WILL ORGANIZE CLUB EMBRACING NORTH PACIFIC STATES.

Step Interesting Dog Fanciers, One of Much Magnitude-Good Results of Beach Show.

There is little left of the initial bench og show of the Portland Kennel Club dog show of the Portland Kennel Cub except good results. All the dogs that were on exhibition have been taken away except those of Thomas Howe, of the Mount Angel Training Kennels, and the pack of Mr. Dinsmore, of Sheridan. These will be taken home Monday. Among the dogs that left town yeelerday were Dr. Griffith's Irish setter Rex and J. A. Whit-man's English setter July 2014. tions were taken down yesterday, and the Cyclorama building was restored to its

ermer condition. Among the dogs that deserve especial notice is F. V. Ho'man's Sabre Blade, This dog, although quite old, took fourth prize in its class against many young

Taking the bench show in its entirety, it Taking the bench show in its entirety. It has been more than a success. Everything worked smoothly, and the interest shown by the public was larger than was anticipated. The managers are highly pleased over the financial situation, and although the accounts have not been audited, they feel sure that there is a safe behance in the treasury. It has already been definitely determined to hold another bench show next year, following the circuit. By that time, it is expected that vancouver, Victoria and Spokane will join the circuit. The circuit will then consist of Portland. Tacoma, Seattle, Vancouver, Victoria and Spokane, forming one of the

largest circuits in the country.

Now that the bench show is over, the next step that will be of interest to dog fanciers and breeders of dogs of pure strains, will be the formation of a Field Trial Club. Last Summer Tudor J. A. Teidermann sent notices throughout Oregon, Washington, parts of Idaho, Montana and British Cciumbia, announcing the purpose of organizing a club of this kind. He received replies from over 40 Now that the bench show kind. He received replies from over 40 men who are favorable to the plan. The success of the bench show has strengthsuccess of the bench show has strength-ened the purpose of the dog owners in this line, and Mr. Teidermann and others will at once hurry up the work. It was ex-pected that some of these men from other states would be present at the bench show, and had there been full represen-tations in Portland from Seattle, Tacoma, Vancouver and Victoria, preliminary steps would have been taken towards organizaould have been taken towards organiza tion. It is the purpose to carry this plan through, and as so many dog owners in Portland desire such an organization, there is little doubt that the club will be uccessful from its incipiency. Mr. Teidermann has already looked over

the grounds, and believes that the best fields for the purpose that are convenient fields for the purpose that are convenient to the Northwest cities are on Whidby Island, on lower Puget Sound. There are an abundance of "Bob White" quali there, and these birds are the best for the purpose. At Whidby Island there are good eccommodations for the visiting sportsment and liveries for visitors. The Bakerrfield and other clubs of California have already signified their intention to send delegations to the Northwest. It is send delegations to the Northwest. It is the present plan to hold the first meet in November in time to allow the Northwest dogs to be at the California trials in De-

cember and January.

It is believed that the organization of the field trial club will greatly stimulate the science of breeding pure dogs on the Northwest Pacific Coast.

. Special Prizes. The following were among the special

prizes awarded:
Butterfield Bros., silver cup for best
Great Dane in show; "Bob." H. A. Dillon, Portland.
Theo H. Thibau, oil painting for best Pointer puppy, in puppy class; Tay, Dr.

COOKED HIS MENAGERIE. Fate of An Aquarium, Which Was a Man's Pet Hobby.

A citizen, whose alleged mind has a bent toward the science of natural his-tory, recently fitted up a small aquarium for his diversion. It was a glass dish, which held three or four gallons of water, and having covered the bottom with clean, coarse sand and planted a tuft of water cress in a small dish in the center, he proceeded to stock it with sticklebacks, tiny mudcats, a pair of small crawfish, some tadpoles, snalls, etc., and a small, fresh-water "clam." The principal feature was the sticklebacks, the most active, pug-nacious and knowing little fish imagina-

se, as the dish was small, the water had to be changed every day of two, but this trouble was amply repaid by the amusement the aquarium furnished. The fish and the crawfish ate small earthworms, salmon roe, bits of fish or meat or yolk of egg. Watching the movements and actions of the fish was very interesting, but the greatest sport was feeding the little "menagerie." To see the craw-fish ceize a worm with teeth and toe nails and then have the sticklebacks grab hold of the loose end and try to pull it away, or to see one of the little fish grab a worm by one end and another by the other end and pull and haul one another around the dish, interested all who saw it and gave an idea that the struggle for ex-

sticklebacks caught everything thrown in the dish before it reached the bottom, but if they dropped anything the little mudcats would pounce on it at one and put it out of sight in a moment. The smalls and tadpoles went all around, but spent most of their time in the tuft of r cress, and when the air in the water becoming exhausted, the crawfish would scramble to the upper branches of the crees, near the surface, where they could get more air, and it was amusing to witness the agility of these clumsy crustaceans in climbing and the ease and grace with which they would descend, like featherweights, to the bottom when they

saw something to eat there.

The sticklebacks, when they had no worms to worry, made life a burden to the mudcats, who hugged the bottom, nipping their tails and fins, merely for the pleasure of seeing them hustle about and try to conceal themselves in the tuft of cress. They also occasionally pulled the horns of the smalls or nipped the tails of the politywogs, and managed to get as much amusement as possible out of life. Of course, it was a little rough on the mulcats the works and the mudcats, the worms and the rest, but it was all in the day's work, and to be eaten to the fate of such animals, foreordained from the beginning. Besides, if the sticklebacks had nothing to amuse themselves with, they took to fighting among themselves, and, as they all go armed with spines as sharp and strong as needles on their backs and shoulders. as needles on their backs and should there was soon a depletion of the population, and soon one fish would become the boss of the crowd and then he would boss of the crowd and then he would never stop amusing himself till he had sole possession of the what to him was the entire universe, and then he was no happier than the great Alexander, when

similarly situated. It would take columns to describe all the interesting and wonderful features of this little aquarium, but the story was started with the intention of giving an account of its unhappy and untimely ending. In feed-ing the inhabitants, bits of the worms, etc., would be left in the sand at the bot-tom, and this made it necessary to clean

if out occasionally. A few days ago the owner's better half oncluded to put it to rights. She dipped out the fish, crawfish, polywogs et al., the last of which were just ready to put out legs and arms and become truly frogs, with a little strainer and placed them temporarily in a pan of water. Then she

he came home and found what had nap-pened, but it may be elated that he has been too long and too well trained to ex-hibit any signs of wrath or even regret, but cheerfully remarked that now he would have the fun of going out and catching another lot of fish, and that was the end of the incident.

GOLF TOURNAMENT.

Programme of Events Which Begin

The Pacific Northwest Golf Associa-tion will hold its second annual meeting, a four-day tournament, on the Seilwood links, beginning Wednesday. The Pacific Northwest Association is composed of the Spokane Country Club, Seattle Golf Club, Victoria Golf Club, Tacoma Golf Club and Waverly Golf Club, of Portland. Rep-

and Waverly Golf Club, of Portland. Representatives from all these clubs and a number of golf experts from California, aiso, have promised to attend the meet, and will compete for the medals.

The rules governing the contest will be: Competitors must "tee off" between the hours stated for each event.

Entries for the open championship events will be received by the secretary, either by mail or wire, up to 8 P. M. Tuesday, April 24, 1990, but not later.

Entries for all other events may be made with the committeeman acting as starter at the links.

The open championship events are open to amateure belonging to clubs on the

to amateure belonging to clubs on the All other events are open to amateur golfers from any part of the United States or Canada.

The programme of events will be as fol-

Wednesday, April 25.

. 9:20 to 10:20 A. M.—Men's open champion-ship of the Pacific Northwest; 18 holes; match play; entrance, \$1. 10:20 to 11:30 A. M.—Ladies' open cham-pionship of the Pacific Northwest; 9 holes;

match play; entrance, 50 cents.

1 to 5 P. M.—Men's driving contest; four halls; course, 40 yards wide; carry 108 yards. Two prizes—Longest drive and best average. Entrance, 50 cents.

5 to 5 P. M.—Men'e and ladies' approach-

ing contest; four balls-2 at 60 yards, 2 at 40 yards; bunker 25 yards from hole. Two

prizes—Nearcet approach and best average. Entrance, 25 cents.

10 A. M. to 5 P. M.—Putting contest; four balls at 15 feet (down in one counts 5. in two counts 3). Two prizes—First and second every day. Entrance, 25 cents.

Thursday, April 26. 3:30 to 10:30 A. M.-Men's open champion ship, continued. 10:30 to 11:30 A. M.—Ladies' open cham-

pionehip, continued.

1 to 2 P. M.—Men's foursomes, handleap: 18 holes; medal play; entrance, \$1. 2:30 to 3:30 P. M.—Ladles' foursomes, handicap; 9 holes; medal play; entrance,

4 to 5 P. M .- Men's and ladies' ar ing contest; four balls—2 at 75 yards, 2 at 70 yards; bunker 25 yards from hole. Two prizes—Nearest approach and best average. Entrance, 25 cents.

10 A. M. to 5 P. M.—Putting contest.

Friday, April 27. 9:30 to 19:30 A. M.-Men's open cham-

10:30 to 11:30 A. M.-Ladies' open cham-1 to 3 P. M.—Mixed foursomes, handlcap;

18 holes; medal play; entrance, \$1. 4 to 5 P. M.-Ladies' driving contest four balls; course, 40 yards wide; carry 35 yards. Two prizes—Longest drive and best average. Entrance, 25 cents.

10 A. M. to 5 P. M.—Putting contest. Saturday, April 28.

9:30 to 10:30 A. M.-Men's open cham-10:30 to 11:30 A. M.-Ladles' open cham-

18 holes; medal play; entrance, \$1.
2:30 to 4 P. M.—Ladles' open handicap;
9 holes; medal play; entrance, 50 centa.
10 A. M. to 5 P. M.—Putting contest.

EAST SIDE AFFAIRS.

Steamers Building - Other Matters.

The big ribs of the new steam schooner for Samuel Elmore, the Astoria canneryman, are being set up at Supple's yard. It is intended to run between Astoria and Tillamook. The vessel will be 100 feet long. 24 feet wide and 9 feet deep. The machinery is under construction at the Williamette fron Works. Compound engines, with a surface condenser, will be provided. For the handling of heavy freight, hoists will be attached to the boat. There will be passenger accommodations, and the steam-er will be lighted with electricity. The

craft is to be completed by June 20.

At this yard also there is a great variety of craft. The old Flyer, with her cabin partly dismantled, is moored near the bridge. The Ilwaco, which is being comp. stely overhauled for James Cook, the Columbia River canneryman; the Cornelia Cook, also owned by James Cook, has been completed, besides several other boats undergoing repairs. Altogether the yard is pretty well crowded on the land and on the water,

The funeral of M. A. Share, who died in New Whatcom, Wash., took place yesterday afternoon from his late Woodlawn There was a large attendance o the friends of the family, and at the close of the services in the house were conveyed to Love's ceme

tery.

Charles Sears, a boy of 12 years, died yesterday at St. Vincent's Hospital. ...s parents live on the East Side. The funeral will take place today.

The funeral of James Woodward, father of ex-Councilings Sam Woodward of ex-Councilman Sam Woodward, took

of ex-Councilman Sam woodward, look place yesterday from the residence. East Twenty-second and Belmont streets. He had lived in the city less than two years, coming to Portland from Indiana. He was 75 years and 10 months old. Lone Fir cemetery was the place of interment.

The funeral of Emma Kissing took place yesterday from her home. \$38 Cole street, Cole's addition, and Lone Fir was the place of interment. She was 28 years

ceived yesterday from Goldendale, Wash., for interirent. He was 58 years old, and formerly lived on the East Side. The funeral will take place today.

East Side Notes.

Rev. A. J. Smith, who was expected to assume the pastorate of Memorial Evangelical Church, has not arrived. He Evangelical Church, has not arrived. He has been detained at his home in Indiana, but will be here in the city at the coming conference, May II. It is announced now that Rev. Mr. Pierce, of Boston, Mass., will arrive today and have charge of Memorial Evangelical Church until after

Orient Lodge, No. 17. I. O. O. F., gether with Omega and Utopla Lodges, Rebekah Degree, will observe the Sim an-niversary of the founding of the order next Wernesday night, at the hall on Grand avenue and East Pine streets.

ARE U HUNGRY?

If so, U need a meal. Go to The Cream-erie, 271 Washington street.

KANSK, Siberia, Sept. 3.—Everything I saw at Krasnolarsk left me with a very pleasant impression, and the feeling that Siberia is better the farther one gets from Russia. Omsk was the worst of the larger Siberian cities, and Tomsk offered a delightful contrast to it. Then when I found a clean, attractive little hotel at Krasnolarsk with meals excellently cooked and noisrak, with meals excellently cooked and carefully served, it seemed that the cities of this country were not so inhospitable to South of Krasnoisrak, up the Yenisel Western travelers after all. Of course I River, is the region which is called by the have not judged the primitive lnns that

solump of cress in the dish provided for it and washed the giass clean, replaced the crow, put in some fresh water, replaced the fish, carried the aquarium to its usual place and then proceeded to fill it. Seeing a bucket of water on the kitchen table, which the girl had just placed there, shis seized it and poured the contents into the aquarium. Unfortunately, half the water in the bucket had been drawn from the bot-water faucet, and the contents were just hot enough to kill everything in the glass in a moment.

Some people may imagine the wrath of the (nominally) master of the house when he came home and found what had haps been too long and too well trained to exhibit any signs of wrath or every regret, but cheerfully remarked that now he would have the fun of going out and contents were would have the fun of going out and carriage and at the and at the not of the (nominally) member too long and too well trained to exhibit any signs of wrath or every regret, but cheerfully remarked that now he would have the fun of going out and carriage and at the not of the notion of the contents were never silent, so that Krasnolarsk did not disturb my rest.

The townspeople are not ashamed to take constant precautions. Mr. and Mrs.

EUROPEAN RUSSIA.

Still Crime is Prevalent and Violence Need Be Guarded Against—The Internal Improvements.

KANSK, Siberia, Sept. 1—Everything I saw at Krasnolarsk left me with a very while Mrs. Keighley stayed with the unconscious man. There was not a house for miles, the night was far advanced before a design that provided to take constant precautions. Mr. and Mrs.

KANSK, Siberia, Sept. 1—Everything I saw at Krasnolarsk left me with a very while Mrs. Keighley stayed with the unconscious man. There was not a house for miles, the night was far advanced before relief came, and it was bitterly cold, so that the vicinity was infested by thugs of the worst sort, she had an experience to that the vicinity was infested by thugs of the worst sort, she had an experience to be remembered.



STATION ON THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY AT KHUDOELANSKAIA, 300

are found in the smaller towns where I beria. The line of the railway does no have broken my journey, even though they have been atrocious, for the casual tourist who travels over this line when it the river from the city of the big offers a through service from St. Peters-burg to the Pacific is not likely to halt at any but the more important places. Krasnoiarsk, however, the last of the more important cities reached before coming to age up the river by the steamers in regu-Irkutsk, is worth an interruption of the lar service is said to take three days journey, and Hotel Russia offers ample and the voyage down stream on the re-

tractive, irrespective of the business importance of its station on the Yenisel River and the fact that it is the head-quarters of the trade with Europe by way of the river and the Arctic Ocean. Its streets are the best that I have seen since crossing the Ural Mountains, and its buildings compare favorably with those of buildings compare favorably with those of Tomsk in size and quality, although the population of the latter city is more than twice as great. The large cathedral is a fine edifice, partaking more of the gothic style of architecture than of the usual Byzantine forms of the orthodox Russian church. Two excellent schools—one a gymnase for boys and the other for girls— afford opportunities for education corre-sponding fairly well with those offered by the high schools at home. A building is under construction for the use of a permanent circus organization, so that the amusement features of the place are not to be neglected. The carpenters are pack-ing great bales of Siberian moss between the inner and outer shells of the roof and the walls to guarantee that the building will serve during the severe Winters, which is the favorite season for such en-

Of course the great river contributes largely to the picturesque character of the town, as it does to the business. The river itself, with pretty islands breaking the expanse of water, and the hills opposite, help to make Krasnolarsk distinctly a prettler place than most Siberian settlements are. The long bridge over the able break in the land scape. Not far from the bridge, and be-tween the railway station and the business part of town, I came upon the barracks, where a large force of Russian soldiers is stationed. The parade ground surrounded by trees and the long, low buildings of wood, where men and officers are housed, reminded me forcibly of the barracks at Key West, although here in Siberia the trees are birch and alders and pines, instead of the palms of the Gulf of Mexico. The day was warm, the parade ground green, and the soldiers joiling about in the shade near the tall flagstaff seemed quite as content as if they had been serving under some other flag in a more tropical

Krasnolarsk is not all as good as it looks. It is one of the most notorious centers of crime in all Siberia, and vio-lence is so common that it is hardly no-

ticed by the townspeople. Hose of exiled criminals from European Russia have been distributed in the region immediate, by surrounding the city for many years past. The gold mines in the vicinity have helped to attract a lawless class, not only to work in the mines class.

pass through a scenic country, but I am assured that the traveler who goes up will not be disappointed. The town which is the destination is Minusinsk, on the river some 400 miles up stream, turn journey three hours. This is only another way of saying that the current is very swift, and the steamers find the difference. The voyage all the way is between beautiful wooded hills and towering cliffs, with islands dividing the channel, little villages on the banks, and all the characteristics of the wilderness except at the scattered settlements. The tributary streams which flow into the tributary streams which flow into the Yenisel at frequent intervals are almost all gold-bearing, and Minusinsk, like Kras-nolarsk itself, is the center of an imporare the placers, and so easy to work, that they are found to pay well where the yield is only 25 cents a ton. Inasmuch as mines are to be found almost at every turn that are worth far above that amount, the possibilities are hardly touched yet. From Minusinsk southward up the Yenisei it is not far to the great range of the Altai Mountains and the borders of the Chinese Empire, in which the river rises. The scenery thei, becomes notably grand, and the game such as attracts sportsmen from all over the world. When the question of building the Si-

berian Railway was under discussion, there was an influential element that op-posed the effort to build the great line directly across the continent. It was argued that to do this would be to needless expense, when nature already had done so much to open communica-tion by natural avenues. The great riv-ers of Siberia were so placed it gued, as to make an almost continu waterway, which was ample for the de-mands of travel and commerce as far as it extended. The suggestion was to build isolated lines of railway connecting the river systems, thus establishing a chain of communication by boat and rail that would serve for several months in the year. At that time the necessities of politics, commerce, immigration and possible war were not as great as they were when the line was begun.

The route as outlined provided for the building of a railway first from Perm, on the Kama River, in Russia, to Tobolsk, on the Irtish, in Siberia, thus uniting the Voiga and the Obi systems. The second section was to be from Tomsk to Kras-nolarsk, which would unite the Obi and the Ventsel systems. The third was to the Yenisel systems. The third was to the Yenisei systems. The third was to be from Omsk to Barnaul, thus making it possible to reach the headwaters of the Obl, still avoiding the long detour by way of the lower course of the Obl from its junction with the Irtish. Then, by im-proving the connected waters and the course of the Angara, there would be di-rect steam connection between Russia and Lake Baikal, with the construction of only 900 miles of railway. It was arto work in the mines, as is usually to some extent the case, but to profit by robbery of those who work and get the gold. Then when the railway constructions and lake balkat, with the construction of only 900 miles of railway. It was argued, too, that this course would do more than a direct line of railway to facilitate the development of Siberia and its



THE CATHEDRAL OF KRASNOIARSK

tion began, to these influences was added the coming of a large number of work-men on the line, many of them of the most disreputable sort. Money was in circulation very freely during the period of construction, for Krasnolarsk was long the center of some of the most important work, owing to the presence of the river. Much of the material for the building of the rallway and the great bridge came up the river from the Arctic Ocean on barges towed by steamers. The combination of all these things brought an era of crime to Krasnolarsk that has not often been equaled and that has not yet ended, Murders, robberies and other crimes of violence are of almost nightly occurrence. When darkness falls it is the signal to that at home and except on picts at home When darkness falls it is the signal to stay at home, and except on nights when society functions and entertainments draw the people out in crowds it is not often that any one is seen alone in the streets. The fear of violence is ever present, and the people talk about the latest crime as something of interest, but in no way surprising. At night the horrible clacking of the watchmen's rattless can be heard every few minutes but I got accustomed to that noise at Omsk, where the rattless.

Fortunately, the energies of the Russian Government were not diverted to that scheme, but were reserved for the connected line now approaching completion. As a matter of fact, the same ingenious engineer who planned those isolated systems was himself the first who outlined the complete course for the results for the order to make them feeders of trade and travel for the raliway. The country will not justify the construction of branch lines of raliway north and south of the main line for many years, and during that period of delay the rivers will serve a valuable purpose. The navigable streams crossed by the Biberian Railway are the Tobol, Ishim, Irtish, Obi, Tom, Chulim, Yenisei and Oka, while the Angara is reached, though not crossed, at Irkutsk. Regular jraffic up and down these streams, all of which are between the Ural Mountains and Lake Balkal, will contribute notably to the prosperity of

the complete coute for the railway over the line which it now follows. The rivers however, are not being forgotten. It is realized that they must be improved in order to make them feeders of trade and contribute notably to the prosperity of the railway.

By all means the most important work YOU should test it Housands praise it:

By all means the most important work YOU should test it Hood's Sarsaparilla.

was made until 18th, when a Siberian mer-chant named Funtusov, at his own initia-tive and expense, investigated the ground between the two rivers. He found that the scheme was fensible, drew the atten-tion of the government to it, induced the sending of engineers, and helped the mak-ing of a favorable report. From the sending of engineers, and helped the making of a favorable report. From the headwaters of one river to those of the other the distance is but five miles, and that is all that had to be entirely excavated. For il miles, however, the rivers themselves had to be canalized, in order to make them navigable. The entire canal, therefore, is 66 miles long. It has a width of 26 feet at the bottom, and is deep enough to carry barges of large cadeep enough to carry barges of large ca-pacity in tow of small steamers. By the time the connecting work is finished and the channels of the rivers dredged accord-ing to the plans under way, direct water communication will be open from Tiumen, at the base of the Urals, to Lake Bal-kal, a distance of nearly 3500 miles, by a fairly direct route. Small as the canal it is easily available for enlargement whenever commerce justifies additional expenditure. No canal exists between the Yenise and the Lena systems, though the diffi-

creat systems tributary to the Arcti

culty of making the connection would not be great. The Lena itself is separated from the Angara, which flows into the Yenisel, by but a few miles, and tributaries which could be made navigable approach quite as close as the connecting afreament in the more westerly gable approach quite as close as the con-necting streams in the more westerly basin. The inducements for incurring the necessary expense are not, however, near-ly as great. The delta of the Lena is very difficult of access for steamers, so that no ocean trade would be served by digging the canal. The area of the Ya-kutsk Province, through which the Lena flows, is more than 1,500,000 square miles, and its population not above 300,000, so that the demands of local commerce are small. When the time comes, however, for the construction of this canal, there is nothing in the face of nature in Siberia is nothing in the face of nature in Siberia to forbid it, and then the three great rivers of the country will be united into one immense navigable system.

TRUMBULL WHITE.

BONES WITH WRONG LABELS Mistake in Lettering Whale's Jaws in City Museum.

Among the many interesting and curious hings exhibited in the City Museum is the jawbone of a sperm whale and an-other large and long bone, labeled "whale's lower jaw." The former is labeled "left lower jaw of sperm whale," while many if not all who examine it unhesitatingly If not all who examine it unhesitatingly pronounce it the right jaw and the second is by many pronounced a rib of a whale. It may appear strange that there should be any doubt or dispute in regard to these bones, as no one could make such a mistake as to take the right jawbone of a man, a horse, an ox or an ass for the left one, nor could the rib of any animal, to the sight of which people are accustomed, or even of any ordinary animal, be mistaken for the jaw. With the jaws or ribs of whales it is, however, different, as of all the thousands who have looked at the tant alluvial mining industry. There is a the thousands who have looked at the marvelous opportunity for some one to bring in modern mining machinery for handling alluvial deposits. So accessible and very few have before seen the jawone probably has ever seen a sperm whale and very few have before seen the jaw-bone of one. The fact, however, that this bone has a broad base to which the muscles for moving it were attached, has a bend in it in order to allow of the ends of the two jaws coming together in a point, and has, along one edge (the upper edge, of course), sockets for a formidable row of teeth, should make it as easy to decide whether the jaw was the right or left one as it is in the case of an ox or a horse. People who have never even a sperm whale or the jaw of one before are in many cases diffident about express-ing an opinion on the subject, although a picture of a eperm whale, showing the pointed lower jaw, hanging abov

the bone.

The attention of L. L. Hawkins, promoter of the museum, having been called to the obvious error in the labeling of the jawbone, he took a photograph of it, as well as of the other jaw or rib mentioned, and sent them with other photographs to the secretary of the Smithsonian Insti-tution, who handed them to F. W. True. an expert in bones, who wrote back to Mr. Hawkins that No. 1 is, as he supposed. the left lower jaw of a sperm whale and that No. 2 is the right lower jaw of a humpbacked whale. This, it might be sup-posed, should have settled the matter, but it has not, for some people cannot sub-mit to have the evidence of what they con-sider their senses set aside by statements based on the evidence of a photograph. hased on the evidence of a photograph of the sperm whale's jaw taken by Mr. Hawkins and sent to the Smithsonian Institution is sufficient to confirm unbelief in Mr. True's decision, for the photograph gives such decision, for the photograph gives such a distorted view of the bone that it is inpossible to tell in which direction is curved, and the base of the jaw is largely out of proportion, while the other or front nd of the law is foreshortened and give no idea of the real appearance of the bone, while the words "lower left jaw."

painted on the bone, tend further to mis-lead one seeing the photograph without having seen the jawbone.

The fact is that, standing at the base of the jawbone, it is seen to be straight for several feet and then bends charply to several feet and then bends charply to the left, the sockets for the teeth being on top, so that if this bone had been on the left side of a whale's lower jaw, the jaw could never have come to a point. Therefore, the bone is probably wrongly labeled, and the inscription is misleading and erroneous.

and erroneous.

As to the other bone which Mr. True, following the lead given by the inscription painted on it, has pronounced the right lower jaw of a humpbacked whale, there are no sockets for teeth in it to show which is the upper side or that it is a jawhous. Deabhild the humbbacked whale, jawbone. Probably the humpbacked whale has no teeth, but it has queer jaws, if they are of the same s'ze, practically, their whole length, and have of ball and socket joint to move on, with no base, like other jawbones, for the attachment of muscles to move the jaw s as to enable the mouth to be opened and

An effort has been made to procure photograph or pencil sketch of these bones from which an illustration might be made which would give a correct idea of their shape and size, but so far this has not been accomplished. The whole matter is not of any great consequence, but it is not desirable that in a museum, the object of which is to instruct as well as amuse of which is to instruct as well as amuse visitors, such a rare and valuable specimen as the inwhone of a sperm while should be credited to the wrong side of the animal's mouth or that a doubt should be entertained as to whether another specimen is the jawbone or the rib of a hump backed whale, and especially that in either case, if an error has been made, it should be perpetuated by the decision of a scientist.

"66 HOURS TO ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS"

Via the Great Northern Railway, Train leaves Portland daily at 6:20 P. M. Connects at St. Paul Union Depot for Chicago, St. Louis and all points east and south. For tickets, rates, etc., calf at City Ticket Office, 122 Third street.

WHY THE LAW IS NEEDED

CONDITIONS ARE UNSATISFACTORY IN NORTHERN ALASKA.

Major P. H. Ray's Description of Governmental Affairs There-Quick Action Desirable.

WASHINGTON, April 16.-Towards the close of the discussion on the Alaskan bill in the Senate, Senator Carter, who had the measure in charge, had read for the information of the Senate a letter written by Major P. H. Ray, commanding the troops in North Alaska. Mr. Carter explained that the letter was very sug-gestive and instructive, being a graphic cture of conditions in Northern Alaska. and the strongest kind of a plea for passage of the civil government bill. letter, under date of December 31, 1859, from Fort Egbert, is as follows:

"With the close of the year I have the honor to report that the situation of North Alaska as to civil government re-mains unchanged. While at the last session of Congress a criminal code was es-tablished, no machinery was provided to properly enforce it. The United States District Judge, who resides at Sitka, passed down the Yukon in August, but did not stop at any one place long enough to hold court or to hear cases over which

his court only has jurisdiction.

"He appointed several Court Commissioners and Deputy United States Marshals. Such Commissioners having, under the law, the powers of a Justice Peace in criminal cases only, and being without money, Jails; Courthouses, or any means of conducting their courts, except on credit, they have been of very little service. The attainments of some of the appointees do not demand that respect that a representative of the United States judiciary should in a country like this. "In civil cases no court has been established, except at Sitka, that has juris-diction, and there is no officer north of that point before whom a civil suit can

e commenced.
"The practical operation of this condition leaves all of North Alaska without any court to which the citizens can ap-peal, owing to the time and expense at-tending the process of bringing suit, and even the Commissioner's Court is too expensive a luxury to be indulged in except

by the most opulent.
"Where it is a question of title or ownership there is no court that has the power to issue an injunction or a restraining order pending action by the Sitka court, Consequently many serious complications are arising out of disputed title to placet minee, owing to the fact that the delay incident to filing information in the court at Sitka gives either party ample time to take from the ground all the valuable alineral before any action can be had in

determining title by the court.

"Where action in determining title by a miners' meeting I interfere to restrain until such time as both parties can get into court, but individual disputes I am unable to adjust. Crimes arising out of such disputes do and will occur, and are only incident to the conditions that exist here.

"To me the most remarkable feature "To me the most remarkable feature is the penceable character of the population all along the Yukon Valley. In an experience of over 30 years along our frontier, I have never seen so little crime in proportion to the population and the interests at stake. It will be a great mistorium if the present Congress does not fortune if the present Congress does not give to this north country a well-defined civil government, fully adequate to settle all questions that may arise, with judi-cial districts easily accessible to the peo-ple living in the interior. The people have just cause for complaint when a Govern-ment like ours forces any portion of its citizens to make a journey half around the world to get an appeal for justice, for, measured by the time and expense it takes to make the journey, it is farther, for nine months of the year, from here to Sitka than it is from Washington to the Philippines. The salaries paid to the officials now authorized is a mere pittance compared with the cost of living, and bars the securing of competent men unless they devote their time to their personal interests instead of their duties. This should be recognized, and such salaries paid that

men of ability and integrity could afford to take the offices and refrain from becoming interested parties in the matters they may be called upon to adjudicate.

"At Anvil City, I learn from an officer in command there that the citizens have organized a full municipal government, with the necessary constables and police to preserve the peace, with most satisfactory results; but here at Circle City and Parment City and P and Rampart City no such action has been taken, which I am of the opinion is owing to the fact that the transient element so largely predominates. They are here solely for what they can make, and naturally defeat any attempt of the citizens who are here to stay to organize any government that the people must support by taxation. Knowing the country and the character of the people as I do, I am strongly of the opinion that it is not for the best interests of the country or the people now here, or who may come in the near future, to give the same form of

territorial government (except as to judi-clary) to Alaska as that given to the ter-ritories in the United States proper.

"An election by the floating population for the local civil officers would be a An election by the floating population for the local civil officers would be a farce. The real resident would not, as a rule, be elected. The majority, with their officers, would migrate with the first rust to a new discovery. The conditions demand strong, quick action for the criminal class, and a conservative, simple govern-ment until the period of extreme inflation and excitement has passed; and all offi-cials should be of a class not dependent upon the popular suffrage for office. The vast resources of this region, now just be coming known, should not be further jeopardized by allowing the country to drift into a condition of anarchy. That an abnormal condition of affairs exists should be fully recognized and met by proper laws suited to this country and its interests, which are often the opposite that exist in the United States proper. One of the most important interests that requires legislation is that of placer mining.

REV. MR. TEMPLETON CALLED New Pastor for Westminster Presbyterian Church, Enst Side.

Rev. H. C. Templeton has been called to supply the pulpit and pastorate of Westminster Presbyterian Church, East Tenth and Weldler streets. He will arrive in the city and preach his first ser-mon at Westminster Church Sunday, May 5. The call extended to him is for a stated period, but there is hardly any doubt that it will be made permanent. Mr. Templeton is at present at San Anselma Seminary, California, where he has recently graduated with honors. His home is at Brownsville, where his parents live. He comes from Presbyterian stock. At the Brownsville Presbyterian Church, in the membership there are about 30 Templetons. He comes very highly recom-mended. Calls have come to him from several of the pulpits which he has filled

He has supplied the Presbyterian churches of Eugene and Milton very acceptably. Rev. T. C. Moffett, who decided to leave the pastorate, preached his final sermon yesterday morning and evening. He will remain in the city until about May 3, when he will go to Colorado. His work has been very effective since he has been in charge of Westminster Church, and the congregation parts from him with He has served the church much regret. He he a year and a haif.

> . The Issue at Croton Dam. New York Journal of Commerce

Certain persons employed on the Croton dam concluded that they wished larger wages, but their only means of getting an increase is to make it impossible for the contractors to get other workmen, of whom there are plenty who would be glad to work for the wages now paid. They propose, therefore to use arms in pre-venting other persons from working on the dam. This is called a labor dispute, but that is not the right name for it. If a man wants to work on that dam for \$1.25 a day the government of the State of New York and that of the United States of America are pledged to protect him in that right. If any man drives him away with a gun he is defying the authority of the state and National governments, and 700 men will not succeed in overturning or suspending the government of the state or of the Nation

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