TURKS NOT INSOLENT

D. P. THOMPSON TELLS ABOUT THE SUBLIME PORTE.

Ex-Minister to Turkey Relates How Difficulties Like the Present Were Adjusted.

Turkey is not the insolent, high-handed nation recent press dispatches represent her, according to Hon. D. P. Thompson, who was minister to that country for a period in President Harrison's administration, and until relieved by the appointee of President Cleveland. Mr. Thompson adjusted difficulties corresponding almost exactly to the present points in dispute, and did so without fuss and feathers, diplomatic red tape and high-sounding National threats, and as a result the Sultan complimented him highly, after meeting every demand fully and liberally. The story of the difficulties arising in 1893, while Mr. Thompson had charge of United States affairs at Constantinople, throws much light on the nature of the Armenians and Kurds, and gives promise that when the present difficulty is properly presented to the Sublime Porte, that sovereign will readily comply with all reasonable requests. The substance of Mr. Thompson's opinion on the situation is that the whole thing is a tempest in a teapot, which an ambitious diplomat from the United States allows to bubble for personal aggrandizement.

"When I was in Turkey," said the ex-Minister yesterday, "there were quite a large number of matters in controversy between Turkey and the United States. Negotiations were instituted by me for the settlement of all, but while this was in progress trouble occurred in Armenia between the Kurds and those people. The Kurds are divided into a number of nomadic tribes or bands, something like the Indians of North America in pioneer days. Part of them are under the dominion of the Turkish Government, but the larger portion are under the government of Persia, Kurdistan and other adjacent countries. In 1893 they entered Armenia, and troubles arose between them and the Armenians, which resulted in war, and both sides were killing each other. While not nearly all these nomadic Kurds are subjects of Turkey, yet the Turkish Government, like other governments, feels compelled to preserve order and peace within its dominions, which include Armenia. And of these Armenians I would say that, while they are called Christians, they are none too good.

"There are American schools over the country, among them being a large college in Armenia called Marsavan, in which were two Armenian teachers at the time I speak of, who were employed by the president, Dr. Herrick. This school had approximately 400 pupils and 20 teachers, including the two Armenians mentioned. At this time there were scattered all over Armenia and the districts towards the Persian frontier printed circulars calling on the people to rise in revolt against Hamud Medged, the Sultan, who was styled in these circulars 'The Despot, the Tyrant, the Ruler on the Infamous Throne.' These seditious circulars were for the purpose of stirring up a rebellion against the Sublime Porte. The Governor of the province in which Marsavan was situated, Hosef Pasha, obtained information satisfying him that the circulars were printed in the American college at Marsavan, and that they had been prepared and put in shape by the college press. An attempt was made to arrest the two Armenian teachers. The effort was resisted by the pupils, many of whom were Armenians, and in the melee that followed the attempt the college buildings were set on fire and partly consumed. The teachers were finally apprehended and sent to Angora, where some 1550 other prisoners were confined at this time.

"The matter was immediately reported to me at Constantinople, and I sent my secretary of legation, Harry Newbury, into the district, with a Turkish officer, to obtain such information as I could depend upon, for use in adjustment of the difficulty. Complaints were immediately made by the missionaries and schools to Washington, and instructions were sent me. I interviewed the two Armenian teachers arrested at the Marsavan college, and they finally admitted to me that they had printed the circulars, and it had been through their instrumentality that the seditious matter had been scattered over Armenia.

"In order to understand affairs of that country better, you must appreciate that in Armenia the people do not live on their farms as they do in the United States, Germany and France. They live in villages, and keep their flocks of goats, sheep, camels and horses grazing over the surrounding countries. When any fighting takes place, it is in the streets of the villages, which are very narrow, not averaging more than 10 feet. As the fighting is not prearranged, but is precipitated by sudden difficulties, or if a raid is in progress warning is not given a village to be attacked, men, women and children are all involved, and little ones and the weaker sex are sure to be injured, the same as the men. When such fights occur between the turbulent races of Kurds and Armenians, the Turkish Government always endeavors to suppress the belligerents and maintain peace and order. Turkish soldiers are Mohammedans, as are the Kurds, while the Armenians are called Christians. As soon as the Turkish soldiers intervene, the cry goes up that the Mohammedans are united against the Christians, and that a religious war is in progress, wherein the Turkish soldiers are defending and supporting their coreligionists, when as a matter of fact they may be acting for the sole purpose of quieting the turbulent tribes fighting each other.

"With this explanation of the characteristics of the district and people, I will revert to the trouble in 1893. The Ministers of the English, German, French and United States nations are supposed to look after the Protestant missionary interests where they are located. The Turkish soldiers arrested many other prisoners besides the two Armenian teachers taken in custody, and after many persons were killed in the revolt that had been stirred up, the backbone of the trouble was practically broken. At the request of the other Ministers, and in behalf of my own nation, I went to the Grand Vizier and asked for the release of the Armenian prisoners, including the two teachers from the Marsavan college, who were confined in Armenia, Angora, Kisbet and other parts of the country. As a result of the first interview, the officials agreed to release all of the prisoners except 156, and the promise was faithfully kept. The remaining 156 were tried and sentenced to be executed. Before any attempt was made to carry the sentence into execution, I presented a demand for the removal of Hosef Pasha, Governor of the province where the trouble arose, and for the payment of all missionary property of whatever kind or description that had been destroyed. This I was directed to do by Secretary of State Gresham.

"I had an interview with Seid Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The dispatch received from Secretary of State Gresham Sunday morning was to demand immediate settlement. There is no common form for a demand. I did the best I could in framing a demand that expressed my object, one of the principal features of which was immediate compliance. I had no means of enforcing it. After writing the demand, I submitted it to Alexander Gargullo, a Turkish official, and asked him if the Ministers of his government would understand what I wanted. He replied, 'Oh, yes; that is easily understood. It is not as diplomatic as some papers I have seen, but there cannot be any possible doubt of what is wanted,' and I told him that my purpose was to be plain and to the point. Gargullo took it over to the Minister of Foreign Affairs Sunday evening, who informed me that the next Wednesday I would be given an audience with the Sublime Porte.

"Wednesday I was promptly on hand, with my demand in my pocket, which had not been presented yet. When I went to the palace the Sultan met me at the door of his apartment, took me by the hand, led me to a seat, and at once began talking on the subject involved. He said he did not want any misunderstanding with the United States, that all the points involved could and would be settled, and added: 'Tomorrow I will settle all of them with you. I do not want you to present the demand.' True to his word, the following day the gold in full settlement of the claims was sent to the legation. I immediately distributed it according to the rights of the claimants, took receipts for the different sums, and the matter was closed. In addition to allowing the claims, Hosef Pasha was removed, according to our request, and an irade was issued directing that all American colleges in the Turkish dominions would be allowed to operate free from taxation forever. This was more than we had a right to ask.

"In my opinion this whole difficulty now agitating the country could be settled without the intervention or use of force. A great deal of red tape is often used, but when you get down to facts and conditions, Turkey is not unreasonable, but is disposed to come to the point. After the whole matter was settled, the Sultan invited me to the palace, when he and I talked it over again. At that time the Sultan gave me a fine medal to be presented to President Cleveland, the same now being in the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. He also wanted to decorate me on account of my services in bringing about a settlement, although he had granted every request and demand of this government. I informed him that I could not receive a decoration from a foreign potentate, and he forwarded the token to Washington, that I might receive it when my term as Minister was ended.

"When I went to take my leave, I said to the Sultan that there was one more request I would like to make, which was that he would not execute the 156 prisoners that had been sentenced because of the revolt in Armenia, but would let them go. I explained that because they claimed to be Christians their execution would likely cause a disturbance that would be difficult to explain, and that my advice would be, although without authority from my own government for so stating, to let the prisoners go. He took me by the hand again when I said that, and told me that he would not execute them, but they would have to leave the country. The prisoners were later banished from the country, the sentence of death being suspended, according to the Sublime Porte's promise to me.

"After I returned to Washington I had dinner with Secretary Gresham, Mr. Quincey, Assistant Secretary of State, and Judge Terrell, my successor, who was then about to leave for his post in Turkey. Secretary of State Gresham said to him: 'Judge Terrell, you go to Turkey without a single thing being left over for your attention by Minister Thompson. He has settled every question between the two governments. You go with a clean slate.'"

NEW JOINT TARIFF.

O. R. & N. and Columbia Southern Are Parties Thereto.

The O. R. & N., in connection with the Columbia Southern, has issued a tariff, supplementary to one already existing, that becomes effective May 1. It applies between Bourbon, Cuthrie, Wilcox and Shaniko, and Portland and San Francisco. It provides for general merchandise and for special carload classes. Special commodities in carload lots, with a minimum of 24,000 pounds per car, except as otherwise provided for, are named. In the latter class are included grain, flour and millstuffs, potatoes and onions, salt, wool in sacks or bales, any quantity; wool bags, grain bags, except cotton; lumber, coal, cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and mules, etc. The extension of the Columbia Southern to Shaniko and its connection with the interior opens up a district for Portland shippers which they have not heretofore been enabled to reach by rail.

BURLINGTON'S EXTENSION.

May Reach Out From Ogden for Southeastern Oregon.

Last Thursday the surveyors of the Burlington, who were engaged in a survey of that line into Weber Canyon, Utah, as far as Devil's Gate, having completed their work, left for Evanston, and from there went East to make their report. This is pretty conclusive evidence that the Burlington will unquestionably build into Ogden. When the Burlington reaches Ogden it is prophesied that it will reach out for Southeastern Oregon, and thus open up a new country there. With a traffic arrangement with the Southern Pacific at Ogden similar to the one it now has with the Northern Pacific at Billings, Mont., the Burlington would then reach out for California business, as it does now for Oregon traffic, and thus bring these two Coast states into direct rail connection by its own line with Chicago, St. Louis and St. Paul. Then, instead of the Burlington being the second longest railroad in the world, it would rank as the first.

The Salt Lake Tribune says:

"It is now regarded as a certainty by well-posted railway and business men that the Burlington will be into Ogden within the twelvemonth, and that work will begin at this end of the line within 30 days. The route, which is regarded as the most feasible past the Devil's Gate, will necessitate the construction of two quite long tunnels and a large amount of rockwork, but this route will make almost a straight line from the head of the canyon into Ogden City."

HUNTING FOR QUARTERS.

Local Railroad Offices Scrambling for Temporary Locations.

May 1 the tenants in the various buildings on the property of the estate of Henry Failing, at the southeast corner of Washington and Third streets, expect to receive a 30-day notice to quit. This is on account of the four-story brick building the estate will erect at that point. It is estimated that it will be fully six months and perhaps longer before the new building will be ready for occupancy. As nearly all the tenants are railroad men, they are all now scrambling for temporary quarters. The O. R. & N. city ticket office, those of the Great Northern, the Oregon Short Line and the Omaha will be affected. The O. R. & N. is negotiating for a temporary stopping place with A. G. Barker, general agent of the Chicago & Northwestern. The Short Line people have several locations in view, but have not definitely decided upon any one place as yet. The Great Northern has had the offer of three places, but has not yet decided which to accept. The Omaha is in the same predicament. Indications are that these local offices will be somewhat scattered.

Railroad Notes.

A. D. Charlton, assistant general passenger agent of the Northern Pacific, has gone on a business trip to Puget Sound.

H. C. Eckenberger, commercial agent in Portland for the Michigan Central, received a message yesterday from Elmira, N. Y., stating that his mother, aged 76, was dead. She had been in poor health for some time.

HANDSOME MOVING PICTURES.

See handsome moving pictures now on exhibition, free, at Union Pacific ticket office, 135 Third street.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

If Baby Is Cutting Teeth,

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and diarrhoea.

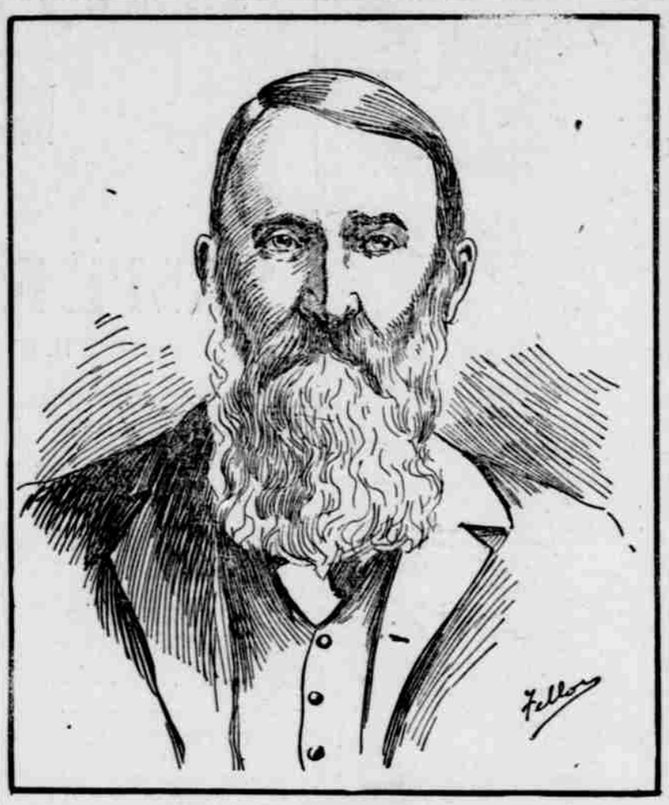
LIVED FOR HIS NEIGHBORS

PIONEER ELAM ROSS, OF WOODBURN, IS DEAD.

A Man of Marked Upright Character, Whose Influence Was Felt in His Neighborhood.

Elam Ross, one of the earliest pioneers of Elliott Prairie, a pioneer section eastward from Woodburn, died Monday morning at his home in Woodburn, after an illness of one week. His health had been failing for some years, and he had for a long time been a sufferer from asthma. Nevertheless, with that tireless activity which had been his chief characteristic since 1852, when he came to Oregon, he continued to attend to his property interests almost up to the time of his death. The funeral will take place from his home at Woodburn today.

In the death of "Uncle" Elam, as he has been known all over Elliott Prairie for the past half century, that district loses one of its oldest and most familiar personalities. He was in the '80s, and came to Oregon when a very young man, after spending some time in California. He had occasion also to be in Eastern Oregon in early days, and helped erect the first log house at La Grande. The man whom he helped to put up the building got the logs from the surrounding mountains, and he and Mr. Ross, with the help of immigrants, raised the logs into position. Finally the house was completed. So his hand helped lay the first mudsills of the Inland Empire; but it was on Elliott Prairie that the main portion of his life was spent, and the community will hardly seem like the "old home" with him dropped out. For many reasons Mr. Ross will be missed all through the prairie. He early set up a standard of rigid honor and integrity, from which he did not vary for the half century he spent in that district, and the standard he set up for himself he required and expected of others. The old home of Mr. and Mrs. Ross still stands five miles eastward from Woodburn, not far from the Killin house, the first to be erected on the prairie and half a mile from the present farm of Captain Cochran. The home of Mr. Ross was a sort of refuge for the stricken, and in his rugged and hearty way he extended a cordial hospitality to all who came to his home. Without the advantages of technical education, Mr. Ross, like many of the pioneers that settled in that neighborhood, acquired a thorough knowledge of practical affairs, and his neighbors went to him for advice. He had a vigorous mind and set opinions, and, while not contentious, he had a decided way of expressing himself, and it was usually found that he had sound ideas. He never held office and never desired nor sought office, and yet his opinions as a private citizen had much weight in that community. He frowned on anything that was tainted of dishonesty. He encouraged schools and the building of schoolhouses and roads. While he was not a church member, he believed in good order in the community. He and Mrs. Ross have been very familiar figures on all the roads on Elliott Prairie and at the homes and bedsides of the sick. So the two aged pioneers have lived in their own way, acting their humble part in their own way. Standing back from the road was their cottage, half concealed with the profusion of flowers "Aunt" Polly always cultivated, for she and Mr. Ross loved flowers for their suggestions of truth and beauty and purity. They lived for others, and without intrusion the couple made the distresses of others their own. They were the Good Samaritans of Elliott Prairie. Unlike the Pharisee, they did not pass by on the other side when a neighbor was in distress, but they quickly bound up his wounds and took care of him. In the Rock Creek district it would be hard to find a family who had not in some form received a favor from them. With the weight of years, Mr. Ross several years ago felt the need of rest from the burdens of farm life. Selling out his old home, he erected a neat cottage in Woodburn. Here he and his wife have lived since. There will doubtless be a large funeral today, and the old pioneer will indeed be sadly missed. His companion is left. A son and an adopted daughter are living.



ELAM ROSS.

IN THE SEVERAL COURTS.

Does Taking a Conditional Order Constitute a Sale?

The case of the United States vs. George F. Chevallier came up in the United States Court yesterday for hearing on the demurrer of the Government to the answer of defendant. The argument for the Government was made by United States Attorney Hall, and for the defendant by Ed Mendenhall.

The suit was brought some time ago to recover $1406 25, alleged to be due the Government from Chevallier, who, it is alleged, sold liquor at wholesale and retail in Portland from January 1, 1891, to January, 1899, without paying the special license or tax required by law.

Defendant in his answer sets up a general denial of the allegations of the complainant and states that from 1881 to 1891 he was in the wholesale and retail liquor business in San Francisco, and paid special taxes as such there; that to extend his business in Oregon he had an agent, one W. H. Fiske, in Portland, who was authorized to and did solicit conditional orders here, subject to the approval of the defendant in San Francisco, and defendant therefore insists that all sales took place in San Francisco, as there could not have been a sale without the approval of the seller.

United States Attorney Hall demurs to the greater part of defendant's answer, on the ground that the allegations contained therein are insufficient to establish a defense to the complaint, and that he is not bound by law to reply.

The point in dispute is whether taking orders for liquors by an agent, which may or may not be filled by his employer, is selling liquor or not.

Probate Court.

The report of the administrator of the estate of Colin Carmichael, deceased, was approved and he was discharged. There was distributed $2607, of which Mrs. E. Carmichael and John Carmichael received $1063 each.

A. L. Keenan, administrator of the estate of John McBride, deceased, was authorized to release the lien of a judgment against 15 acres of land in the Jacob West D. L. C., owned by L. A. McNary. The lien was only a technical one.

Maggie Hearn, administrator of the estate of Charles E. Hearn, deceased, was authorized to sell personal property to pay claims, etc. The estate is valued at over $8000.

Frank Gustafson, administrator of the estate of Levin Gustafson, deceased, filed a report, showing $293 received and disbursed. The father, who was the sole heir, received $122.

J. A. Taylor, administrator of the estate of William J. Menzies, deceased, filed a petition for leave to sell 20 acres of land in Washington County to provide means to pay $245 claims. The heirs are in Scotland.

A report was filed by the administrator of the estate of Jacob Schwartz, deceased, showing $528 receipts and $334 balance on hand.

For Benefit of All Depositors.

Judge Cleland has decided in the suit of Commercial National Bank against Portland Savings Bank that $1602, balance on hand of moneys collected for the benefit of new depositors and three notes, aggregating $13,500, be turned over to Receiver Nixon for the benefit of depositors of the Portland Savings Bank as a whole.

When the bank reopened for business after having closed for the first time, it received some new deposits. The directors passed a resolution to secure the new depositors, and placed collaterals in the Commercial National Bank for that purpose. After the bank closed for the second time, these collaterals were realized upon, and the money disbursed to the new depositors. They received 63 per cent each, a total of $10,674. Then the legality of the resolution was questioned, and the court decided it was illegal, because no arrangement was entered into to secure these depositors at the time they deposited. The Commercial National Bank subsequently filed this action in order to ascertain what to do with the remainder of cash and securities which it held. The court allowed $250 attorney's fees.

Sale of Property Demanded.

Woodard, Clarke & Co., a creditor of the Portland Hospital, yesterday filed a motion, asking Judge Cleland to order the receiver to sell all of the property, both real and personal. The hospital failed a number of years ago, and the present receiver is W. Y. Masters. Under a receivership the institution ran behind, and firms who sold goods and others still hold claims. The creditors contended that their claims take precedence over the mortgage held by the United States Investment Company, but after a hard fight on this point the court rendered a contrary decision. After the mortgage has been satisfied, there probably will not be much left for the creditors.

Asked to Produce Statement.

In the suit of the United States Mortgage Company vs P. A. Marquam to foreclose the mortgage on the Marquam block, the Title Guarantee & Trust Company, the trustee of the property, yesterday filed a motion asking that Marquam produce each and every receipt after May 13, 1895, and the statement of May, 1899, showing in detail all of the receipts and disbursements of the Title Guarantee & Trust Company, as trustee. The mortgage also includes 80 acres in the Quinn D. L. C.

Petition in Bankruptcy.

W. W. Hoyle, of The Dalles, carpenter and builder, yesterday filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States Court. His liabilities amount to $2918 50 and his assets to $425.

Court Notes.

B. Riennick has sued August and Paulina Frank to recover $100 on a note executed in January, 1899.

In the suit of Ella Errickson vs. J. H. Going et al., to foreclose a mortgage on lots 9 and 10, block 40, Piedmont, for $430, a decree was rendered by Judge Cleland yesterday.

D. E. Goodwin has filed suit in the State Circuit Court against Herbert Bradley and H. B. Bradley, to foreclose a mortgage for $1500 on property in Portland tract, Pacific County, Washington.

W. B. King, foreman of the United States grand jury, was unable to attend the session of that body yesterday, on account of illness. He sent in his resignation, which was accepted, and Gerard Heitkemper was appointed to the position.

"GREAT NORTHERN FLYER"

"The Most Popular Train Across America."

Solidly vestibuled, palace and tourist sleepers, dining cars (meals a la carte), buffet smoking-library cars.

Leaves Portland daily, 6:20 P. M., for Montana, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Chicago and all points East.

For tickets and full information regarding Eastern trip, call at city ticket office, 122 Third street.

LONG VOYAGE IN BALLAST

FRENCH SHIPS SAIL 17,000 MILES TO EARN THE BOUNTY.

Captain W. H. Besse Dead—February Marine Disasters—Fast Round Trip—Marine Notes.

The French bark La Fontaine is reported to be coming out from France in ballast to load wheat at Portland. This is one of the effects of the glorious bounty system of France, and long voyages in ballast are preferred by the French to short voyages with cargo, unless the cargo rate is high. Early in the present season, three French vessels started away from France in ballast for Portland, and two of them, the Louis Pasteur and the Jules Verne, arrived, loaded, and are on their way back to Europe with cargo. The third vessel, the Marechal de Villiers, put into Montevideo, dismasted, and otherwise used up last November, and up to February 28, had not been reported as leaving there. As she was chartered at a very low rate, her Portland charterer will insist on her completing the voyage, although from present appearances, she will not reach here much before the new season.

The La Fontaine sailed from Nantes for Newcastle on her maiden trip in February, but came to grief early in the voyage, and put into a port called Santander for repairs. While there, her owners decided to tap the government for the limit of the subsidy, by sailing her as far as possible, and she is accordingly headed in this direction, and will probably be along next October.

FAST ROUND TRIP.

Ship Columbia Saves a Valuable Charter by a Small Margin.

The American ship Columbia arrived in San Francisco last Saturday after a fast trip of 27 days for the round trip to Tacoma and back, thus saving her owners a valuable charter.

The ship is owned by Lewis, Anderson & Co., says the Examiner, and is at present under charter to R. D. Chandler to carry coal from Tacoma to this port. Chandler's charter expires with this trip, and the vessel has been chartered to Robertson and others, of Seattle, to be delivered in time to be loaded by May 1 for Nome. Before the Columbia left on her last voyage the owners wanted Chandler to cancel his charter, but coal was scarce and so were ships, and the coal man could not see his way clear to let the Columbia go, much as he might wish to accommodate the owners.

So there was nothing left but to make the voyage, and Captain Nelson went away with instructions to "crack it to her." The Columbia hugged the wind close on the voyage to the Sound, and every favorable slant was taken advantage of. No time was lost in loading the vessel, and the race for home was started with 20 days left in which to make the voyage, discharge and load at this port. The passage from the Sound has been made in five days, and has also been stretched out to 30 and 40 days. Captain Nelson struck a very happy medium, catching the northwest trades and coming along scurrying in 10 days.

FEBRUARY DISASTERS.

Nearly Two Hundred Vessels Swept Out of Existence.

The administration of the Bureau Veritas has just published the list of maritime disasters reported during the month of February, 1900, concerning all flags, as follows:

Sailing vessels reported lost—American 15, Austrian 1, Belgian 1, Brazilian 5, British 27, Chilean 2, Danish 3, French 13, German 5, Greek 3, Italian 5, Japanese 1, Norwegian 27, Portuguese 3, Russian 4, Spanish 1, Swedish 9, Turkish 2; total, 127. In this number are included 14 vessels reported missing.

Steamers reported lost — American 1, British 22, Dutch 1, French 2, German 3, Italian 1, Norwegian 2, Russian 1, Spanish 3, Swedish 3; total, 39. In this number are included four steamers reported missing.

Causes of losses: Sailing vessels—Stranding 59, collision 2, fire 1, foundered 7, abandoned 14, condemned 30, missing 14; total 127. Steamers—Stranding 21, collision 2, foundered 2, condemned 10, missing 4; total 39.

CAPTAIN W. H. BESSE DEAD.

Well-Known American Shipowner Makes His Last Port.

Captain William H. Besse, one of the most prominent of the old school of American shipmasters and owners, died at his home in New Bedford, April 10. Captain Besse was well known on the Pacific Coast, where his first vessels traded for many years. For a long time he maintained a regular line of sailing vessels between Portland and Atlantic Coast ports—operating in this service the well-known vessels Belle of Oregon, Western Belle, Forest Belle, Alden Besse, W. H. Besse, George S. Homer, Gerard C. Tobey, Guy C. Goss, Henry Failing, Hotspur, Francis and Syren. He also had the W. W. Crapo, W. J. Rotch, Olympic and a number of other vessels. Interested with him in some of the fleet running to Portland were a number of prominent residents of this city, R. R. Thompson, the late Henry Failing, M. S. Burrell and S. G. Reed holding shares in some of the vessels. The New Bedford Standard, of April 10, has the following regarding Mr. Besse's career:

Captain William H. Besse.

"Captain Besse was born in Wareham, December 2, 1828, and commenced following the sea at the age of 10 years, his first voyage being to Newport, R. I., with a load of wood. Having followed this for a few years, he was then promoted to a schooner of 120 tons and pursued the general coasting business for about 16 years, attending the district school Winters, when the vessel was laid up.

"He became a master when about 19 years of age. It was in the year 1846 that he, together with others, caught the gold fever, and sailed from Mattapoisett in the ship Mount Vernon around Cape Horn to San Francisco. During the month of December, 1849, he could be seen in an open boat on the Sacramento River, carrying the mail and passengers, trading with Indians and squatters and frequently meeting Captain Sutter, at whose mill gold was first discovered in California. Leaving his boats in the Spring of 1850 at Marysville, he bought a band of mules, packed them with provisions and started for the gold mines on Yuba River; returning home about the year 1855, after passing four years of his life in the mines near the Yuba, American, Feather, and various other rivers.

"With his earnings obtained in California he was enabled to start the shipping business on a large scale, when, in 1856, he purchased two large schooners at Cleveland, O.

"Between the years 1856 and 1868 he commanded several barks and ships engaged in the foreign trade, sailing to nearly all of the chief seaports in the civilized world. In 1870 he commenced building ships at Bath, Me.; the vessels were built by Goss & Sawyer, who were at that time the largest wooden shipbuilders in the world. Between the years 1870 and 1890 this firm built for Captain Besse and his management about 23 vessels, mostly ships and barks of 800 to 2000 tons register.

"Captain Besse, of recent years, had been heavily interested in the development of barge traffic along the Atlantic Coast. He established the well-known Belle line, and controlled it till he disposed of the property to the big shipping trust a few years ago.

"Captain Besse was a sturdy champion of American-built vessels, and regretted the fact that first-class American sailing ships are nearly all swept from the ocean. He felt that the expense of sailing American ships employed in the foreign carrying trade, in comparison with the cost of sailing English ships, was in favor of the Yankees. According to his experience, American sailing ships can be sailed as cheaply as English ships.

"Captain Besse once said that he would guarantee to take a 2500-ton register American steel-built ship by the side of an English steel ship of the same register, placing both in either Liverpool, New York, San Francisco, or Hong Kong trade, allowing each to sail to any part of the world, and returning to the same port; he believed the difference in the running expenses of the two ships would be in favor of the American."

RAN OUT OF FUEL.

Spanish Steamer Obliged to Use Furniture in Making Steam.

NORFOLK, Va., April 24.—The Spanish steamer El Salto, Captain Loudo, from Rio for Queenstown, via Philadelphia, limped into port here a mere iron hull last night, everything combustible on board having been fed to the furnaces to help her reach a coaling port. The Salto sailed from Rio March 21, with a big cargo of manganese ore, ship and cargo being valued at $300,000. Her coal supply was barely enough to take her to Philadelphia, where she was to refill her bunkers, but a bad storm off Hatteras used up this scanty supply, and to keep her head to the storm the captain fed her woodwork into the furnaces.

She battled through the gale and headed for this port, but masts, spars, rails, decks and furniture all had to be sacrificed to bring her into the Roads. She could not even make the coal piers with her last remaining steam, for there was literally nothing left for her to burn, and she anchored down the harbor.

Marine Notes.

The steamer State of California is due from San Francisco this morning.

The British ship Stronsa, after a four months' stay on Puget Sound, has at last sailed for the United Kingdom.

The British ship Allerton is still at Astoria, and wheat-exporters are not falling over each other in a mad rush to charter her at the rate her owners have been asking.

The British bark Forthbank came through by daylight yesterday. She left Astoria at 6:30 yesterday morning, and arrived in the harbor about 9 o'clock last evening.

The big Oriental liner Braemar made a short stop at Victoria, and left there about noon yesterday. She will probably reach Astoria this forenoon, and, after the customary detention at Astoria, will come on up the river.

Domestic and Foreign Ports.

ASTORIA, April 24. — Left up—British bark Forthbank. Condition of the bar at 5 P. M., rough; wind northwest; weather cloudy.

Victoria, April 24.—Sailed—British steamer Braemar, for Portland.

San Francisco, April 24.—Arrived—Steamer Del Norte, from Portland, and way ports.

New York, April 24. — Sailed—Kaiserin Maria Theresa, for Bremen; Cufic, for Liverpool.

Yokohama, April 24. — Arrived—Strathgyle, from San Diego; April 23, Abergeldie, from Portland, Or.

Queenstown, April 24.—Arrived—Oceanic, from New York.

Plymouth, April 24.—Sailed—Patricia, for New York, from Hamburg.

Genoa, April 24. — Arrived—California, from New York.

New York, April 24. — Arrived — Marquette, from London; Thingvalla, from Christiania; Pretoria, from the West Indies; Michigan, from Hamburg; Ivernia, from Liverpool; Koenigen Louise, from Bremen; Trave, from Genoa.

Unalaska—Arrived April 3—Steamer Hero, from Nanaimo.

Seattle—Sailed April 23—Steamer City of Seattle, for Skagway; U. S. S. Rosecrans, for Valdes. Arrived April 23—Steamer Golden Gate, from Sitka.

Limerick—Arrived April 23—British ship Kirkcudbrightshire, from Oregon.

Yokohama—Sailed April 13—Tacoma, for Tacoma.

Port Blakeley—Sailed April 23—British ship Elizabeth Nicholson, for Shanghai.

Port Townsend, April 24.—Arrived—British bark Battle Abbey, from Falmouth, and proceeded to Seattle. Sailed—Schooner Azelwa, for San Pedro. Arrived—British bark Mount Stuart, from London.

San Francisco, April 24.—Sailed—Barkentine J. L. Eviston, for Seattle; steamer Progresso, for Tacoma; steamer Aberdeen, for Seattle.

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DAILY CITY STATISTICS.

Real Estate Transfers.

Lewis Russell and wife to Sam J. Beswick, lot 7, block 7, Kenilworth; August 31 ..... $ 1

L. M. Davis and wife to Anton H. Digman, lots 1, 2, block 3, Davis Highland; April 23 150

Same to same, parcel of land, 5 feet wide along the north side of lot 1, block 3, Davis Highland; April 23.. 1

F. A. Blasdel et ux. to Lillian B. Smith, lot 6, block 206, Holladay's Addition; January 27, 1897 1

Henry W. Borchers and wife to H. A. Chapman, lot 6, block 6, Albina; April 21 1,600

John C. Carson and wife to Mary A. Werner, lot 13, block 22, Carson Heights; April 16 100

L. G. Gurnett and wife to Oregon Pulp & Paper Co., lot 3, section 22, T. 1 N., R. 5 E., together with paper mill and water power; April 23 30,000

George Elsfelder and wife to Alma Murdock, lot 6, block 13, Lincoln Park Annex; April 11 325

Isabelle F. Baker and husband to F. C. Baker, N. 40 feet of W. 90 feet of lot 6, block 240, Portland; February 15, 1899 1,000

S. B. Riggen and wife to P. H. Marlay, lots 17, 18, block 1; lots 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, block 14; lot 10, block 15; lots 18, 19, 20, block 2; lots 1, 2, block 13, Riverside Addition to Albina; April 13 1

E. E. Merges to S. E. Graf, lots 6, 7, 8, block 3, Cameron's Addition; April 23 1,000

Martin Judy and wife to The Public, for a street, the E. 30 feet lot D and W. 30 feet lot E, extending from Ellsworth street and being the extension of Tabor avenue, in Richmond Addition; April 16 1

Perry H. Bradley and wife to W. W. Chambreau, lot 5, block 6, Albion Addition; April 23 1

Frank Hacheney and wife to Edward Werlein and wife, lot 7, block 72, Fulton Park; April 19 500

Marriage Licenses.

Guy G. Willis, aged 32, Adeline E. Bryan, aged 26; W. H. Sullenberg, 27, Ora Darr, 22.

Deaths.

April 22, Annie L. Taylor, age 39 years, 34 East Ninth street, North; peritonitis.

April 22, Lilly Swanson, age 15 years, St. Vincent's Hospital; typhoid fever.

April 23, Ellen L. M. Morony, age 88 years 9 months, 367 Marguerite avenue; old age.

April 24, Johanna Kapus, age 50 years, St. Vincent's Hospital; strangulated hernia.

April 23, Emily E. Ellis, age 1 year 8 months, University Park; meningitis.

Contagious Disease.

Alonzo W. Wagner, 341 Columbia street; typhoid fever.

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