CAUGHT BY STORM

Sudden Gale Capsizes Many Fishing Boats.

AT LEAST FOUR MEN DROWNED

Life-Saving Crews of Fort Stevens and Cape Disappointment Rescued Many—Wind Blew Elsewhere.

ASTORIA, May 23.—The storm which suddenly sprang from the southeast this morning, without a second's warning, was the worst gale that ever prevailed on this part of the coast at this time of the year. The wind came not in gusts, but with a rush, blowing over 60 miles an hour in less than five minutes after the first puff of breeze had been felt. Fishermen were everywhere on the river with their nets out, as the morning had opened rainy but without wind, a good fishing day. As the gale increased in intensity the fishermen sought shelter, and at least four of them found death in trying to gain it. Raising their sails, the boats started to run for the nearest port, leaving their nets behind. But even this did not save them.

The first boat to go over was that of which Mike Pelloma was captain. He was thrown into the net, caught and drowned. His boat-puller managed to cling to the keel of the upturned boat until the life-savers from Fort Stevens reached him, and they then returned and recovered the captain's body. On their way up to Astoria the life-saving crew picked up two fishermen who were clinging to the bottom of their boat.

Hardly had the Fort Stevens life-savers got into port when the Cape Disappointment life-saving crew rowed into port with other men picked up off of upturned boats, and reports of two drowned but not recovered; and so they came and went until four men drowned and eight rescued had been reported, with rumors of upturned boats at Chinook and on other beaches. So far as known the drowned are:

Mike Pelloma.
Albert Johnson.
John Varauzaug.
Sakri Korpela.

That this does not complete the list of the drowned is almost certain, but the names given are all those of men whose bodies have been recovered up to midnight. It is reported that at McGowan's beach there are five upturned boats washed ashore. Patrols are out scouring the river, and even the bar, now that the wind has gone down, hunting for upturned boats. It is feared the loss of life will be much greater than reported.

Set Bridge on Fire.

OREGON CITY, May 23.—The heavy wind this afternoon caused two live wires stretched overhead on the suspension bridge to come together, starting a lively blaze in the woodwork, which was soon extinguished by the fire department.

Boy Hurt at Salem.

SALEM, Or., May 23.—The wind blew a gale all day from the south. Many weak branches were broken off the trees. While partially blinded by flying dust, Linn Eastham, the 6-year-old son of J. E. Eastham, this forenoon ran against a wheel of an express wagon driven by Henry Price. The boy's scalp was torn loose for several inches, but no serious consequences are expected.

Broke Down Trees.

WOODBURN, Or., May 23.—A severe wind storm raged in this city this afternoon. Considerable damage has resulted through the destruction of ornamental and fruit trees.

Reached Puget Sound Later.

SEATTLE, Wash., May 23.—The storm which swept the Pacific Coast tonight was one of the most severe at this time of the year within the memory of the director of the local Weather Bureau. At 5 o'clock the wind traveled at the rate of 25 miles an hour, increasing in velocity until 10 o'clock, when it attained the rapidity of 32 miles an hour. The weather conditions of Tuesday morning showed a high-pressure area, from which fair weather is usually predicted. This morning a telegram to the bureau warned the approach of the storm, and ordered signals to be hoisted to warn the shipping interests.

INTERESTS OF ALL.

A History of Some Efforts at Reform Legislation.

SILVERTON, Or., May 19.—(To the Editor.)—For many years, and, for aught I know, ever since the organization of the state government of Oregon, the officers charged with the duty of assessment and taxation have pursued a course, with no evil intent, which in numerous instances has resulted in beating honest people out of their money. And it may be remarked, in passing, that the same scheme enacted by unofficial persons would have landed them in the penitentiary for intentional fraud.

I allude to the practice of advertising and selling land for delinquent taxes. Although the law requires the Assessors to properly describe all land assessed for taxation, very many times such a description is not readily practicable, and the officer does the best he can within the time allowed, sometimes merely giving the number of acres, the section and township in which it may be found, and the owner's name. Now, when such land is sold for delinquent taxes, the Sheriff cannot make the purchaser a deed containing any better description than that given by the Assessor, which, of course, conveys no title, and what is much worse, the deluded bidder has no recourse to get back his money. There is no telling how much money has been thus obtained from unsuspecting citizens, who were practically helping the state to collect its revenues, but the amount is very large, and, in some instances, the damage to bidders at tax sales has been very serious.

One man of my acquaintance is out over $300, another over $500, and, though they carried the matter to the Supreme Court of the state, the only consolation either obtained was that expressed by Attorney-General Idleman, to charge it up to the head of tuition. The result of such scheming trickery has been to confine the bidding at tax sales to lawyers acting as agents for foreign investors, and to the exact limits of the tax; whereas if uncertainty were eliminated, the competition among bidders would raise the price and leave a margin for the delinquent taxpayer.

Another unfortunate outcome of the present law has been the selling of land mortgaged to the state, and thus compelling the State Land Board to pay extra expenses in order to save the state's claim to the mortgaged premises. It is evident to every person not interested in the continuance of such abuses that the law under which they arise should be amended, and for that purpose I drew a bill, which was introduced at the special session of the Legislature of 1898 by Senator John D. Daly, and by his request referred to the committee on counties, of which Senator Patterson, of Clackamas, was chairman, and Senator Mulkey, of Polk, was a member. This reference was made by my request to Senator Daly, for the reason that Senator Mulkey was reputed to be a specialist upon questions of taxation. I had supposed that a bill of that character would go right through both houses, but being informed by Senator Daly that the committee did not think well of it, I obtained the privilege of explaining its provisions to the members, who, though making no particular objection to them, did not report it to the Senate. The more explanations, the worse for the bill, and I was informed through Senator Daly that if a report was insisted upon, it would be adverse. Very well, I replied, insist upon a report, and put those lawyers upon the record as being opposed to the general welfare.

I spoke to Senator Patterson concerning his failure to report the bill, and his excuse was that the Senate did not reach that order of business in the 20 days' session. This, however, was not the true reason for withholding the bill from the consideration of the Senate. It was not because the present practice is not a travesty on government, or because the proposed bill was not an adequate remedy for admitted evils, but because the proposed reform might diminish the income of some persons who live upon abuses of that sort.

An exact copy of the said bill was introduced early in the regular session of 1899 by Senator Daly again, and this time referred to the committee on judiciary, Senator Charles Fulton, of Astoria, being chairman. I hoped by this change to get it above the small fry lawyers of the other committee, into the keeping of those of a higher grade, whose bread and butter did not depend upon driblets, but in this I was in error again, for the bill was not reported. If I am to credit Senator Daly's statement. Several times I urged him to call for a report, but for some reason satisfactory to himself it was not done. I wrote letters to several Senators, setting forth the reasons why the bill should pass, but no one responded by letter, orally or by motion. I wrote to Senator Smith, of Baker County, supposing that a Peoples party man would take vigorous hold of a self-evident people's measure, but he, too, was inert in that direction. Senators Fulton and Adams could not be moved by any of my appeals. The latter I reckoned upon, as one of his constituents had been tilked by a sham tax sale to the tune of nearly $200.

As all of the foregoing Senators, except Daly, are lawyers, I was prone to suspicion that the people had perpetrated a huge blunder in putting so many of that profession into a legislative body whose duty it is to legislate for all the people. But when I recollected that some of our best and most popular legislation had been accomplished by lawyers, I was compelled to make a division of the profession into faithful and unfaithful, or good and bad, as in every other calling.

If J. J. Murphy or Tilmon Ford, either of the Bilyeus, or any one of some others I have in mind, had been a member of that Senate, the said bill, or some proper amendment of it, would have passed or responsibility for its defeat would have been loaded upon the shoulders of those who, in a public station, put their own private interests above the public interests. Ex-Senator Mulkey is a candidate for State Senator again, but the people of Polk County should not return him; he has been weighed in the balance and found wanting in devotion to the general well being. That reform bill must come before the next Legislative Assembly, and Mr. Mulkey ought not to be placed in a position to oppose its passage.

That people may know what were the provisions of the said bill, it is well to state that they prohibited the Sheriff from making a deed to a purchaser at a delinquent tax sale, when, from any cause, title could not be conveyed by it, and also stipulated that the bidder's money should be returned to him. Furthermore, the error in description was to be corrected, and readvertised and sold to liquidate accrued tax and expenses. There was also a provision directing the Sheriff to report to the State Land Board all tracts in the delinquent tax list, before publication, upon which the state held mortgages, so that its claim could be cheaply protected. It is easy to say, in avoidance of my criticism, that the bill I had presented was imperfect or went too far, and in anticipation of such from quibblers, I can say that Iowa has such a statute, and it righted the same kind of wrongs that exist here.

T. W. DAVENPORT.

A PROTEST.

A Woman Who Wants the Ballot and Thinks She Can Use It.

PORTLAND, May 22.—(To the Editor.)—Knowing your usual fairness in dealing with both sides of a question, I hope you will allow me to reply in your paper to an article printed in last Sunday's Oregonian relating to the woman suffrage amendment now pending, and signed "A Woman." Suffrage should not be a question of sex, but of intellect, and I cannot see why a woman (if she chooses) should not have a voice in the laws that govern us all, quite as much as the male members of her family, and as election time is not every day, I cannot see how it would be "such a tax on her strength and energy." I grant there are many who do not care to vote (but none would be compelled to), and there are many who have no ideas of their own; but are all male voters Daniel Websters? And should the large class of intelligent, taxpaying women who wish to have a say in their government be compelled to always be dumb and classed along with the indifferent or brainless class of their sex, any more than the male sex should be all classed together? There have been voters in my family my entire life, and I have never known one to engage in any political street fight, neglect his business, or in any way disgrace himself on election day, and I cannot see how the ballot could develop such characteristics in me.

I have noticed in a recent Oregonian that native-born male Chinese are being prepared for the ballot for the coming election. Do our husbands, fathers and brothers consider a Chinaman, who sends the greater part of his earnings back to China and who does virtually nothing to elevate our country, better fitted to assist in making our laws, simply on account of the accident of sex, than the taxpaying American women, who earn and spend their money here at home? The thought is, to say the least, a humiliating one. "Taxation without representation is tyranny," and as "woman is the mother of man," anything done to cultivate her thinking powers elevates the race. I consider myself "a rationally-minded, self-respecting woman," have some small idea of refinement, am happily married, love my home, and a quiet, domestic life, but I say on behalf of myself and a large representation of women, give us the ballot to use if we wish.

M. C. Y.

Moses on Female Suffrage.

OAKVILLE, Or., May 21.—(To the Editor.)—Will you grant space for a few words on the suffrage amendment so soon to be adopted or rejected by the voters of Oregon. There seems to be very little agitation of this question. Perhaps this is a good sign. Perhaps it is because the cranks and hobby-riders have discovered that they have nothing specially to gain by woman's suffrage. Women are naturally more conservative than men, and the professional agitator may well be shy of the ballot in the hands of women.

But the question is not, "How would women vote?" nor "Do women wish to vote?" but "Is it right they should have that privilege?" To those who look to the Bible for an answer to questions of right, I would commend a consideration of the second part of the fourth commandment, Exodus xx:10. This is addressed to women and men alike. Woman's share of authority over family, property, and social laws is therefore clearly recognized. Our present laws restricting the right of suffrage to "men only" is out of harmony with the "law of Moses." Now, gentlemen, if Moses, 3500 years ago, did not deny to women a share in the control of public affairs, shall we be less liberal?

G. E. HENDERSON.

Victorian Had to Return.

TACOMA, Wash., May 23.—The steamer Victorian, which left here last night, met with a mishap, and was forced to return to Tacoma.

SHIP-OWNER'S PROFITS

REMARKABLE INCREASE COMPARED WITH TWO YEARS AGO.

Dovenby Hall Receives Nearly $30,000 for Carrying a Cargo of Wheat to Europe.

The British ship Dovenby Hall finished loading yesterday, and will clear for Queenstown or Falmouth for orders today. She was dispatched by Eppinger & Co., and carries 112,742 bushels of wheat, valued at $80,880. This is the third grain cargo the Dovenby Hall has taken out of Portland since 1896, and the figures in connection therewith show some interesting features of both freight and wheat markets. The clearance value of the present cargo, as given above, is very low, and the farmer is perhaps entitled to a "kick" about the present depreciated prices. Compared with the cargo taken out of Portland by the same ship in November, 1896, the present figures, however, do not make such a bad showing. She was cleared at that time by J. R. Cameron, with 112,800 bushels of wheat, valued at $56,600, or over $4000 less than the value of the cargo now aboard.

The manifest of the Dovenby Hall when she was cleared from Portland by Balfour, Guthrie & Co. in April, 1898, shows quite plainly where the British shipowner is extracting a large share of the farmers' profit at the present time. On her voyage two years ago the gross earnings of the ship for carrying to England 113,661 bushels of wheat, valued at $88,000, were but $19,532. Her gross earnings on the present cargo aboard will be $29,898, or nearly $10,000 more than they were for the same service two years ago, and every dollar of it comes out of the wheat producer.

FOR THE FAR EAST.

Oriental Liner Argyll Clears, With Typical Oregon Cargo.

The Oriental liner Argyll finished loading outward yesterday and will leave down the river this morning. The steamer carries the usual mixed cargo of paper, flour, lumber and other Oregon products. As the Summer season is at hand, when the Oriental flour trade is at low ebb, the steamer is not taking as large a shipment as usual, the total amount on board being but 13,904¼ barrels, valued at $35,105. Of this amount, as usual, Hong Kong receives the larger portion, there being over 10,000 barrels for the Oriental terminus of the line. There was also about 100,000 feet of lumber, 1200 bundles of cask wood, 300 cases of lard and 16 sacks of barley for the same port. For Yokohama, in addition to 2300 barrels of flour, there were 407 bales and 462 rolls of paper, a total of about 500,000 pounds. There was a moderate-sized shipment of household goods and a few hundred barrels of flour for Shanghai and also some flour for Kobe.

The possibilities for trade with our new possessions in the far East are shown in the varied assortment of goods shipped by the Argyll for transhipment at Hong Kong for Manila. The list included 50 cases of lard, 20 cases of soap, 100 barrels of bottled beer, 20 boxes of baking powder, 124 bales of paper, 10 cases of condensed milk and two boxes of books. The Argyll will be followed on the route by the Monmouthshire, which is now en route to this port from Hong Kong. The flour shipments to the Orient for the month have reached a total of nearly 110,000 barrels, which is pretty close to the largest amount that has yet cleared from this port for the Orient in a single month.

LUCK NOT CHANGED.

New Name for Alice Blanchard Failed to Remove Hoodoo.

The old collier Alice Blanchard, now the Mexican steamer Ignacio Mariscal, is giving her new owners some uneasiness, says the San Francisco Call. She is out 11 days from Masatlan, and in some quarters it is feared that her supply of coal is running short and that it may be a week before the vessel gets here. Then, again, it has been blowing very hard from the north for several days, and the Ignacio Mariscal's boilers are in no condition to drive the hull through a heavy wind and a head sea.

The Alice Blanchard was laid up in Oakland Creek when the people from Mexico bought her. The pressure on her boilers had been cut down to such a low ebb that no time could be made with her, so she was laid up. Her new owners looked her over, gave an order for new boilers and then decided to make one trip to Mexico while the boilers were being built. On March 24 she accordingly left San Francisco for Manzanillo and way ports. From the time she passed through the Golden Gate until now there has been more or less trouble. The food was bad, and the butter drove the men out of the cabin. Charles Judge, one of the crew, quit the vessel at Guaymas, and at the next port Captain Daniels threw up his job and came back to San Francisco. First Officer Bowen is now in command, and is bringing the ship home.

French Bark Ashore.

ASCENSION, May 23.—The French bark Normandie, Captain de la Moussine, from San Francisco for Queenstown, is ashore on Collyer Point, and will be a total wreck.

To Kedge the Laguna Off.

ASTORIA, Or., May 23.—The steamer Harrison will leave out for Tillamook on Friday, and among her passengers will be a representative of the San Francisco underwriters, who had risks on the wrecked steamer Laguna. He has on board anchors, chain and rope, with which to kedge the vessel off the sands. All the machinery has been removed from her, and she has been stripped. The task of floating the Laguna is a very difficult one, and there is not thought to be much chance of success for the undertaking.

The four-masted barkentine Addenda, that arrived in from Honolulu on Sunday, was released from quarantine last evening, and has been towed over to Knappton, where she will load lumber at the Columbia mill for San Francisco.

Domestic and Foreign Ports.

ASTORIA, May 23.—Arrived and left up—Steamer W. H. Harrison, from Tillamook. Sailed—Steamer Columbia, for San Francisco. Left up at 8 A. M.—British bark Lydgate.

San Francisco, May 23.—Sailed—Steamer State of California, for Portland. Arrived—Bark Gatherer, from Tacoma.

Seattle—Sailed May 21—Barkentine Jane A. Falkenberg, for Cape Nome.

Holyhead—Passed May 23—British ship Senator, from Victoria, for Liverpool.

Callao—Sailed April 13—Italian bark Lothair, for Port Townsend.

Sydney—Sailed May 23—British steamer Warrimoo, for Vancouver.

Delagoa Bay—Arrived May 23—Ship James Nesmith, from Port Blakeley.

Southampton, May 23.—Arrived—St. Paul, from New York; Lahn, from New York, for Bremen.

Antwerp, May 23.—Arrived—Switzerland, from Philadelphia.

Liverpool, May 23.—Sailed—Belgenland, for Philadelphia.

New York, May 23.—Sailed—St. Louis, for Southampton; Teutonic, for Liverpool; Westernland, for Antwerp.

Southampton, May 23.—Sailed—Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from Bremen, for New York.

Queenstown, May 23.—Sailed—Saxonia, from Liverpool, for Boston.

Glasgow, May 23.—Arrived—Ethiopia, from New York.

Cherbourg, May 23.—Arrived—Patricia, from New York, for Hamburg.

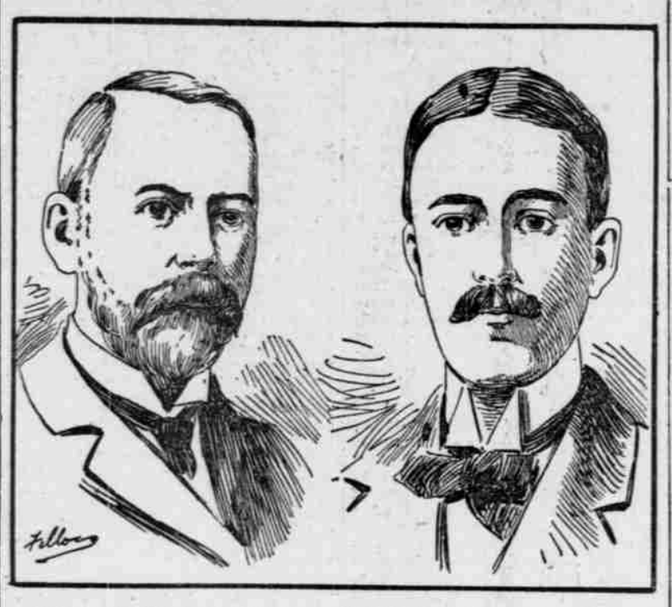
Liverpool, May 23.—Arrived—Georgian, from Boston; Dominion, from Montreal; Oceanic, from New York; Parisian, from Montreal.

Rotterdam, May 23.—Arrived—Rotterdam, from New York.

Cherbourg, May 23.—Sailed—Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from Bremen and Southampton for New York.

Liverpool, May 23.—Sailed—Majestic, for New York.

NEW OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.



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AT THE HOTELS.

THE PORTLAND.

A Longini, Chicago
G Lingman, Phila
S C Hodge, N Y
O F Robinson, Kan Cy
M H Greenbaum, Cinn
W S Rowe, S C
I N Smithson, Chicago
Wm Piggott, Seattle
L Thanhauser, N Y
C H Ruddock, Chicago
A B Ruddock, Chicago
A H Peck, Chicago
Miss Farnsworth, Chgo
Mrs Dole, Chicago
Edwin A Sutter, Chgo
W B Gray, St Paul
J Stace, Rochester
A B Perry, Victoria
Hy Franklin, San Fr
J C Hollands, Erie, Pa
Mr & Mrs E H Simmons, St Louis
B W Feer, San Fran
Jesse Gould & wife, Boston
M S Mayer & w, Seattle
Julius Posner, San Fr
E F Rockfellow, S F
Wm M Brison, S F
Dr J H Barbat & w, SF
Dr F B Carpenter & wife, San Francisco
L H Griffith & son, Seattle
Nathan Falk, Boise
F C Crosby, U S N, Washington, D C
Geo K Burton, San Fr
F M Johnson, city
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R Elmore, Astoria
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Mr & Mrs A G Booth, San Francisco
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Wm Pink, Olympia
A M Peache, Omaha
John Arnett, San Fran
W S Chance, wife & child, Washington, DC
James A Probey, do
John W Linck, Tacoma
David G Browne, wf & ch, Great Falls, Mont
R F Fishers, Wash, DC
J C Campbell, San Fr
A K Stinson, Chelsea, Mich
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A G Jacobs, Oregon Cy

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J P Wagner, Forst Grv
Geo Washburn, Goldendale, Wash
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Wm Sullivan, Los Ang
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Mrs M Winans, Spokn
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W H Babcock, W W
R L Boulter, Spokane
G W Nelson, Bridal Vl
Geo H McCloud, Ashland, Wis
Fred Dawson, Albany
Mrs Dawson, Albany
D W Ralston, Arlingtn
I F Reese, McCoy, Or
O P Hyde, Harrisbg, Or
Mrs Hyde, do
Miss Hyde, do
W Bolton, Antelope
Mrs Bolton, Antelope
Mrs J B Wandam, Ashland, Or
Miss Fannie Wandam, Ashland, Or
W S Carns, Butte
Mrs Carns, Butte
Jerry Barney, Hornbrk
John Shum, Omaha
Thos R White, Omaha
Chas M Hough, St Pl
Geo Poe, Elgin, Or
C H Jones, Oakld, Cal
John Craig, Macleay
Miss Craig, Macleay
Robt Black, Cased Lks
Mrs Ash & 2 ch, do
Wm Midgley, Cal
J J Detrick, do
W F Slaughter, St Hln
Mrs W F Slaughter, do
P D Gilbert, Albany
H H Todd, Alameda
Mrs Z T Keyes, Gr Pas
Rev Robt Booth, do
T J Storrer, Kirksville, Mo
A S Faulk, San Fran
A E Smith, Oakland
Mrs Smith, Oakland
Mrs Harvey, Oakland
W R Hunt, San Fran
Mrs M Tynan, Oakland
A Andrews, Heppner
Geo Thornton, Heppner
J E Chick, Charleston, Wash
Mrs Chick, do
C M Lanning, Detroit, Mich
Mrs Lanning, do
H S Walley, Paris, Id
Mrs H N Anderson, Jr, Aberdeen, Wash
J A Link, w & 2 ch, do
P H Winkelman, Cooper, Ia
A L Peter, Eugene, Or
Mrs M E Reyburn, Antelope, Or
W Ford, The Dalles
A J McClithe, Omaha
Geo H Tingley, Salt Lk
W W Carruth, Ellensburg, Wash
Geo Steele, Indp, Or
G D Palmer, Marshfld
B F Hedges, city
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Columbia River Scenery.

Regulator Line steamers, from Oak-street dock, daily, except Sundays, **The Dalles, Hood River, Cascade Locks,** and return. Call on, or 'fone Agent for further information.

Daily Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Today's statement of the Treasury balances shows:

Available cash balance.....$143,470,429
Gold 70,054,545

THE NAVY WANTS THE JOB

TRYING TO INFLUENCE CONGRESS TO APPROPRIATE FOR SURVEYS.

A Presentment That Affords Obvious Explanation of Commander Todd's Recent Suspension.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The action of the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department in soliciting commercial bodies throughout the country to aid it in securing an appropriation of $100,000 for conducting surveys in the insular possessions of the United States has created much comment in departmental circles here. When the Navy bill was in the House the appropriation of $100,000 asked for by the Navy Department was stricken out. The fight was then continued in the Senate, where the Navy bill was given every consideration by the naval committee, with Senator Hale, of Maine, as chairman.

In the meantime, a strong effort was made to influence Senators, through commercial bodies and shipping interests of their various states, to support the desired appropriation and take from the Coast and Geodetic Survey, which is under the Treasury Department, the important work of surveying the coasts and harbors of the insular possessions, including the Philippines.

It is claimed that the policy adopted by the Navy Department is contrary to the spirit of American institutions, and that it tends to check an unbiased public expression. Part of the literature sent out by the Naval Hydrographer, Commander C. C. Todd, makes direct reference to Chairman Cannon, of the House appropriations committee, and it is expected that he will make a very vigorous and interesting attack upon the Hydrographic Office, and that he will have a majority of the lower house with him. One of the statements sent out by Commander Todd and which has been called to the attention of commercial bodies of the State of Washington by the officer in charge of the branch Hydrographic Office in Port Townsend, and copies of which have been sent to the various Coast cities, is as follows:

"The naval committee of the House in Congress reported in the regular naval bill the following clause relative to ocean and lake surveys:

Ocean and lake surveys; the publication and care thereof, etc., $100,000.

"In the debate before the House, Mr. Cannon, chairman of the House appropriation committee, moved to amend that portion of the bill reducing the amount from $100,000 to $10,000. This reduction was approved by the vote of the House. The wording of Mr. Cannon's amendment is as follows:

Ocean survey for special general service, and the publication thereof, $10,000.

"Should this modified measure, so far as ocean and lake surveys are concerned, become a law, all surveys or examinations for the removal of obstructions in the lakes must cease July 1 this year; all surveying operations by the vessels now engaged around Cuba, belonging to the Navy, must cease; the Navy will be prohibited from doing any surveying in the new possessions, and inasmuch as American capital by the millions is almost weekly going to these countries and numerous requests come to this office asking for the surveys of harbors not yet examined in order to insure the safety of their ships, it will be impossible to give any assistance in the development of the commercial expansion of the United States by this office, and refusals so to do must go out from here after July 1. This is regarded as a very serious blow to the needs of the country, in view of recent development, as the Coast Survey Service has not the means even to survey our own coasts, let alone any of the new possessions. Hence, if the commercial bodies in your vicinity are interested in obtaining quick surveys, needed in their interests of various kinds, they must render assistance to have this amount put back by the Senate when the bill goes before that body, and maintained before the conference.

"The statement has been made on the floor of the House that the object of this appropriation was to transfer the Coast Survey Service to the Navy Department. This is absolutely untrue; it is only asked in the interest of commerce, in the interests of our naval vessels that are endangered in the absence of charts, and is of the gravest importance to the future of the fleet and the merchant marine. Therefore, direct your efforts in the way of recovering this amount lost in the House toward the members of the naval committee (Senate), the members on the floor of the Senate and also the members of the House who, it is believed, do not comprehend the nature of the bill at all.

"While the appropriations committee seems to be taking the ground that economy in this is needed, it will appear later in the session that, whereas $90,000 has been knocked off this appropriation for surveying, $400,000 is added to that of the Coast Survey for the coming year; so that economy surely cannot enter into the question.

"But the main point is that the safety of the fleet and the safety of the merchant marine, which is now growing so rapidly, calls for that branch of the Government to do this work which can do it best and quickest—and that is the Navy, without question—in the new possessions, leaving alone the Coast Survey to do the work which it was intended it should do; that is, our own coasts, which they have not finished and do not intend to. Respectfully,

C. C. TODD,
"Commander U. S. Navy, Hydrographer."

Dr. Pritchett, superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, holds that the policy inaugurated in this letter is a very dangerous one, as it might result in the various departments of the Government endeavoring to influence Congress. This would bring about great confusion and scandal. He is, also, opposed to vesting too much civil power in the Navy or Army.

Frenchmen on Horseback.

The Century.

The Row in the Bois is prettier in its surroundings than the Row in Hyde Park. It is more ample, and it commands a finer landscape. The sense of the time of year, Spring, Summer, or Even Winter, is more insistent. The personnel may not be quite so impressive as in the Row, but that is another matter. The riding is a little mixed. Everybody thinks himself entitled to have a try. The freedom from fear and trembling with which some Frenchmen will mount a horse must ever cause fear and trembling in the beholder. The beggar on horseback is not half so objectionable as the rich man who has mounted late in life. The park riding is good, but here once more, as in all else, it tends to err on the side of finesse, and to suggest the hippodrome. There are no better circus riders in the world. Who but they have taught the horse to waltz and to make his bow? A little of this affectation has crept into the management of the cob. Finesse! finesse! you find it everywhere—even in the institution of afternoon tea. The bread and butter is a trifle too diaphanous for human nature's daily food. The sense of a religious rite is a little too intrusive. When the French copy the foreigner, they copy with the exaggeration of idolatry.

Government Laboratory,
Chicago, March 1, 1900.
I have examined Warner's Safe Cure and am pleased to say that I find it a valuable herbal remedy, containing ingredients calculated to give health and renewed power and energy to the sick. I have tried it personally and find it is a fine tonic for a sluggish liver, restoring it to a natural healthy action and bringing back the vim and energy of perfect health.
MARIA ARMSTRONG.
Microscopist.

Washington, D. C.,
Feb. 21, 1900.
In my experience with the sick, I have seen some very serious cases of kidney and bladder troubles cured through the use of Warner's Safe Cure, after doctors had failed to do any good. I have used it myself several times when bilious and for indigestion, and never have failed to find help from its use. I am therefore pleased to endorse it as well worthy the confidence of those suffering with stomach troubles or diseases of the pelvic organs.
MARIE L. ANDERSON,
1007 13th Street.
Marie L. Anderson was for several years nurse at the Los Angeles, Cal., Hospital. Is now in Washington in the same capacity.

HAS SEEN THE LIGHT.

Bryan and His Demagogic Campaign Have Disgusted Him.

EUGENE, Or., May 22.—(To the Editor.)—It is plain that the coming Democratic convention with Bryan as its nominee is going to readopt the Chicago platform, which declared for free coinage of silver and against the use of the power of injunction to protect workingmen and property against rioters. Are the plain, patriotic, sensible people of this country going to see and meet this issue squarely, or are we going to sidetrack it for the expansion question, which is less important, though it will have great influence on the country, and is practically already settled. Expansion has been our habit since Jefferson gave us an expansion in 1803, when he purchased the great Louisiana Territory, doubling the area of the country. All vital, living nations expand where there is room for them to do so.

As a Free-Silver Democrat I voted for Bryan in 1896, but I intend to vote for McKinley this year, so help me God. While the Republicans have made some blunders, as happens, however, to nearly all administrations, their predictions of the effect of keeping the gold standard as an assured fact, and a protective tariff at sufficient rates, have been fulfilled.

The Spanish War for the liberation of Cuba was successfully carried out, and McKinley has given us those beautiful and fertile islands beyond the sea. Doubtless almost any other public man in the Presidency would have refused to annex the Philippines, it being so great a departure from previous rules, but McKinley was careful enough to listen to the trend of our most humane and enlightened public sentiment, and to see the manifest destiny of our country, and so brought about the treaty, and we have the Philippine Islands, and will doubtless keep them so long as the Nation shall endure. We will give them 10 times better government than they would have under Aguinaldo, the Bryanite, who has through his emissaries murdered and robbed hundreds of the people because they would not side with him. We either had to permit this or see them turned back to be plundered and massacred by Spain, which would have been disgraceful and cowardly on our part.

But the great issue this year is whether the country wants to approve the anarchist Chicago platform and discredit our National honor among all nations by favoring a debased, 50-cent dollar, or retain the sound gold standard of financial honor and protect the workingman, as well as the capitalist, in all his rights, and give the country a chance to go further forward and progress in the new era of prosperity.

I heard Bryan for the first time speak here last month. I was disgusted with him; as also some other Democrats with whom I talked. He appeals only to prejudice and passion. Like many others, I was carried away by the silver craze in '96, but I have seen its fallacies for several years. Bryan tried to explain why, after opposing expansion, even annexing Porto Rico and the passage of the treaty, he went to Washington and urged Democratic Senators to vote for it, but he did not explain it. It was only a lame excuse. He asked why, if he helped the Republicans pass the treaty, they abuse him for it. Nonsense! It is his contemptible demagogy and inconsistency they criticise. The reason Bryan urged the Democratic Senators to vote to pass the treaty annexing the Philippines was that he wanted the imperialism question as an issue to "ride in" on this Fall. If he is not an ass, he knew we would never give up the islands if once annexed.

The questions involved in Bryanism, or Aguinaldoism, which is Asiatic Bryanism, are:

First—The riot question.
Second—The money question, and,
Third—The trust question.

The latter, however, is at present a state question, as it will take a Constitutional amendment, which, however, nearly all are in favor of, to give the National Government power over it, and, if the states took combined action, as they could, this might not be necessary.

EX-BRYANITE.

British and Boer Methods.

Julian Ralph in Collier's Weekly.

The American reader cannot imagine—no one not upon the scene can imagine—what it has meant to fight a war in what is nominally your own soil yet is actually your enemy's country. Even the British scouts and guides have, in some disastrous episodes, been suspected of delivering the troops into a trap or of giving them dangerous misinformation. Sometimes this suspicion has been proved to be the solid truth. And what has the British Army done on its side? Always the sturdy, stolid, honest Anglo-Saxon thing—refusing to employ spies, disdaining all skulduggery and subterranean methods, learning bitter lessons, growing cautious, but never adopting the tactics of the Boer. Its methods have been as frank as its bulldog way of fighting—rushing straight at every pit and trap and bristling hill. It is too bad that sheer pluck and unvarying honesty should have such disastrous returns, but let no lover of a just cause long postponed have the slightest fear of the future. There will be no more rushing into wholesale butchery. There will be very little more fighting in the Queen's colony. It's a pity we did not begin at Cape Town and wage the war straight up through the colony and into the republics, but it's too late for that. Now we shall soon meet Brother Boer on his own cattle ranges that he calls "farms," and then the end will be near, for the Free State is mainly open, level veldt.

Defections From Bryan.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

Those are ominous renunciations of Bryan which are reported from Michigan. The former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the state, Allen B. Morse, who was Consul-General at Glasgow under President Cleveland, and is said to have a larger personal following than any other Democrat in the state, announces that he has left his party because he is utterly opposed to Bryan and is an expansionist, believing that the country's "destiny is to expand and keep expanding." He will be sent as a delegate to the Republican National Convention. R. A. Montgomery, another lifelong Democrat, makes similar announcement, saying that any platform adopted for Bryan to stand on will be the "same old Chicago platform, somewhat thinly veiled"; that the "gold Democrats will vote for McKinley this time," as will also, he thinks, the so-called Silver Republicans, and that, anyhow, he "is for prosperity and not for Populism." These are merely surface indications of what is going on everywhere among the gold Democrats. Not many of them will leave the party openly, but an overwhelming majority of them will vote for McKinley. There are no signs that many of them are anti-expansionists, or, if they are, are capable of voting for Bryan on that account.

SCROFULA The Blighting Disease of Heredity.

In many respects Scrofula and Consumption are alike; they develop from the same general causes, both are hereditary and dependent upon an impure and impovished blood supply. In consumption the disease fastens itself upon the lungs; in Scrofula the glands of the neck and throat swell and suppurate, causing ugly running sores; the eyes are inflamed and weak; there is an almost continual discharge from the ears, the limbs swell, bones ache, and white swelling is frequently a result, causing the diseased bones to work out through the skin, producing indescribable pain and suffering. Cutting away a sore or diseased gland does no good; the blood is poisoned. The old scrofulous taint which has probably come down through several generations has polluted every drop of blood.

Scrofula requires vigorous, persistent treatment. The blood must be brought back to a healthy condition before the terrible disease can be stopped in its work of destruction. Mercury, potash and other poisonous minerals usually given in such cases do more harm than good; they ruin the digestion and leave the system in a worse condition than before.

S. S. S. is the only medicine that can reach deep-seated blood troubles like Scrofula. It goes down to the very roots of the disease and forces every vestige of poison out of the blood. S. S. S. is the only purely vegetable blood purifier known. The roots and herbs from which it is made contain wonderful blood purifying properties, which no poison, however powerful, can long resist. S. S. S. stimulates and purifies the blood, increases the appetite, aids the digestion and restores health and strength to the enfeebled body. If you have reason to think you have Scrofula your child has inherited any blood taint, don't wait for it to develop, but begin at once the use of S. S. S. It is a fine tonic and best blood purifier and blood builder known, as it contains no poisonous minerals. S. S. S. is pre-eminently a remedy for children.

SAVE THE CHILDREN.

When my daughter was an infant she had a severe case of Scrofula, for which she was under the constant care of physicians for more than two years. She was worse at the end of that time, however, and we almost despaired of her life. A few bottles of Swift's Specific cured her completely, as it seemed to go direct to the cause of the trouble. I do not believe it has an equal for stubborn cases of blood diseases which are beyond the power of other so-called blood remedies. S. L. BROOKS, Monticello, Ga.

Our medical department is in charge of experienced physicians who have made Scrofula and other blood diseases a life study. Write them about your case, or any one you are interested in. Your letter will receive prompt and careful attention. We make no charge whatever for this.

SSS

Address, THE SWIFT SPECIFIC