to arbitrate the difficulty with her small antagonist, something she has ever found it advantageous If the British Government were capable

she has ever found it advantageous when dealing with her equals. If the British Government be capable of one honorable motive, there is no ink-ling of it in the replies to several appeals from the venerable President Kruger, nor

from the venerable President Kruger, nor is there any trace of it in Salisbury's "brushing aside" the offer of mediation made by President McKinley.

If Queen Victoria were prompted by lovable intentions, she has had ample opportunity ere this to exercise them with more propriety, sincerity and credit to more propriety, sincerity and credit to herself; but she availed herself not of the opportunity. One word from Her Gracious Majesty would have insured life and peace to the little republics now besleged by her mercenary minlons, had she heard the appeals of the young Queen of Holland, or the entreaties of the aged President, who besought her to not "close her life upon this scene of blood and un-equal struggle"; but no, her government had obtained a "free hand," and that set-tled it. There are fewer Irishmen in the British Army today than ever before, and I refuse to believe that there is one true-hearted Irishman whose intelligence is so dense or whose just instancts are at such a low ebb as would allow him to enlist his services in this, as shameless and cowardly a crime as will be found in all British history. Yet Her Majesty issues her "edict de honor," and now prepares to pay her first visit to Ireland, well nowing the result will be disturbance and codshed. No other Christian govereign would attempt it at such a time, and on such an occasion. The action of Her Majesty, together with the edict, plainly refutes the aspersion they are intended to

If the "habsent-minded beggars" be possessed of an ordinary quota of reason or intelligence, we fail to perceive it in the alacrity with which they huri themselves against the unfortunate burghers of the Transvaal. Two hundred thousand of them were not sufficient for the British Government to send against that pasteral community, but contingents had to be taken from Canada and Australia, sowing dissension and beamirching those

Never before has the whole world so realized the necessity of shelving this fic-tion—"British civilization." It remains to be seen whether or not civilized govern-ments will allow Britain to return un-punished from the scene of this crime; it remains to be seen whether or not the powers of this earth can afford to nourish political abscess under their very nose If they do, then will irreparable insecurity have been worked, to the disadvantage of government in any form and everywhere. government in any form and everywhere. A swift and distinct rebuxe alone will acquit all of participation or approval of this parody on our civilization. France would not be found wanting but for the fact that England has seemingly obtained a "free hand" from all her neighbors, with the possible exception of Russia. Very naturally the whole world expected that this republic should make the first move but it looks as if "England's friend." ly attitude" has secured a "free hand" from Washington also. Judging from the attitude of the Administration, together with England's conduct toward the Boers, it looks, indeed, as if the "friendly attitude" was now serving its cut-and-dried purpose. It looks as if the colls were tightening; it looks as if a considerable portion of the spectacle which unfolds with the Maine disaster was arranged for us in

London in advance.
It behooves those who are ready to rise or fall by the fortunes of this Republic and the purposes for which God ordained it, to be on their guard, especially now. There are a while raft of "titled Americans" in London, rearing their young in that royal atmosphere, surrounded by un-natural influences, their minds saturated with royal ambitions. Some day this young crop, especially, will be a menace to our free institutions. Already we serceive the results of their machinations perceive the results of their machinations in the affairs and diplomacy of this Republic. Already they are familiarizing and arranging "alliances" and "ententes" with the "mother kentry." This is the influence that has censored and throttled the treaty of reciprocity with France, while perpetrating that masterpiece of British diplomacy, the Mcaragua canal-treaty. This is the influence that is creating for us dangers that do not now exist, weaning us from the ideals and friendships of our forefathers, and leading the Re-public into un-American ways and paths for the purpose of shaking republicanism to its very foundations. This is the in-fluence that stays the hand and stifles the voice of the Administration at the present hour, while republicanism is being ex-terminated in South Africa and the Philippines. Here is the influence that has cor-rupted a vast portion of our press, for the purpose of lowering the standard of intelligence and morals among our people Nowhere was Lord Roberts' report, that "the British flag now floats over the late presidency," received with more compla-cent satisfaction than among our Ameri-can royalty in London, and it was coupled with the hope that some day those words, "the presidency has fallen," will be of di-rect and immeasurable importance to themselves or their titled progeny. Today these titles and vast international property interests are an excuse for those huge embattlements at Esquimalt, within 18 miles of our shores. Tomorrow they may be the pretext for mobilizing a British army acrross our northern border. It should be as plain as daylight to any intelligent being that British royalty, together with our international royalty, are paving the way for empire on the ruins

of this Republic. Could they wield suf-ficient influence through any branch of our Administration toward isolating us into the company of England, or work disinion among us, or both, they will have made a great step in that direction. This Administration should relieve those be-selged republicans of the Transvaal. It should dispense with star-chamber manou-vering and stand out for liberty, humanity and republicanism. If McKinley is en-compassed in the meshes of a plot, he should lose no time in letting the people know it. England may be able to raise \$50,000,000 from a coterie of American bankers for the purpose of wiping out those little republics; but the President can raise 15,000,000 men for the purpose of wiping out England. He could depend Administration should relieve those bewiping out England. He could depend on every able American, but the few who profess to believe in the "friendly inflic-tion." To those I would commend the

## THE CODES FOR ALASKA

SHORT HISTORY OF LAWS PASSED AND PROPOSED.

Statutes of Oregon Taken for Basis-New Criminal Code Was Enacted Last Year.

WASHINGTON, March 12-When the Alaska bill was being read before the Senate, Senator Chandler took occasion, in his characteristic style, to enliven the dull monotony of the proceedings by an-tagonizing Senator Carter, the author of the bill. The result of this was that Senator Carter felt called upon to make a statement in his own behalf, and in expiaining the purposes and history of the Ainska bill, said:

"The rapid development of the mining industry in the district of Alaska caused the country, and the Congress as well, to realize the necessity for a code of laws for that district. For over 20 years the district of Alaska has remained a neglected spot under the jurisdiction of the United States. At the beginning of the last Congress a commission, known as the Code Commission, were requested to prepare a criminal code, a code of criminal procedure, and a code of civil laws for the district of Alaska. That commission proceeded to perform the task assigned them, accepting as the basis of their work the laws of the State of Ore-gon, which had heretofore been applied generally, in so far as applicable, to the

district of Alaska.
"The criminal code was first prepared.
It was referred to the judiciary committee It was referred to the judiciary committee of this body, as was the civil code, I believe. That committee concluded that the laws, the machinery of the courts and the government of the district of Alaska more properly came within the jurisdiction of the committee on territories; and the bill was, upon the suggestion of the chairman of the committee on the judiciary, referred to the committee on territories. of the committee on the justifieries.

ferred to the committee on territories.

That committee, with painstaking care

That committee, with painstaking care that rarely characterizes the work committee, went over every section of the report of the code commission, and under-took to make such amendments and additions as were necessary to adapt the criminal code, the code of civil procedure and the civil code to the conditions exist-

"This task was not a slight one. were attempting to adjust the laws of the State of Oregon to a vast area, the District of Alaska, embracing over 500,000 square miles, sparsely settled, without counties, townships or other minor divi-sions, or any of the geographical adjustments and arrangements existing in a state such as Oregon.

"We undertook to secure consideration at the last session of Congress not only for the criminal code, but likewise for the additinal codes referred to. The report of the committee was made at a late day in the session. It was found quite imracticable even to read the entire mass of matter reported by the committee in single bill. It being imperative that a single bill. It being imperative that the criminal code should be put in operation at the earliest date possible, we, on the floor of the Senate, while the bill was under consideration, detached the criminal code and passed that, leaving the code of civil procedure and the civil code without consideration.

"The criminal code which was passe at the last session of Congress has been in operation in Alaska for about one Nearly every lawyer practicing at he bar in Alaska has been heard from oncerning the operation of that code. The lovernor of the territory, who is charged by law with the interests of the United States in that district, and who is further enjoined to see that the laws of the United States are executed there, has been before the committee during the present session

of Congress.

"From all sources, without a dissenting voice, so far as I am informed, it is agreed that the criminal code has proven highly satisfactory to the people of Alaska, with the exception of some minor me embraced in the license provisions, concerning which items some amendments will have to be made. But in so far as the practical operation of the criminal code as a code of criminal law is con-Very naturally the whole world expected that this republic should make the first factory. Indeed, it is very remarkable that, all the lawyers being consulted, the Governor being consulted, all parties in interest being consulted, an amendment has not been suggested to that code, except in some few details of the license provisions which it contains.

"The bill now before the Senate, S bill 3419, as reported was, it is true, intro-duced on the 1st of March and reported on the 5th of this month. That bill has been under consideration from the open-ing of the session. It was introduced at an early day in the month of December by the chairman of the committee, the senior Senator from Idaho (Mr. Shoup.) That bill, thus introduced by him, was very carefully considered, which resulted in a series of amendments proposed and adopted by the committee from time to

"The bill as thus amended, with additions made thereto, was introduced by me at the request of the chairman as Senate on the 5th day of February. This new bill, thus introduced, has been before the committee from the 5th day of February. The bill was very carefully considered, section by section, chapter by chapter, and division or title by title, with the result that numerous amendnents were made, "It was deemed by the committee best

not to consume the time of the Senate by

reading the numerous amendments that were made in conjunction with the text;

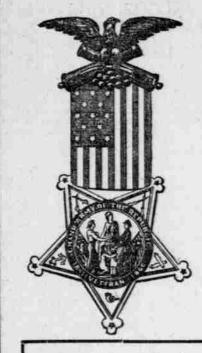
and to avoid that process, which would

consume much time in a bill of this voi-ume; we concluded that it was better to introduce the bill anew; and so it was presented here as Senate bill 3419, on the 1st day of March, as a new bill, not showing the amendments in Italics, as an amended bill would if presented with a report, but reading with the text unimpaired in any manner by italics, amendments, or words stricken out, except to a very limited extent. After the bill was introduced, on the 1st of March, the committee again went over it, and certain amendments were made, which will ap-pear in the bill as the reading proceeds. "The measure primarily finds its origin in the statutes of the State of Oregon. It has been carefully adjusted section by section to conditions existing in Alaska, and I doubt when all the facts are considered and the bill carefully scrutinized, if any objection can be found or any se-rious defect discovered in the measure. I do not discern any reason for its refer-ence to the committee on judiciary. It does not involve any great or profound question of Constitutional law, but merely the statutes of a state adjusted to a district of the United States where the Constitution and laws are in a measure made applicable. The present reading of the bill is purely formal, it being understood by the unanimous-consent agreement that no amendments would be offered, no amendments would be acted upon, and no action taken with reference to the bill during the session devoted to its reading by the unanimous consent of the Senate.

Naturalization of Alien Minors. BALLSTON, March 18 .- (To the Editor.) Is not a person 21 years of age who came to this country when a minor sev years after his father's death, but mother yet living, a full-fledged citizen, or must he be naturalized in order

Minor children who come to this country with their parents become citizens if their father is naturalized while they are minors. A child coming here with his mother would become a citizen if his mother was naturalized before he was 21 years of age. It is very seldom that women do become naturalized, except through the naturalization of their husbands, or

# **VETERANS**



Of the Grand Army of the Republic, whose lot was fire, and blood, and prison pen, for four terrible years, almost to a man, contracted disease of some form. When younger, they withstood it bravely, but now that age is creeping on, and the vital forces more feeble, the need of a reliable vegetable tonic to assist nature, is keenly felt. To all such we can with confidence recommend Warner's Safe Cure-a remedy with

a reputation of twenty-one years of remarkable success in all parts of the civilized world. Hundreds of veterans bless the day this great remedy was brought to their notice, not the least among whom being Comrade Frendenstein, who, under date of Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 25, 1900, gratefully writes as follows:

I am pleased to say that I have the greatest confidence in Warner's Safe Cure, as I suffered for years with kidney troubles contracted in the army, which nothing seemed to help until I tried Safe Cure. A few bottles did more for me than all the doctors and medicines previously tried. I now feel strong and well, and though at an advanced age, can enjoy life, thanks to this medicine, Gratefully yours.

ADAM FRENDENSTEIN.
Senior Vice-Commander, Grand Army of the Republic; Officer of the Day, Custer Post.

by marrying American citizens, but the way to Benton County for permanent reslaw provides for the naturalization of women. The inquirer in this case does not state that his mother came to this country with him, but it is inferred that I city, is announced. she did, and unless she was naturalized (not by marriage) he is not a citizen, and must be naturalized before he can reg-

So many questions are asked concerning cases of doubtful citizenship, and cases where persons have lost their papers, and cannot remember where they were naturalized, etc., that it may be said that in most such cases the easiest and quickest way of settling such cases and one that is certain effectually to settle them, is for the person whose citizenship is doubtful to go and get naturalized and have done with it

## PERSONAL MENTION.

J. B. Seely, of Woodburn, is registered Dr. H. Logan, of The Dalles, is regis-tered at the Imperial. S. May, a Harrisburg merchant, is regered at the Ferkins. Percy N. Todd, a New York railroad nan, is at the Portland. Henry Doyle, of Vancouver, B. C., is

registered at the Portland. S. N. Wilkins, a Corvalits business man, registered at the Perkins. Dr. B. S. Stevens, of Huntington, is egistered at the Imperial. D. M. C. Gault, newspaper man, of

Hillsboro, is at the St. Charles Rev. Isaac Peart, paster of the Astoria M. E. Church, is in Portland. Robert Burns, O. R. & N. agent at Walla Walla, is at the Imperial. C. H. Callender, lumberman of Knapp-on, is registered at the Portland,

C. H. Abernathy, hopraiser, of Cham-E. L. Somers, a prominent railroad man of Chicago, is registered at the Portland. Samuel Aplin, flouring mill man, of Corelius, is registered at the St. Charles. D. W. Ralston, a well-known cattle dealer, of Sheridan, is registered at the Perkins.

Sofus Jensen and wife, of Astoria, are guests of the Imperial, on their return from the East. D. Cathcart and family, of Winnipeg, are registered at the St. Charles, on their

The engagement of Miss Sadie Marx, of

Chicago, and Mr. Louis Rosenblatt, of this Colonel F. J. Parker, of Walla Walla, is registered at the Imperial. He has just been on a visit to Olympia, where he was placed on Governor Rogers' staff.

G. M. Woodford, representing the Weber Piano Company, of New York, is at the Portland. Mr. Woodford is here looking after the interests of the Weber planes, which instruments are represented in the Pacific Northwest by Ellers Piano House, NEW YORK, March 19 .- People from the Northwest at local hotels are: M. B. Wells, at the Hoffman; E. M. Rands, of

Vancouver, at the Marlborough, and J. L. Woodbridge, of Seattle. SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—The following arrivals from Portland are registered in this city: Miss A. M. Cremen, at the Occidental; F. H. Hopkins, at the

Sulcide of an Illinois Judge. BELLEVILLE, Ill., March 19.—Judge C. D. Hausmann committed suicide at the Tiemann Hotel here today by taking mor-



## Weakness, Sufferings, Paleness



## **HUDYAN RELIEVES**

HUDYAN is a friend to sickly, suffering women, for HUDYAN quickly alleviates all those miseries that are peculiar to women

Women who suffer as a result of chronic uterine or ovarian troubles are nearly always nervous. This weak-nerve condition brings on indigestion and constipation.

HUDYAN meets all these conditions. HUDYAN gives to weakly women strength, also a splendid appetite. HUDYAN acts gently and naturally upon liver and bowels, thus overcoming constipation. HUDYAN does not produce nausea, but is pleasant in effect. Persons with unusually weak stom-

achs find immediate relief in HUDYAN. Note the numbers-they indicate points of weakness that HUDYAN cures.

HUDYAN cures pain in back, pain over abdomen, dragging pains, bearing-down pains. HUDYAN cures mucous discharge, and all chronic inflammations and ulcerations.

GET HUDYAN From your druggist. Sic a package, six packages for \$2.50. If REMEDY CO., cor. Stockton, Ellis and Market sts., San Francisco, Cal. Advisory Department for Women-Free. Consult Hudyan Doctors. Write



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