Area of 900 Square Miles, a Large Part of Which Is Adapted to Farming-Mining Development.

PRAIRIE CITY, Or., March 20.—The valley of Upper John Day is receiving a very large share of the attention of the public this spring, and it may not be generally known that all classes of people are of the rich prairie land; the stockraiser because of verdant hills watered by flow-ing mountain streams; the lumberman, because of large bodies of excellent timber; the miner, because of unsurpa ore bodies; the railroad magnate, bec of the unbounded resources from which to draw traffic for his lines of road, and the capitalist, because here he can have his choice of great variety of industries in which to invest money with certain gain.
Under these conditions it is proper that every one should know in detail the advantages possessed by this little valley of Upper John Day. This valley proper begins where Mountain Creek and Cottonwood empty into the John Day River, miles due south from Heppner. In its entire length, east and west, from the con-fluence of these creeks to the mountain sources of John Day River, the valley is miles. Its average width from timber timber is about 16 miles, giving an area of 900 square miles of prairie land, a large part of which is adapted to farming, while all of the remainder is first class for stockraising. Beyond this prairie line, and extending into the timber, is a large acreage where sheep find good pasture during a part of the season.

Agricultural Products.

A statement of the variety and yield of products will give a better idea of the resources of the valley than can be had from a general statement. The following is a list of the most prominent products of the valley. The average yield of wheat per acre is 30 bushels; oats, 45 bushels; barley, 45 bushels. Potatoes, both as to quality and quantity, do no better anywhere than in this valley. All kinds of garden veget, sles, including cabbage, turnips, peas, beans, tomatoes, onlons, car-rots, parsnips, and cucumbers, reach a rtate of perfection scarcely surpassed any-

All fruits known to any part of Oregon thrive in the John Day Valley. Below Canyon City peaches yield abundantly, while along the entire length of the valley apples, pears, plums, cherries and all small fruits are plentiful in season, and luscious in flavor. This valley claims one distinction that all sections of the Pacific Coast would be proud of, namely, the en-tire absence of codlin moth. Every ap-ple raised in the valley is free from worms and sound to the core, and in consequence it is no uncommon thing to find in the farmhouse apples of the previous year's crop when the new crop hangs on the The valley is specially noted for the quality of strawberries produced also, being firm and julcy, and of a rich flavor.

Stockrafsing.

In the early '60s a few families move to the valley, and found wide virgin fields of hay, where the scythe had never fallen, and the hoof of countless herds had not wrought destruction. Here they pitched their tent to oppose the wigwam of Hiawatha, and began the erection of an empire in the midst of what is now the State of Oregon. No better spot could be found for herds of cattle and sheep, and from the one family pet, the flocks grew until, in 1880, there were men in the valley who owned 6000 to 7000 head. These nd pasture all winter in the valley, and

and smaller but more numerous ones took their places. One of the men who owned several thousand head of cattle 20 years ago is authority for the statement that there are in the valley now twice the num-ber of cattle there were 15 years ago; 26 sheep to where there was one 20 years ago and 10 to one 15 years ago. During thi ment in grade of cattle and sheep. change is especially marked in the wool production. Fifteen years ago the average weight of a fleece was five pounds, while today it is seven pounds. In the gressive. There are no more horses than 10 years ago, and the stock is not so good. The great decline in the market value of horses has brought about carelessness on the part of raisers, which accounts for

this change.
Civilization knows no better watered spot than Grant County, and this is cer-tainly true of the John Day valley. From every direction pure streams of water flow down to form the John Day River, and as it rushes on toward Portland and the sea, from every mountain streams come in to feed her swelling cur-streams come in to feed her swelling cur-streams of Prairie City are the famous Blue Mountains, or Warm Spring, which is fast becoming a summer resort. A spring of pure cold water rises near the warm one, and the two flow away in the same direction. There are still a few bear, deer and cougar in these mountains, and trout abound in the streams. This will no doubt be-come a great health resort, because of the mineral qualities of the water, the even temperature, and the unsurpassed beauty of mountain scenery visible in every direction, as well as its proximity to every-thing that appeals to the appetite of the invalid and the sportsman.

Mining.

The mining industry is really in its infancy in the John Day country. In this line it is true that the merit of the mine and the muscle of the man is the stock in trade of the miner. Up to this time it has been impossible to get into this section with modern mining machinery, and only the arastra is in use. Millions of dollars have been taken from the placer mines in this valley, and many thousands in fre gold from the rich quartz ledges. The following is a partial list of the promising properties near here, showing something of the progress made in each. Some of tion are the numerous small but very rich ore bodies, large ledges of low-grade ore, each carrying a stringer of very rich quartz bearing free gold, and also the great variety of precious metals found in large territory, supplied with timber and water abundant for every purpose.

The Present Need.

The Present Need was discovered in the arly 80s, and was located and abandoned early 80s, and was located and abundance lit was originally called the Bull twice. It was originally called the Bull Elk. It came into the possession of the present owner, W. E. Gifford, only a few years ago, since which time work has been pushed vigorously with good results. The vein is about six feet wide, but the pay streak, about nine inches wide, is all that is being worked, because the low grade cannot be treated successfully with present machinery. The average yield of fregold from ore now being treated is about \$45, 199 tons of which is being handled

Great Northern.

The Great Northern was discovered in 1896 by Mr. Guker, and in 1897 the great strike was made that brought the mine into prominence. Though \$20,000 in free gold was taken out in that year, Mr. Guker's generosity deprived him of the Everybody that came along specimen, and none was denied tance across the State of Oregon 125 miles, and a specimen, and none was denied took advantage of privileges granted and carried away large sums in Many took advantage of privileges granted

IN UPPER JOHN DAY

rich specimens. One lady took all she could tie up in a handkerchief, and realized from it \$70 in cash. The property was stocked in 1898, and the following year a 10-stamp mill was erected. Development work has been prosecuted all winter, and the mill will be started in May. There are three ledges, one three feet, one 14 feet, and the cross ledge five feet wide. A group of claims, including the Little Denver, Golden Chain, Golden Link, Reesa, Poorman, Pauper, Pueblo and Colorado, are being developed by J. J. Antwerp, and are giving good values in free gold, much specimen ore assaying above

The property of the Standard Gold & Copper Mining Company was recently purchased by Zoeth Houser, United States Marshal, of Portland; John Hughes and George F. Wade, of Pendleton. This was formerly known as Copper King, and was owned by Samuel Jackson, an old Idaho The ledge carries 60 per cent cop-

The Cougar. The Cougar is one of the old properties of the district, and was located in 1885. It has been developed by three tunnels, aggregating nearly 500 feet. There are four parallel ledges, from 6 to 10 inches in width. The mill result from a 10-ton lot of this ore was \$44, and from a six-ton lot \$65 Three men are now developing the mine, and 60 tons of ore are on the dump.

The Keystone mine is owned in Portland, Frank Watson being one of the owners. This is known to be one of the best properties in Eastern Oregon, but, like the E. & E., near Sumpter, none but the own-ers knows why it is not being operated. A large amount of free gold was taken from it a few years ago, and a good ledge is known to be in place. It is to be hoped this property will soon be reopened and suitable machinery placed with which to treat the ore.

The Will Cleaver Group. The Will Cleaver group consists of 21 claims, and is 12 miles south of Prairie City. This is a copper and gold proposition, and is of large proportions. There are eight parallel ledges running through the 21 claims, the width of which varies from 3 to 20 feet. The general direction of the ledges is from northwest to south-east, and it is claimed these ledges have been traced 30 miles in the same direction. Thirty assays from these ledges gave an average of \$7.83 in gold and 4 per cent copper. The highest assay was from one taken four feet from the surface, which was \$140 in gold, and 22½ per cent copper. A tunnel 1500 feet long cuts all the ledges at a depth of 150 to 1500 feet. The same

ledges crop out 4½ miles west, where they are located by Jack Chambers and others. Their average assays give \$18 total of gold

The Hawkeye group of four claims is owned by Captain Sherbondey, of Baker City. They are on a spur of Dixie Mountain, called Cougar Ridge, eight miles north of Prairie City. These claims are developed by a 300-foot tunnel. There are two copper ledges, the ore in the Hawkeye claim being 300 feet wide. The other one is 40 feet wide. At the foot of the main ledge is 200 feet of phonolite, that carries good values. It is claimed this ledge carries an average of \$16 gold and 15 per cent copper, and 20 ounces silver. These copper ledges run northeast by southwest, and divide Dixie Creek at the lower end of Cougar Ridge. The free-gold belt is divided from the base ore belt by the copper ledge. The direction of the free gold is north and south, and is the source of the placer beds. The base ore ledges run northeast and southwest. On the one side the free-gold ledges are of the stringer variety, and point to the copper ledge like the fingers of an open hand; on the other side the base-ore ledges are large

Lime on Indian Creek. On Indian Creek three big bodies of lim have been found, each containing about 20 acres. It is claimed that this lime is very pure, and when burned leaves no sediment.

There is also a large bed of soft coal 26 miles west of Prairie City. This is good only for steaming purposes, as it will not

found pasture all winter in the valley, and nearly all winter in the foothilis.

With the further settlement of the valley and the exercise of the homestead right, and the consequent breaking up of large ranges, these great bards disappeared the value of the find. The market value of chromium is \$490 per pound, o 1190 more than gold. Chromeum for use in the fine arts is shipped from Persia.

Around the Shantko and Antelope. Immense bodies of high-grade ore have been found around Shamko and Antelope This section is highly mineralized, and

The Oregon Wonder. Of all ore bodies found in Eastern Ore gon, the Oregon Wonder, 12 miles south of Prairie City, is the greatest, unless every indication falls. Everybody stands incredulous before the statements that have een given out concerning this discovery. Mining men say it is impossible. But here are the facts as nearly as they can be obtained from the closest investigation possible short of the actual operation of a Strawberry Mountain is about 9500 feet. Standing out prominently on the northern aope is a great reef of barren rock, the exposure of which is from 100 to 250 feet in height and several hundred feet in width. This reef is on one spur of the mountain proper. Standing on the very top of this great pile of rock one can trace the same ledge where it comes to the surface across the canyon on the other spur, half a mile away, hundreds of feet wide, and continuing as far as the eye can distinguish between rock and dirt. This ledge is known to extend 15 miles along the mountain range. The formation is what is known as stratified or ribbon rock, plied one layer upon another, to what depth is not known. The layers vary from a half to two inches in thickness. For years the residents of the valley have seen this pile of rock, but to most of them it has been only rock, one of the useless parts of a great mountain. It remained for Mr. W. D. Johnson, the man who died at Grant's Pass a short time ago, to decide this to be one gigan-tic ledge of gold-bearing quarts. Some months ago Mr. Johnson made his find known to Cleave Bros. of Baker City, who entered into a partnership with him for the development of the property. I claimed that out of a large number of assays from ore taken from development tunnels, not one has gone below \$3 in total values. Assays made from croppings show low values in gold and silver. If th values continue as they have been, with-out improvement, this will be the wonder

of the age in the realm of mines and min

Like the Celestial Empire, the John Day Valley has great stone walls ceparating it from the rest of the world. For half a century civilization has been sending an occasional missionary into this empire through gates that swung heavily upon hinges crusted with the rust of ages, and barred by bolts of hardship and rods of deprivatious. Only the rugged trail through the canyon and over the mountain was available to the pioneer and his cousehold. Little wonder it is that once here they settled down to the satisfaction here they settled down to the satisfaction of comparative isolation, with little hope that ever a better method of ingress and egress would be provided than the joiting stage afforded. But the steady growth of agriculture and the success of the miner has attracted capital toward the valley, and its demands now assure a railroad. It is given out on the best of authority that the Columbia Southern, starting from Biggs, on the O. R. & N. road, is to be extended up the John Day Valley, by Prairie City, Canyon City, and on southeast, where it will eventually join the Oregon Short Line in Idaho. The opinion is given out by men in touch with railroad given out by men in touch with railroad
affairs that this will become one of the
connecting lines between Portland and the
East, over which all transcontinental traffic will pass. This will shorten the dis-

of the incorporation to construct branch roads to Prineville, and also to the Red Boy district, in which are the towns of Lawton, Granite and Alimo. The great natural resources of the country to be opened up by the extension of this road abundantly justify its construction. The people of the valley hall with great jubipeople of the valley hail with great jubilation the prospect of rail connection with Portland. They recognize Portland as the great natural commercial and financial center of Oregon. They appeal to Portland to extend the hand of help to her isolated child, giving her a railroad and a smelter capable of reducing her orea, and in return receive the almost unlimited mineral wealth and the entire patronage of the little empire. From this valley and surrounding mountains there will flow to Portland gold, silver, copper, fron, coal, lime, lumber and all the variety of products from a rich farming and stockraising ucts from a rich farming and stockraising

There are numerous little towns in the valley, among which are: Austin, Prairie City, Canyon City, John Day, Mount Vernon and Dayville. Canyon City is the county seat of Grant County, and is a prosperous place. John Day claims to be the chief trade center. Prairie City is the town towards which all eyes are turned, because the advent of a railroad supplies the one condition necessary to the upbuilding of a city in the valley. Prairie City occupies the natural place for the leading city of the valley, because of proximity to the great mineral sec-tions, and the adjacent rich farm lands. A large addition is being platted, and its growth will begin before the arrival of the railroad.

SITKA PEOPLE AROUSED.

Want Capital of Alaska Removed to Juneau.

WASHINGTON, March 17,-The people of Sitks, Amska, have at last been aroused, and are up in arms against the proposition brought forward by a number of the Alaskan representatives who were in Washington this Winter, to move the capital of Alaska from Sitka to Juneau. The Sitka people have found it necessary extensively to protest to Congress against any such change, and the Senators and Representatives, especially those from the Pacific Northwest, have received extend-ed statements regarding this matter. Representative Moody has just received a let-ter addressed to the Oregon delegation from the prominent Government officials in that city, which is in part as follows:
"As there seems to be considerable dis cussion about removing the capital of Alaska to Juneau or some other point, we believe it is not for the best interests of the Government or the people of Alaska that any change be made until the district becomes more permanently settled, as at present the population is too duc-tuating for Congress to deal intelligently

with such a problem.
"The Government owns all the public buildings at Sitka now used by the various officials (except possibly the Land Office, and that is on Government ground), and thereby saves an annual outlay for rentals, besides owning sufficient grounds around all the buildings, so that they cannot, without the consent of the Gov-ernment, be endangered by individuals erecting contiguous buildings."

It is then pointed out that there is

reserved tract of some eight acres available for other Government buildings, and that in case of removal the existing buildings would either be destroyed or jumped by enterprising citizens, as has been done

The assertion is made that at Juneau the alleged miners have gone in on the very ground that was set aside for the courthouse, and have so obstructed that tract that the \$40,000 appropriated for this building two years ago remains unex-pended. The point is made that if the Government cannot get ground enough for one building at Juneau, it would have some difficulty in securing enough for all its public buildings. Moreover, any available ground is said to be held at fabulou prices, probably ten times what would be asked for similar ground at Sitka. The Sitka people also assert that living expenses are much higher in Juneau than in their town, and that it would be impos-

sible for the Government officials at their present salaries to live in Juneau. Juneau people," they say, "claim that they are more nearly the center of population. This is not and never was so." Circle City at one time bid fair to out rival either as a central mineral point. Now Circle City is depopulated, and it is recommended that the land office be abandoned there. If there is not business for it or people enough to support a land office, why is it prudent to establish a judicial branch there? What is true of Circle City is to some extent true of the other inland or mining towns, either in the interior or along the eastern water route the towns fast becoming depopulated as the people last Spring and Summer were rushing to the Copper River, to Cape Nome and to every new discovery. It is thus all over the new mining countries; in order to keep pace with these fluctua-tions, it would be necessary to have all public buildings on wheels or boats to

follow this changing population. It is claimed that more mineral patents have been obtained from the land office at or near Juneau than from any other points in Alaska. Granting this to be true, it was equally so in the early history of California, Oregon, Washington and other gold states and every other mineral country. Was the capital of these states changed with every new discovery or change in the center of population? If not, why this effort to change the Alaskan capital?

The very fact that Sitka is so favorably located, with the best harbor and in di-rect line of the warm Japan current and a climate from 10 to 40 degrees warmer than either Juneau or any other interior town, makes it most healthful and desirable for residence in Alaska. While Juneau boasts of having more patented mineral lands, the records of the Sitka land office will show six to one more fishing, canning establishments, trading and manufacturing sites west of Sitka seeking to patent lands under all the other acts of Congress than ever came from Juneau or its tributaries, and in due time the majority of mineral entries will come from the central and western portions of Alaska.

There is every indication of more busiess coming from Prince William Sound, look Inlet, the Copper River, Kadiak

from the discoveries from the placer ing in the Klondike or Atlin mineral belt. Decision Affecting Bankruptcy Law, CHICAGO, March 22.-An important dehas been handed down by the Illiools Supreme Court, which removes voluntary assignments from the jurisdiction of the County Court. Under this decisof the County Court. Under this decision, the Federal Court will have absolute jurisdiction, inasmuch as it is held that the enactment passed by Congress and in force July 1, 1898, superseded the National voluntary bankruptcy act. The decision, furthermore, affects bankruptcy act. proceedings begun after the passage of

and other western points than ever come

The decision hangs upon the Constitu-tion of the United States principally, which in this connection says: "Congress has authority to establish uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcy through-out the United States." Based on this Constitutional law, the Illinois statute is suspended until such a time as the Federal enactment shall be repealed.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.-The Red Star steamer Switzerland brought here from Antwerp nearly 200 Finns, who are said to be the first of many thousands ficeing from the cruel government of the Czar of Russia. The party will locate in Minnesota, Iowa and Montana. Cossacks were stationed on the frontier to prevent the Finns' departure, but they crossed the border at unguarded points and reached Belgium, whence they salled for this coun-

FORTY - SHILLING

SPOT RATES AT PORTLAND AND PUGET SOUND YESTERDAY.

Size Considered. Portland Has the Cheaper Ships - William Law and Inverness-shire Arrive.

A disengaged spot ship in the Pacific Northwest has seldom been permitted to remain on the market over a week since the season opened. The latest free ship to arrive in the Northwest was the British bark Achnashie, which reached Victoria last Friday, and she was chartered yester-day for Sound Leading. She is one of the day for Sound loading. She is one of the largest carriers that has reached the Northwest this season, having a capacity of nearly 4500 short tons. The rate reported is 40 shillings, which, size considered, is the highest price that has been paid in the Northwest his season. The paid in the Northwest this season. for about two weeks, as she is obliged to move around to a number of ports to dis-charge. It has been several weeks since any spot business was transacted in ships. and accordingly, it was difficult to get an accurate line on values. The charter of the Achnashie thus establishes a quotation for Puget Sound, and the arrival of the William Law made a similar mark for Portland loading.

Portland loading.

The latter vessel was chartered over six months ago at 35 shillings, but was subsequently rechartered at 40 shillings. She got into trouble soon after sailing for Portland, and was obliged to put into Singapore for provisions. This delayed her so long that she missed her canceling date, and had there been much weakness apparent in freights, she would not have been retained at 40 shillings.

FROM ASTORIA HARBOR.

ew Arrivals From Infected Countries Going in Quarantine.

ASTORIA, Or., March 22.—The British ship Inverness-shire, which arrived in from Honolulu this afternoon, has no sickness on board, but she has been placed in quarantine for fumigation. She shipped 14 members of her crew at Honolulu, and they will be given a rigid physical exami-nation by the Quarantine Officer tomorrow. If they pass inspection, the vesse will be released Saturday morning. The five-masted schooner Louis, arrived in this morning, had no sickness on board, but, coming from Honolulu, an infected port, it was necessary for her to placed in quarantine for 48 hours. The British bark Conway Castle, from Honolulu for Puget Sound, was spoken

by the British ship William Law on March 30, in 130:26 west, 46:44 north. She desired to be reported "all well."

When the British bark Samaritan arrived in port one of the sallors, Matthew Ryan, was brought ashore and taken to the hospital, suffering from the result of a fall from aloft. It was found necessary to perform an operation on him for rup-ture, and it was successfully done today. His recovery is now believed to be as-

Captain Perry, of the American barken-tine Arago, that was released from quare yesterday, came up to the city to-He says that while the quarantine regulations at Honolulu are very exacting, he never saw such thorough work of the kind as is done by Dr. Hill Hastings, the local quarantine officer. While the work was most thorough, it was in perfect accord with all conditions, and gave confi-dence to all on board. Captain Perry says that during his scafaring career he has been quarantined many times, but never met a physician before who knew his duties so perfectly and at the same

time caused so little inconvenience The British ship William Law, that arrived in this morning from Manila, via Singapore, had a very serious time in the China Sea, and was compelled to put into Singapore for provisions, but only re-mained there three days. She arrived here short of provisions, but the crew in no distress, and all in good health

VANISHING SEAL HERDS.

Victoria Schooner Arietis Secures 170

It has been over 15 years since Dr. David Starr Jordan declared that the Coast seal herd would be exterminated in less than hree years, unless sealing was stopped. His testimony was largely instrumental in securing the iniquitous sealing laws, which drove every American scaling schooner under the British flag. The Canadians have continued in the business, and have made fortunes out of it. To what exetent the herds are vanishing can be inferred from the following item from a Victoria

"Captain Byers, of the sealing schooner Geneva, quite frequently reported of late off the California Coast, has written to his owners, represented by Mr. R. Hall, M. P. P., with the information that on the 16th Inst., when the schooner put into Drake's Bay for water, there were 500 akins below decks. The Geneva had started for the Fairweather grounds, but, 'falling is with a bunch of seals, remaine with the herd, and got 118 in two days.' 'I think,' the captain said, a little further on in his letter 'that most of the seals are just setting down here, while most of the schooners have gone north. I have not seen any but the Arietis for a long There is a big difference between this year and last. We intend to work north from here, and expect to get 1009 vet if the weather is anything like good in April. It is hard to get seals this year, as you can't find them two days in the They seem to be on the move

"The senier Arietis was reported with 460 skins on the 11th inst., 170 of these ing been got in two days' hunting."

FRENCH FLEET GROWING. Large Number of Sailing Vessels

Making Long Voyages.

Under the glorious bounty system which the shipping syndicate is attempting to saddle on to the United States, France is sending out quite a fleet of sailing vessels, there being an even dozen of them bound for San Francisco at the present time. Most of them are new, and some of them are made from American plates, which have been shaped and drilled in English yards and sent over to the enterprising bounty-snatchers. If the list continues to increase, nearly all of the Illustrious Frenchmen, except Dreyfus, will be hon-ored by having a ship named after them. Portland has just dispatched the Louis Pasteur, and the Jules Verne, and the Marechal de Villiers is now near at hand. Among the dozen which are headed for San Francisco are the Admiral Troude, Commandant Marchand, Charles Gounoud, Eugene Fautrel, Marechal Davout and La Bruyere. The General de Charette, Mac-mahon, General Neumayer, and a number of others have already sailed from San Francisco this season.

Very little of the enormous bounty paid

for by this fleet of sailers is earned as it was intended it should be by the framers of the subsidy bill, and if the American subsidy bill, which is fashioned on the same lines, becomes a law, similar results may be expected in this country.

TWO GRAIN SHIPS.

William Law and Inverness-shire Arrive After Good Passages. Two more of the belated grain fleet arrived at Astoria yesterday. The William Lew arrived in about noon, after a fairly good passage of 103 days from Singapore She was followed a few hours later by the big four-master Inverness-shire, which has had such an exciting time down in Honolulu. The latter vessel made a very good trip of 16 days from Honolulu. The arrival of the Inverness-shire, together with very fast passages made by ships ar-riving at San Francisco and Royal Roads from the islands, leads to the belief that some of the rest of the island fleet will be

showing up within a few days. Another Honolulu vessel, the schooner Louis, blew in from sea yesterday morning. Her loading port is unknown by Portland ship-ping men, and it is supposed that she came

THE TILLAMOOK WRECK.

Owners of the Idla and Mattle in Ignorance of Her Loss.

TILLAMOOK, Or., March 21.-Word was TILLAMOOK, Or., March II.—Word was received in this city from the owners of the lumber schooner Lila and Matti, in San Francisco, that they wanted to know when the schooner would be loaded, so as to place insurance on the lumber, Evidently the owners have not been notified yet that the schooner was wrecked in Tillamook Bay, three weeks ago. The Lila and Mattie is now bottom up in the bay, and before Captain Ostrom left be bay, and before Captain Ostrom left he sold the wreck to Mr. Claude Thayer for \$50.

Fishing Schooner Wrecked. VICTORIA, March 21.-The steamer Cottage City arrived from the north teday, and brings news that ends the uncertaint; and anxiety felt for the overdue schooner Lizzie Screnzen. She is a total wreck not far from Killienco, where she was caught while beating out on the 12th inst. The schooner was one of the largest crafts en-gaged in northern fishing. It is reported the crew are safe and well.

Struck an Unchartered Book. SEATTLE, Wash., March 22—Inspectors Whitney and Lehners today completed their investigation of the Wolcott wreck, and find that the vessel was wrecked "by striking an uncharteed rock in the waters of Shelikof Strait." The report exonerates Captain S. F. Snow, master, from all blame for the lose of the vessel. Marine Notes.

The Oriental liner Abergeidle shifted from the flour mills yesterday to Albina dock, where she will take in several hun-dred tons of cargo.

The steamer Geo. W. Elder arrived up last evening about 5 o'clock. A late start from San Francisco and strong head winds delayed her. She reached Astoria at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and was de-tained about four hours at that port. The Japanese steamship Nanyo Maru which had the pressant distinction of being the dirtiest ship that ever entered Puget Sound, has cleared from Seattle for Siberia, with 36,250 barrels of flour, and 1200 tons of coal and miscellaneous cargo

Domestic and Foreign Ports. ASTORIA, March 22.-Arrived at 4 A. M. and left up at 7:40 A. M .- Steamer Geo. W. Elder, from San Francisco, Arrived-Schooner Louis, British ship Inverness shire, from Honolulu; British ship William Law, from Singapore. Condition of the bar at 5 P. M., smooth; weather cloudy;

wind northwest. San Francisco, March 22.—Arrived-Tug Astoria, towing the new steamer Rainier from Gray's Harbor. Sailed—Schooner Neptune, from Gray's Harbor; bark Roderick Dhu, for Hilo; brig Consuel Maluikano.
Seattle-Sailed March II-Steamer Al-Ki

for Skagway. Arrived March 22-Steamer City of Seattle, from Skagway. Honolulu-Sailed March 6-British ship inverness-shire, for Portland; March 9-British bark Berwickshire, for Portland; Norwegian bark Solveigr, for Port Town end. March 15-British steame moo, for Victoria.

Lahaina-In port, discharging, March 5-Bark McNear, from Tacoma.

Hilo-Arrived March 6-Brig Geneva. from Tacoma. Cuxhaven—Passed March 16—German bark Alsterniace, from Hamburg for San

Francisco.

Hamburg-Sailed March 18-German ship Roudenbek, for Puget Sound.
Port Hadlock—Salled March 21—Barkentine J. M. Griffith, for Honolulu.
Port Townsend, March 22.—Arrived— British bark Conway Castle, from Hono-

Seattle, March 22.-Arrived-British bark Hollywood, from Honolulu. Honolulu-Arrived March 8-British bark Aldebaran, from Newcastle; March 10-British bark Helen Denny, from Newcas-tle; March 13-British steamer Bloemfontein, from Seattle, via Hilo; March 14-British steamer Warrimoo, from Sydney. New York, March 22.—Arrived—Darm-March' 22.-Arrived-St. Paul, from New York.

Vladivostock, March 21.—Arrived-Ness from Portland, Or. Queenstown, March 22.-Sailed-Germa e, from Liverpool for New York. New York, March 22.—Sailed—La Gascogne, for Havre; H. H. Meier, for Bre

Plymouth, March 22.-Arrived-Steame Pretoria, from New York for Hamburg and proceeded. Queenstown, March 22.-Arrived-Ulto nia, from Boston for Liverpool, and pro-ceeded; Waesland, from Philadelphia for Liverpool

San Francisco, March 22.-Arrived-Steamer Washtenaw, from Tacoma; tug Astoria, from Gray's Harbor; stear Rainier, from Gray's Harbor. Saile Steamer Walla Walla, for Victoria. New York, March 22.-Arrived-Califor New York, March 22 .- Arrived -- Arca

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

Under Present Law Many Person Suffer Injustice.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Senator Francis E. Warren, of Wyoming, is the author and an earnest advocate of one of the bills pending in Congress to amend the law under which Indian depredation claims are paid. In answer to inquiries about the present law and the amendments which he proposes to it, he gave today the following expression of his views:

"I am advocating these amendments be

cause in my own state and elsewhere in the Northwest there is more and more complaint of the discriminations which the present law makes. I am not a lawyer, and I do not say that the construc-tions given by the Court of Claims to the present law are not correct, but if the law is what they declared it to be, I think it ought not to be so. Old settlers in the West will never understand the distinct tion made by the present law and the decisions of the court between Indians 'in amity' and Indians in hostility to the United States. The Indians with whom we have been most familiar in my sec tion of the country are the Sloux. The traditions there are that the Sloux were constantly and constitutionally hostile to the settlement of that region by white men, but the old settlers have never thought of them as being often at war with the United States Government, as the word 'war' is commonly understood. "It appears from the adjudications of the Court of Claims, however, that there were more wars of the Sloux against the Government from 1865 to 1891 than were ever waged by any other people in the same length of time. There are actually 26 of these 'wars,' I believe. A prudent man now hesitates to prosecute one of these claims, because, however honest and just the claim may be, he fears that through some new argument of the Government's attorney the court will discover that the Indians were at war at the time of the loss and entitled to plunder the white settlers at will, and the United States Government, therefore, discharged from its liability, long ago assumed, to

Present Law's Inequalities. "The worst feature of the present sysem (one for which I think blame is not to be attached to the court or to the rep-resentatives of the Government, but only to the system itself), is that the law has osses suffered at the same time and place. In the first few years of the operation too, in our part of the country who bethe chin, and Riley of the present law, which was passed on gan, but did not complete their naturaliza-

RUSH AND CRUSH

AT THE A. O. U. W. HALL

A LARGE AUDIENCE EXCITED - ONLY TEN DAYS MORE FOR FREE CONSULTATION AT HIS OFFICE.

It was Mayo's second lecture to the public in Portland, and the house was packed to suffocation and great cheers for Mayo shook the building to the foundation when the cripples who had been cured by Mayo appeared upon the stage, jumping, running and stamping their feet like young boys.



MAYO VICTORIES

Monstrous Parasite Removed, Rheumatic and Paralytic Cripples and the Nervous, Dyspeptic, Asthmatic, Epileptic and Pleurisy Sufferers cured by their wonderful system of medicines.

Consultation and examination free at his office, southeast.corner Third and Alder streets. Rooms 6, 7, 12, 13, 14.

Broke His Cane

Mr. H. Miller, 6624 Raleigh street, suffering with Rheumatism, of 10 years' standing, was gixen the use of his limbs in 49 minutes. Pronounced incurable of Rheumatism by the most celebrated of your medical practitioners—everything known to Alchemy and Chemistry was tried and signally falled. Mayo, The Great Foreign Healer, with the use of Mayo Electric Fluid, in 40 minutes imparted to Mr. H. Miller the use of his limbs took away all the stiffness inflammation and lameness, and enabled him to walk, and H. Miller ran down the stairs and up and down the hall among the audience. His cane was broken in pieces and thrown away, and Mr. H. Miller walked home as spry as when a young man.

A Marvelous Cure

Mr. John Wright, 50 years old, has had Asthma all his life. He was given one treatment with Mayo's Asthma Cure and was immediately relieved, jumping and howling for joy.

Another Surprising Case

Mr. W. Hansen, 312 Main street, has been a cripple for several years, and unable to walk without assistance of his cane, owing to great pains, stiffness and weakness, and several doctors tried to cure him, but falled. The Mayo remedies were applied, and to the astonishment of everybody, in an hour, Mr. Hansen was able to walk and stamp his feet without pain.

Mayo's Wonderful Tapeworm Remedy

Mrs. Hansen, North Fourteenth street, has had a tapeworm for six years, and has tried several times to be relieved, but without avail. Sunday evening Mayo's TAPEWORM REMEDY was given to her, and to the astonishment of everybody, in 60 minutes the tapeworm came, head and all. Mrs. Hansen went home the happlest woman in the district, having suffered no inconveniences after taking the Tapeworm Remedy or after the worm was removed. The tapeworm can be seen at the office.

Mayo is a Wonder Worker

Mr. James James has been a cripple for several years, and unable to walk without assistance of his cane, owing to great pains, stiffness and weakness, and several doctors tried to cure him, but falled. The Mayo Remedies were applied, and to the astonishment of everybody, in an hour, J. Jansen was able to walk and stamp his feet without pain.

Wonderful Mayo Remedies

This should suffice to convince any fair-minded person that the Mayo Drug Company are introducing a line of remedies that have no known rivals, and that they are putting before the public a class of work that in a few years' time will be welcomed in every city and hamlet the world over.

Another Cripple Cured

Mr. C. H. Chase, Sellwood, has been a cripple for 15 years with Sciatic Rheumatism, unable to walk without the assistance of his cane, owing to the great pain, stiffness and weakness. Several remedies were applied in full view of the audience Monday night, and to the astonishment of everybody, in 45 minutes Mr. Chase was able to walk and stamp his feet without pain. The audience cheered and shouted as Mr. Chase walked home without his crutches. Hundreds of people followed him—they could hardly believe their own eyes, but it was done. Several doctors said it was the most remarkable thing they ever witnessed.

This was done in view of the audience, so there was no mistake about these cures. The gentieman is well known, having lived here for years. Mayo has an office southeast corner Third and Alder, where he is assisted by eminent physicians, giving advice and treatment to all sufferers. They guarantee to cure every case they take in hand and give a written contract to that effect. They cure all diseases, such as Rheumatism, Paralysis, Nervousness, Weakness, Dizziness, Fits, Piles, Deafness, Catarrh, Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Blood Disorders. They have quick special treatments for all diseases of men and allments peculiar to women, such as Female Weakness, Falling of the Womb, Backnehe, etc. Mayo has many secrets not generally known to physicians, which enable him to make extraordinary cures.

THE MAYO PHYSICIANS Can Be Consulted at Their Office, Corner Third and Alder Streets, Rooms 6, 7, 12, 13, 14.

Office Hours-10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

March 3, 1891, there seems to have been | tion or who were naturalized in such cirno disposition on the part of the Government's attorneys in charge of the defense of these cases to press this question of ostility of the Indians to any extreme imit; but more recently these attorneys have been extremely industrious and inenious in obtaining decisions of 'want of amity.' The result has often been that one claimant, who was fortunate enough to get an early hearing, has obtained a judgment and received his money, but that when another claimant succeeds in making his proof and getting a hearing for a loss suffered at the same time and in

visions of the law seems to me to spring from one fundamental error, viz., that of treating a tribe or even a roving band of Indians as a foreign power at peace with the United States at times, but at other times waging war with it and en-titled to belligerent rights. Even in the treaties which the Government made with the Indians it asserted the rights and intentions of a superior, controlling power. Ploneers in the West regarded these treatles as their own Government's assure of the safety of their property. Is it or band of Indians chose to defy the United States Government and kill as well as rob, these very treaties the means of absolving them and the Gov-

rnment from paying for the robberies? Distinctions to Be Wiped Out.

"The bill which I have introduced in the Senate would give to the treaties the effect which we in the West think they should have, wiping out the illogical distinction between Indians at peace and Indians at war. The purpose is that in all cases where the Indians were in treaty relations with the Government (and in the days of these depredations there were few Indians who were not under such treatles), white settlers whose property was taken

by them shall be compensated. "The requirement of the present law. that a person who suffered a loss and seeks redress must have been technically a citizen of the United States at the time, also falls heavily on the people of the Northwest. In Wyoming, Nebraska and the Dakotas, there were hundreds of for-eigners in the early days, coming mostly from Canada and the French settlements down the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, who, under the promised protection of our treaties, took up their homes among or near the Indians and spent the remainder of their days there with no thought of ever living anywhere else, but were never naturalized and, therefore, are excluded from the benefits of the law. Some of these eers or their descendants are among the foremost men in our country. One man, who now lives in South Dakota, and who has lived there or in the territory of adjoining states since sometime in the '50s, lost over 200 horses by Indians at different times, and he cannot recover one dollar of compensation, because he was not, technically speaking, a citizen of the United States, although he has son dozens of descendants who are citizens.

"There are many other foreign residents,

cumstances that the required proof can-

not now be made of it. "I know of two widows whose husbands were undoubtedly naturalized in some of the older states long before coming West, where they were plundered by the Indians, but the widows happened never to have known where they were naturalized, and so cannot even produce the necessary record evidence. One of these men twice entered land in Northwestern states, and in doing so he necessarily filed documentary evidence of his naturalization, but, as it happens, both of the land off pensation. You can hear in the West of dozens of such cases.

"As I say, I am no lawyer, but this inequality of benefits under the present

state to mine since he was 18 years old. He came from Ireland with his parents when a small child. He actu took recently to prove up an Indian depredations claim, and confidently produced a certificate of one oath which he had made in court under the naturalization law, but this was the wrong onth. It was the preliminary declaration of intention, instead of the final proof, which alone is required in such cases. He has now learned for the first time that he is not and has never been a citizen of the United States. He has been County Assessor of his county, and, I believe, a nber of the Court of County Co sioners, and has many times served on furies, state and Federal, and is one of the leading men in all public affairs m his section.

"The people of the Western states see no justice in discriminating against settlers of this class, and wish to see the benefit of the law extended to all bona fide inhabitants of the United States who suffered, whether they were at the time technically citizens of this country or not, Some of the old laws provided for such and we think the present law

should do as much. "I have received many letters from Wyoming and other states urging the passage of one or the other of these amendments of which I speak. I suppose receiving or, before the fate of the pending bills is determined, will receive many letters of the same kind from their constit-

Erne Meets Gans Tonight.

NEW YORK, March 21.-Tomorrow night, Frank Erne, of Buffalo, lightweight Baltimore, will meet in the Broadway Athletic Club, in a 25-round contest for the title and the winner's end of the receipts, about \$750. On the past perform-ances of the two men, it is safe to pre-dict that it will be one of the hardest battles ever fought for the title. The prevailing price is 100 to 80 on Gans, but some big wagers have been made at 100 to 70.

Lafontise Knocked Out Riley. BUTTE, Mont., March 22-Mose Lafonise, of Butte, knocked out Tom Riley, of San Francisco, in 10 rounds, at the Butte Athletic Club tonight. Up to the end of the tenth round honors were above even. Just before the bell rang in the tenth, Riley ducked and Lafontis the chin, and Riley was unable to respond