ALASKA MINERS PROTEST

THEY SAY NEW BOUNDARY GIVES BRITISH TOO MUCH.

Large Number of Miners in Porcu pine District Sign Protest to the President-Boards of Trade.

SKAGWAY, July 16.-The work of de-imiting the provisional boundary in the disputed Alaskan-Canadian territory having been completed in that part crossing the Dalton trail, and touching the Porcupine district, the Americans in the dis-trict find they have lost a large part of what they believed was rightfully Amer-ican territory. The survey has been run and the monuments set within the last few weeks by O. H. Tittman, of Wash-ington, D. C., and W. F. King, of Otaswa. and assistants, who have simply followed instructions as set forth in the modus vi-

leaves nearly one-half of the Porcupine dier's son, and he met a brave soldier's gold mines in the British territory, and death while in the duty of his country. It has been the general opinion for a long. His last words to his beloved mother, the time that the mines, in fact, the entire Porcupine district, was on the American side. Much of the Dalton toll-road leading to Porcupine City now lies within Canadian territory also, that, is on the Canadian side of the iron monuments set

The American miners in the Porcupine. having watched the development of the work of delimiting and marking the boundary, were immediately so aroused over the result of so much of the mining district being left on the British side that they were not long in addressing a pro-test to President McKinley. The names of 146 miners are attached to the protest, copy of which has reached here. It will be considered by the Skagway Chamber of Commerce this week. The protest is emphatic. It says, in part:

"The modus vivendi has permitted the British to seize acres of the public domain, consisting of river beds and benches containing rich deposits of gold. All of Klaheena River and Glacier and Boulder Creeks, upon which Americans spent thousands of dollars in prospecting, is taken away from their rightful proprietors. The iron posts demarking the boundary are crowded up to the footbills, crossing and recrossing the Dalton toil-road, thus cutting off our entrance to and exit from our mining camps.

this makes our future look uninviting.
"We protest to you, Mr. President,
against the unjust seizure of the Klaheeto the country 20 miles beyond Klukwan. Francisco, to join his regiment at the mindling the Klaheena River and Boulder and Porcupine Creeks, upon which Americans have made valuable discoveries at great expense of time and moreous. Copies of the protest have been sent to the Chambers of Commerce of Seattle, Skagway, San Francisco and Portland, with a request for co-operation.

A committee of the Skagway Chamber of Commerce has just waited on Commissioner Tittman, American, and he has apoken to them courteously, giving in-formation corresponding generally with the statements set forth by the Porcupine miners. No blame is attached to Mr. Titt-man, for he acted merely according to instructions in his work of making the physical marking of the boundary. The commission will be in the vicinity

koot Pass.

The Porcupine placer mines, it is estimated, will yield \$250,000 this year. The work of sluicing, hydraulicking and other

kinds of mining is carried on in the dis-Smallpox in Dawson.

Dr. F. B. Whiting, in writing from Dawson under date of July 7, states there are 10 cases of smallpox in that city. All steamers landing at Dawson from White Horse or lower river points must be inspected before passengers are permitted to land. There is no vaccine in Dawson save some two years old, and the owner of it is charging \$100 to vaccinate each patient. United States Consul McCook at the capacity of each tank is \$60 gallons, at the capacity of the train is \$1,000 gallons. wrote to the army surgeon at this post lons.

asking for vaccine. Immediately upon receipt of the advice here as to smallpox inch

n Dawson, all the soldiers stationed here, comprising one company of infantry, was vaccinated.

It is said to be the intention of the management of the White Pass & Yukon railroad to ask the Canadian Government to assist in dredging Lake La Barge so steamers can go through it with ease at a low stage of water. The road now runs to a point 30 miles from La Barge, and below La Barge the water of the Yukon is deep. With a good channel in La Barge, there would be little trouble in steaming at any time of the open season from White Horse to Dawson and back. steaming at any time of the open season from White Horse to Dawson and back. from White Horse to Dawson and back.
It is said to be the intention of the road also to build large, flat-bottomed steamboats to ply the river between White Horse and Dawson. The road now constructions in fine stern-wheel steamers on the construction of the steamers on the construction of the construction

er branch of the White Pass & Yuk railroad, wires from White Horse that all the freight accumulated at that point be-cause of shallow water in the river at the beginning of the season has just been cleared away. The Skagway gateway, therefore, is open, and freight from the outside is moving without interruption Fifteen river steamers are plying be tween Dawson and White Horse.

formally taken charge of the affairs of the John Irving Navigation Company, the Bennett-Atlin run, and will hereafter run them under the name of the road The general merchandise tariff to Atlin has been reduced \$5 to \$4 a ton.

Surveying is in progress for a local hore line between Skagway and Dyea, designed for a wide-gauge road to con-nect with the proposed railroad over Chil-koot Pass to Bennett. The building of the road to this point would make Skagway the coast terminal.

POUR REPORTED DROWNED.

Accident to a Party Near Head of Stewart River.

TACOMA, July 24.-Late advices from Dawson give the details of another trag-edy, four out of a party of five losing their lives as a result of a terrible trip taken to the headwaters of the Stewart River. The dead are Antoine Perry. Charles Sandstrom, of Boston; Oscar Van Buren, who started for the Klo ndstrom from Boston, and Louis Bouchard, who joined the party in Atlin. In addition to these was George Sax-holm, of Oakland, Cal., who is the sole survivor. He was picked up below River, floating down the Yukon toward Dawson. When discovered he was about dead, having, he explained, after gaining his senses, been, as near as he knew, four days without

NOT DECLARED SMALLPOX.

Anyway, the Case at Independence Is Carefully Cared For.

INDEPENDENCE Or., July M.-A Sa-lem paper says that there are several cases of smallpox here. Our health officfals do not know of any cases of small-pox. A short time ago S. E. Owens and John E. Kirkland returned from the mining camp at Cape Nome. About a week afterwards Owens was taken sick and confined to his house. Believing that he taken down with it. The bealth officer of this city therefore took precautionary measures to prevent a possible spread of the disease, but has not yet said that it Hotel Albert.

NEW YORK, July M.—E. Connor, of Portland, registered at the Imperial today. J. C. Murray, of Seattle, is at the Netherland, and J. W. Hurlburt, at the Hotel Albert.

Haces at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July M.—The weather was rainy, and the track sloppy. The results: Five furiongs—Tony Lepping won, Duke Alexier second, Blumist third; time, 1:13%.

A part of the fixtures for the creamery plant have arrived. The manager is also here, and will move his family in soon, He states that the machinery from the East is expected any day, and work will be rushed to have the plant in operation as soon as possible.

The Southern Pacific is bringing earth from Parker's and dumping it around the depot building here, raising the grade above the surrounding level. A top dreasing of crushed decomposed granite will be added, and the old plank removed.

DEWEY ROGERS' DEATH. First Washington Soldier to Fall in Chine.

The Associated Press dispatches bear the and news of the killing of Dewey Rogers, only son of Mrs. Helen D. Rogers, of Prospect Hill, Tacoma. Dewoy Rogers is the first Washington soldier in the American column to fall before Chinese fire. He was killed in the as-sault by the foreign forces on the walled city of Tien Tsin. He was a brave sol day be departed from Tacoma, to en-list in the Philippine Army at Portland, were:

"Mother, if the worst happens, I can another, if the worst happens, I can only die once; and I would rather die a soldier's death than any other."

He died fighting in the ranks of his father's old regiment, the Ninth United

States Infantry.

Dewey Rogers was born July 1, 1881—
the day President Garfield was assassinated at Fort Niobrara, Nebraska, his father then being a Captain of the Ninth Infantry, stationed at that post. Seven years ago Captain Rogers died at Omaha, and the widow, with her one son, Dewey, came to live in Tacoma, with the family of Samuel Collyer. Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Samuel Collyer and the wife of General L. P. Bradley are sisters.

Dewey Rogers grew to young manhood in Tacoma. He attended the public schools, and in 1898 graduated from the High School, with honors, at the age of 17 years. For a short time after his graduation young Rogers was employed in a real estate office, while the intense desire to join the Army and follow as a soldier in the footsteps of his father united the better of him. Mrs. Rogers was steadfastly opposed to an army life for her son, but she finally yielded to his absorbing desire and gave her reluctant consent to the fulfillment of his plans. In February, 1898, Dewey Rogers went to Portiand, Or., and enlisted as a private in the Ninth Infantry, choosing this reg-iment because it had been his father's

broken; as a brave woman, she is sum-moning all the courage of a soldier's widow to bear up beneath the crushing blow-the killing of an only son, in bat-tle in a foreign land.

BRINE FOR WEEDS. Oregon Short Line's New Way of Killing Them. Salt Lake Tribune,

The salt water sprinkling train of the Oregon Short Line has been tested, and is a decided success. Weeds wither and die after the shower, and the train will of Skagway a month, delimiting the pro-visional line in White Pass and in Chli-sprinkled for a distance of a few miles this side of Wood's Cross, and today it will start at Third North, and work toward Ogden until the whole line is

sprinkled with brine.
As railroads annually spend thousands of dollars to section men for pulling weeds, the Short Line's experiment has been watched by roadway officials all over the country. At first there were some who were inclined to laugh at the of dollars idea of making Great Salt Lake water into a weed eradicator, but the company kept on at its work and the train was built. It consists of six ordinary 28-foot flat cars, on each of which has been built

The tanks are all connected by three-

R. T. Elliot, general manager of the Canadian Development Company, the rivit leaves a desert. The cars present a snowy appearance, the bottoms being hung with long stalactites, and the trucks having the appearance of a late sension in some artificial loe plant.

INDIANS MURDER JAPANESE. Crime Is Under Investigation-Ma-

rine Engineer Browned. rine Engineer Browned.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 24.—The Queen
City, which arrived from Neas and way
ports today, reports the murder of two
Japanese at the first-named point. Their
bodies were found in a fishnet. Indians
are suspected of the crime, and Indian
Agent Todd is investigating. Their boat
was also found with stains of blood on it.
Engineer Wood of the Strike Engineer Wood, of the little steamer Swan, was drowned while attempting to board the vessel. He slipped overboard. His body was not recovered.

Threshing at Monroe

MONROE, Or., July 24.-Yesterday Taylor and Tracer began the season's run with their new threshing outfit. The yield from an average crop of Fall-sown oats was above expectations, and hopes are entertained that the general yield will be better than expected. better than expected.

better than expected.

All Fall grain is now cut and in the shock. All grain sown in the Spring is better than that sown during the Fall and Winter. Peaches are extra large and fine flavored this season, and readily sell. at \$1 per bushel,

Losses Are Carefully Guarded.

New York Telegram.

You never see Monte Carlo referred to in any of the newspapers of the South of France except when somebody has won a large sum of money at the tables. These papers are bribed to insert reports of big gains by the players, and to keep out news of the big losses. The suicides are also not reported for the same research. See Us third; time, 1:41. gains by the property of the same reason.

When an English paper contains a disparaging reference to the place, it is forbidden, for the time, to be sold in Monaco, and is removed from the public Post second. Bounteous third:

1:81 2-5.

The Spinster, six furlongs—Cap.

Sceretary Hay Goes to Canton. CLEVELAND, O., July 24.—Secretary of State John Hay arrived here today from Washington to attend the funeral of his wife's mother, Mrs. Stone. After the funeral services Secretary Hay left won, Pesceful second, Sir Fitzhugh third; for Canton for a conference with President McKinley.

is smallpox. The man and his family are quarantined and the children have been RYAN-ROOT FIGHT A DRAW

THE SPECTATORS CONSIDERED IT A PAKE.

Rengan Defeated Forbes at Coney Island-Running and Harness Races-Baseball Scores.

CHICAGO, July 24-Tommy Ryan, of Syracuse, and Jack Root, of Chicago, fought, a draw at Tattersails tonignt. Neither had any marked advantage dur-ing the six rounds, although Ryan sent Root to the floor in the first round with a right hook to the jaw .- Root evened matters up in the next round with several heavy right swings to Ryan's ear that brought the blood in streams. After that the contest appeared more like a sparring exhibition than a fight, and the sparring exhibition than a fight, and the 500 people gave went to their disapproval in cries of "fake" and "take them off," During the fifth round several hundred left the hall, so disgusted had they become with the work of the two men.

won, Mandamus second, Percy D. third; time, 1:254. Mile and a sixteenth-Sidbudia won, El Mile and a sixteenth—Sidbudia won, El Caney, second, Limp third; time, 1:35%. Six furiongs—Lord Neville won, Theory second, Dave Waldo third; time, 1:16%. One mile—Hottentot won, Sprung sec-ond, Redd third; time, 1:45%. Four and a half furiongs—Rainy Day won, Julletta B. second, The Thrush third; time, 0:35%. third; time, 0:58%.

THE HARNESS RACES. Coney Made a New World's Record at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 24.—A world's record was made today at the Glenville trotting track, when the black golding Coney, by McMinney, paced the second heat of a race in 2.024. This is the tastent heat of a mile ever paced by a horse in hob-bles. Frank Bogash has held the record of a line to bles. Frank Bogash has held the record for three years at 2:04%. It was the second heat of the 2:05 pace. Prince Alert took the lead at the start and held it half which was covered in 1:00%. to the half, which was covered in 1:00%. Then McHenry began to push Coney, who was four lengths behind the leader. At the three-quarters, which was made in 1:31%, he had caught Prince Alert, and was going so fast that McHenry puned come with the work of the two men.

Root had about 16 pounds the best of the weight. Joe Choynski and Tommy White took care of Root, and Jack Jeffries and Harry Glimore looked after Ryan's interests. The betting was 10 to 8 that Ryan would win, but very little

GOLDEN WEDDING IN LAKEVIEW.





MR. AND MRS. JOHN H. TONNINGSEN.

LAKEVIEW, Or., July 21.-Pitty years ago July 15 John Henry Tonningsen and Miss Kurne Autsen were married at Arop, on the estate of the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, near Apenrade, Germany, and, on Sunday they celebrated their golden wedding with a grand banquet here, which their children, their children's children and a few intimate friends attended. On March 24, 1900, the husband reached the four-score mile post, and on November 25, 1809, the wife was 75 years of age. Both are descendants of good old German stock. Twenty-six years ago Mr. Tonningsen arrived from the Fatherland and located at Fort Bidwell, Cal., where he found a home for his wife and children, and where they resided for 20 years, coming to Lakeview in 1897 to pass their de-clining years with their children, who had preceded them here. They are the parents of John Tonningsen, capitalist, of San Francisco; Charles Tonningsen, Judge of Lake County; A. F. Tonningsen, the woelgrower; N. P. Tonningsen, the well-known business man of Lakeview, and Mrs. Whitworth, wife of H. C. Whitworth, member of the merchandise firm of George H. Arres & Co., Lakeview. The old couple are well off financially, and are hale and hearty people, who have a large circle of friends. The golden wedding was celebrated in joily German style and many were the bumpers of rare old vintage drunk at the banquet to their health and happiness. The accompanying photographs were taken especially for The Oregonian on their fiftieth anniversary.

Siler was referee.

Siler was referee.

In the preliminaries, Young Garfield, of Chicago, knocked out Pat Hogan, of New Orleans, in two rounds. Tommy Larkins, of Streator, Ill., and Dick Fitzpatrick, of Chicago, featherweights, fought six fast rounds to a draw. "Turkey Point" Bill Smith, of Philadelphia. knocked out Bill Huntley, of Hammond, Ind., in % seconds of the first round. "Kid" Rollo defeated "Kid" Abele in sixrounds. Heary Yanger, the "Tipton Slasher," knocked out Young Mowatt in the last half of the sixth round. Mowatt, who is a lightweight and had about 10 ounds the best of it, gave Yanger a

Rengan Defeated Forbes.

NEW YORK, July 24.—John Reagan, of Brooklyn, tonight defeated Clarence Forbes, of Chicago, in the 20th round before the Seaside Sporting Club, at Coney Island. From the very first it was a hot set-to. Forbes forced the Brookly's boy to the floor twice in the first four rounds. Reagan then freshened up and kept even with Forbes, giving smash for smash. Toward the less round, Forbes seemed to be tiring, and Reagan gave him swing on the nose that brought the the end of the bout in the 20th round, to Rengan.

THE RUNNING RACES. Texas Smith Ruled Off the Track at Washington Park.

CHICAGO, July 24 .- A sensation sprung at Hawthorne today by the ansuncement that the judges of Haw-orne had received flotification from the Washington Park officials that they have ruled J. H. (Texas) Smith, the widely known horseowner and plunger, turf. Their action, it was stated, was taken on the strength of representations to the Washington Park stewards by J. Carroll, owner of Catastrophe, Carroll, it was reported, had charged Smith with accepting \$100 in consideration of an agreement on his part not to claim Catastrophe out of the last selling race, in which the horse participated at the Washington Park meeting. Smith de-clares the charges absolutely false, but his entry in the second race today-Vohicer-was scratched by the judges. Con-siderable trouble is anticipated in con-nection with the ruling, as Smith says he will not submit to the decision. Track sloppy. Results:

Four furiongs—Peaches won, Glove sec-ond, Esther Riggs third; time, 0:51. Six furiongs—Abe Furst won, Lucille Bramble second, Heigh Ho third; time, Our Neille second, Henry C. third; time,

Limerick second, Englehurst third; time,

One mile-Lady Meddelsome won, Pre tar second, Blue Lick third; time, 1:47% Five furlongs-Danger Line won, Hurry second, Sarner third; time, 1:05%. Races at Brighton Beach. NEW YORK, July 24 .- At the Brighton

Beach track today the only feature was the spinster stake for 3-year-old filles, with Sweet Lavender as the favorite. The Keene filly by Domino, Cap and Bells, caught Sweet Lavender at the quarter, One mile-Harry McCoy won, second. See Us third; time, 1:41. er second, Beau Gallant third; time, Five furlongs-Gold Heels won, Pigeon

The Spinster, six furlongs-Cap and Bells won, Janice second, Sweet Laven-der third; time, 1:14%. One mile-Specific won, Ceylon second, Jack Lilling third: time, 1-32. Mile and a quarter, selling-Autumn

Six and a half furiongs-Colonel Gay, fron ores.

money was placed at these odds. George heat in 2:12%, and was second. Alloe Barnes third. Merriment, Fleetwood, Minut, Dainty Daffo, Glory, Our Lucky, Pilot Evans, Russell Wood, Teto and Nancy King also started.

2:00 pace, purse \$1500 (two in three)— Copey won second and third heats; time, 2:00%, 2:00%. Prince Alert won first heat in 2:00% and was second. Ace third, Wil-llam Mac, The Maid, Indiana, Don, Explost, Billy Andrews and Free Bond also

2:15 class, pacing, \$200 (postponed)-Sidexperiments of the property of the property Pointer won first heat in 2:10. Lady Pipes. Annie Thornton, Henry P., Tom Calhoun and The Admiral also started. 2:25-class trot, \$1200 (postponed)—Lord Derby won first heat in 2:13%. Marique, Parallox, Texana, Bell Girl and Red Cliffs also started. Cliffe also started.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE. Work by Orth Won the Game

for Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, July 24 -- Orth today pitched in good form, and in only one inning did Cincinnati secure more than one hit. Attendance, 2218. Score:

RHE Cincinnati ... 1 7 9 Philadelphia .3 9 0 Batteries - Breitenstein and Kahoe; Orth and McParland. Umpire-Terry.

Chicago Beat Brooklyn. BROOKLYN, July 24.-Chlengo won today's game by solid hitting and Garvin's masterly pitching in the last seven incings. The game was marked by brilliant playing. Attendance, 1500. Score:

RHE RHE
Chicago 9 14 3 Brooklyn 7 10 3 Batteries Garvin and Chancey; Nops, Howell and McGuire and Farrell. Umpire-O'Day.

Boston Bent St. Louis. BOSTON, July M .- In the 10th inning of today's game Stahl tripled to right center and scored the winning run on C lins' drive over the left-field fence. Be the teams batted hard, but St. Louis' fielding was a trifle worse than Boston's Attendance, 1800. Score:

RHE . 12 17 2 St. Louis 11 12 4 Batteries-Willis, Cuppy and Sullivan; Jones, Sudhoff and Dilard and Criger. Umpire-Hurst,

New York Bent Pittsburg. NEW YORK, July 24.-New York won today's game in the eighth inning. At-Score:

Pittsburg 1 8 4 'cw Vork ... 3 5 2 Batteries-Leever and O'Connor; Haw-ley and Warner, Umpire-Emsite.

HIGH-CLASS GOLF.

Pine Playing on Shinnecock Hill

Links. SOUTHAMPTON, N. T., July 24.—The golf played over the Shinnecock Hill links today was of a high order. Waiter J. Travis, the amateur champion, was one of the competitors and did his first run in Sl., but there were three others who did the course equally as well—C. D. Barnes, T. M. Robertson and Charles Hitchcock, Jr. Two others, A. M. Brown and Roderick Terry, Jr., did the course in Z and three others, U. A. Murdock, George C. Clark and R. C. Watson, went nd in 82. A. M. Brown continued his brilliant work in the afternoon and covered the links in 78, within one stroke of the record of the course, 77, held by Roderick Terry, Jr., and which has never

Iron's Relation to Commerce.

Engineering Magazine. Mme de Staes once observed that Providence fights on the side of the biggest battalions." In the war of commerce and industry it is conceivable that Providence may in the future seem to interpose on behalf of the nation that has the largest available supplies of cheap

AMERICANS ALREADY THERE AND CROWDING THE BRITISH.

Machinery is Lighter, More Compart and More Serviceable Than That Sent From England.

WASHINGTON, July 24.-The possibil ity of extending our market for agricultural implements in South Africa is suggested by the following article writen by a prominent merchant of the Orange River Colony and published in a recent number of the British Trade Journal, just received at the Trensury Bureau of Statistics, Commenting upon prospective trade opportunities in South

Africa, the writer says:
"I think all are agreed that now the
British flag is hoisted in Pretoria, de-ciaring unmistakably to the world Bri-tain's supremacy from Cape Town to Zambesia, symbolising security, justice and equality, that that country will soon enjoy an unprecedented era of prosperity. I would warn our manufacturers, especially agricultural implement makers and those in kindred trades, to be first in the market. It appears somewhat in-vidious to single out particular articles for special mention, so great will be the demand for all classes of merchancise; yet it is imperative in the interests of agriculture and agricultural implement makers to state a few facts that have come within my personal experience. It has been too much the custom to send out to South Africa the same class of implement that is selling in this country. Such a policy is stupid and rulnous.

begin with plows. The sale of these is practically unlimited, yet go to any store in the Orange River Colony and you will find for every English-made plow three or more from American and other foreign makers. Farmers declare in favor of the American plows, because they are lighter, yet equally strong, less complicated, lending themselves more readily to the undulating nature of the land. They are better designed than the average English plow. The American plow does not get out of order so readily as the English-made plow, for the simple reason that it is less complicated, and it has not so many springs. It is very possible that under new conditions there will be an opening for steam plowing. A few sets are already working successfully in the Transvani.

"With the exception of a disc roller, har-rows and rollers are not much used as I think there should be a future for the disc roller in breaking up newly plowed land; and there is a great extent of new isnd broken up every year for maize, on which the disc roller should be very effective. The few I have seen were of American make. Drills and sowing machines should be cheapened and simpli-fied as much as possible. There can be little doubt about the future demand for these, because great and rapid improve-ments will be made in the methods of farming out there, once the country is settled down to its normal self, and after this war there is bound to be a large influx of new blood.

"For reaping and binding machines there is a large market, so far scarcely entered upon by home manufacturers, for up to the present time they have been applied almost exclusively by American makers. The potential market for these machines is very great. Makers should give machines a good finishing off with paint. Paint goes a long way in South Africa in helping to sell anything. Above all, they must not forget to provide dupilcate parts at reasonable prices, procura-ble at convenient stores,

Threshing muchines are mostly of British manufacture. Yet here again there is room for vigilance, for I have heard that one or two American threshing machines have been introduced. The advice offered as to lightness and compactness of reapers and binders applies with even greater

force in the case of threshers.
"The demand for portable engines has been great in the past, but I think the demand in the future will put into the shade that of the past, not alone for threshing, but in every other direction where engines are necessary for the de-veloping of a new country. It is the duty of our manufacturers to prepare for the

DAILY CITY STATISTICS.

Real Estate Transactions.

L. F. Belkmap and Fannie Belkmap to E. Stivens, lot 12, block 3, Garden Park, July 14.

Mary E. Stivens and D. C. Stivens to L. F. Belkmap, lot 15, block 3. Garden Park, July 14.

Chioe O. Lappeus to Laura Francis Lappeus, lot 2, block 239, Balch's Addition to Portland, May II.

Emma D. Tuthill and Helen Dudley Tuthill, widow and heir of the late D. S. Tuthill, and A. L. Lewis, trustee for Allen & Lewis, to Vincent Cook, lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, block 160, in Fulton Park, July 21.

R. Livingstone, as administrator of the estate of Kenneth Macieay, to J. D. Kennedy, 1,531 acres in the A. N. and Melinda King donation land claim, and lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 18 and 11, block D., section 16, T. 1 S. R. 1 E., June 12.

Dora Corbin to Thomas Connell, trustee, lots 3 and 4, block 11, Garrison's subdivision of East Portland, March 16, 1996.

Thomas Connell, trustee, and Anna B. Connell, his wife, to the Alnsworth National Bank, quitclaim deed to lots and 4, block 11, Garrison's subdivision of East Portland, July 23.

Thomas Connell, his wife, to the Alnsworth National Bank, quitclaim deed to lots and 4, block 11, Garrison's subdivision of East Portland, July 23.

Thomas Connell, his wife, to the Alnsworth National Bank, lots 14 and 15, block 6, and lot 1, block 5, Charleston Addition to Portland, March 11, 1895.

Christopher Alderson and Mary C., Alderson to P. W. Stewart and Helena Stewart, a tract beginning at Intersection of East Morrison and East Sixteenih streets, a deed given to correct any errors that may have been in former deed, July 13

Rebecca Hall to Anthony Moore, SE 14 of section 21, T. 1 N., R. 8

E. July 17

W. Q. Buffington and Mary Buffington to R. L. Zeller, lot 5, block 4.

Buckman's Addition to East Portland.

George H. Flanders to George Alnslie, all of block 28, Couch's Addi-Real Estate Transactions. land George H. Flanders to George Ains-lie, all of block F% Couch's Addi-tion to Portland, December 9, 1899.. 13,000 Building Permit.

German Baptist Church, dwelling. Mill street, between Third and Births. 'July 18-Girl, to the wife of Victor Degerstedt, 804 Borthwick street.

July 8-Girl, to the wife of Elmer Lynds, 686 Ellsworth street. July 18-Girl, to the wife of William Montgomery, 287 Second street, July 12-Girl, to the wife of Anguno Ness, Ockley Green Addition.
July 25-Boy, to the wife of William Pagel, 663 Hood street. Deaths.

July 22-Clarence Traffe, aged 8 years, 3 months, 684 Commercial street; drowned accident. years, Good Samaritan Hospital; septic

Portunes in Church Jeweis. New York World.

The jewels in the possession of the Greek Church are worth more than the collections of all the crowned heads of Europe. The church has been accumulat-ing these treasures for many years. The figures and pictures as well as the holy books in the Greek churches are studded with gems of immense value, and the church plate is so costly that it is impossible to estimate its value.

Arctic Berries. Chicago Chronicle. The Eskimo children have other things County. After many private discussions

than snowballs and icebergs to eat. Things grow very fast in the short Arctic Summer. As soon as the snow melts off in many places the ground is covered with a vine which bears a small berry, some-thing like a huckleberry; porwong it is called. It is sour and has a pungent taste. and the Indians leave off work and go porwong hunting, cramming themselves with the berries.

EARLY DAYS IN BAKER.

First Mine, First Settler, First Wil-

lamette Pioncer Debate Recalled. BAKER CITY, July 28 -- (To the Editor.) At this point, 257 miles from Portland, conditions are somewhat different from what they were 67 years ago, when the writer, a barefoot urchin in his 16th year, trudged along the dusty trail, passing a few miles east of this spot, leading to the Williamette Valley the merce. ing to the Willamette Valley, the mecca of the early immigrants. Sand, sunshine, sugebrush and Indians abounded then, with no earthly prospect of future settle-ment; now homes of comfort, refinement and wealth are found everywhere, and everybody in this eastern section may have access to the best in our land for the asking. The change which has been wrought in a short lifetime is well-nigh Of course, mineral development is the

first thought here in the minds of almost every one, since this place is in the heart of what is certainly destined to be one of the greatest mining regions of this coast. Prospectors by the nundreds are scouring the hills and mountains all around, and they invariably find something to reward them, in some measure, at least, for their toll. The whole bill at least, for their toil. The whole hill country for miles, all in plain sight of this city, is staked out for future development, and scarcely a claim can be mentioned that does not show gold-bear-ing rock of some degree of value. The effort to enlist outside capital to aid in developing these future mines is being constantly put forth. In some cases success follows, but as a rule it is other wise. "Oregon tunneling" in mining dis-tricts, as well as in the Willamette Val-ley grain fields, does not attract the fuvorable attention of capitalists. In other words, surface work of the most superficial character scarcely merits examination. Deep tunnelling by prospectors, as well as deep plowing by farmers, must become the rule before the best results can be obtained. Here frequent cases come to light where a considerable amount of work has been done in development. oping a mine, but being all on the surface does not show results sufficient to enlist the attention of the competent mining engineer. Several of such in-stances have been revealed recently. In ome of them had the work been put in one place and that at the proper point, there is not much doubt that a number of strong companies would have been or-ganized for active operation. But it is not of mines or mining that I intended

There is much of historic interest centering in and around Baker City and par-ticularly in Baker County. At Griffin's Guich, six miles away, the first placer mines in Eastern Oregon were discov-ered by Henry Griffin on October 2, 1861, and a little later the Auburn placer mines were opened, three miles farther on. To this last point, in 1862, late in the Fall came W. K. Leveridge, well known in the Willamette Valley and in Portland in early days. He brought with him a small steam sawmill, the first east of the Blue Mountains, and when he was ready to have it pat together the man he had engaged to put it into operation left him. Not being a mechanic himself, he was about to send to Portland for one when Ira Benjamin Bowen, from Chicago, having just crossed the plains, with his family, stepped up and said: "Sir, I do when Ira Benjamin Bowen, from Chicago, having just crossed the plains, with his family, stepped up and said: "Sir, I do not think you need to send to Portland for a mechanic to set up that mill."

Leveridge, taken by surprise, turned and, with vigorous, but not always with politic speech, as may be remembered by old-timers, said: "Are you an engineer?"

'I am," was the response, "Well, sir, go to work, and I will give you 25 a day for your services." The mill was put up, Bowen became a half owner, and blew the first steam whistle in Baker County perhaps in all Eastern Oregon. A year later the mill was removed to Idaho and set up at a point which was known as Bannock, and afterwards became Idaho City, and Bowen blew the first steam whistle in Idaho Territory. Bowen was born in York State in 1829. His father, was one of 14 brothers who came to steam whistle in Idaho Territory. Bowen was born in York State in 1829. His father was one of 14 brothers who came to America from Wales. He went to Chicago in an early day, after he had become a steam engineer. He was for a time chief engineer under Coptain Williams on Lakes Erie and Michigan, then a raliroad engineer on the Chicago & Northwestern Raliroad, then master mechanic in the shops of that company for a time. In the Spring of 1862 he told his wife—Ann Dooley, a native of Utica, N. H. to whom he had been married in the year 1852—that he wanted to go to Oregon so that his boys might be removed from the possibility of becoming railroad men. With a true wifely spirit, she consented, and with ox teams they made the journey, arriving at Auburn in September, a little more than four months later, and at a time most opportune, as it after wards proved. In 1854 he began merchandising with E. P. Cranston, brother of the late Warren Cranston, of Marion
County, having one store at Auburn and another at Clark's Creek, 20 miles away.

There was no e of 14 brothers who came to Chicago & Fisher's Landing Mrs. Rown, Salem O E McMen, Wash
Scholar, Bulleta, do F McHother, do Wash
Schomon, St Paul Mrs. R D Miller, Merced Schomon, St Paul Mrs. R D Miller, Merced A J McVittle, Omaha Jas Doherty, Olympia Chas McDonald, Lew-Strom, Israeles of J W Brownell, Rossing T A Lehy, Astoria Willer, Merced J R Simonton, Dalias Thos H Tongue, Hills beyond T A Lehy, Astoria Willer, Astori

another at Clark's Creek, 30 miles away. There was no communication between the places except by pack animals along a mountain trail. A few years later he removed to Baker City, going into busi-ness, and there died in 1881, highly es-teemed by all who knew him, leaving a widow, who still survives him, and sev-It is not known exactly who was the first settler in Powder River Valley, or at least in that part contiguous to what is now the City of Baker. David Littlefield came to the valley in 1851, in Oc-tober of that year, and is believed to have been the first one to take up a ranch. He still lives near the scene of his first location. In the location now known as North Powder, Abiel Morrison was an early settler, possibly the first. Morri-son in early life was a Baptist preacher or exhorter of some forensic attainments, at least, and settled in Pierce County, Washington Territory, in early day, possibly as early as 1553. In 1655 he was elected to represent that county, and served in the second Legislature of the territory. The writer first knew him at Pussality Ever Chambers President Thuse Ruddell's Fort, Chambers Prairie, Thurs-ton County, Washington Territory, early in 1856, to which point he removed with his family after the adjournment of the Legislature, not daring to return to his

claim in Pierce County for fear of the Indians, who were then at war with the whites. He was quite a character in his way, and preached occasionally, going to his appointments in a rude wagon drawn by two black steers, named "Cub and Coy." These animals had a strain of Spanish blood, and at times were somewhat fickle-minded. During these manifestations the temper of Mr. Morrison was sorely tried, and he would frequently say. "By Godfrey, Cub and Coy, this won't do," during his efforts to reason with them. Later on he forsook his Baptist faith and became a Universalist. but whether he ever preached under the later name the writer does not know. He left Thurston County shout 183, and was reputed to have settled the following year in Beker County.
During Morrison's residence at Fort Ruddell an incident occurred which may be worthy of note, because it was per-hars the first of the kind north of the Columbia River. As before stated, Mor-rison had quite a local reputation as a talker, and although he considered him-

man to a public debate touching their respective theological views. Mr. Ward accepted, and one Sunday in May, 1855, was chosen as the time, and the place was at the log schoolhouse near the fort. At the most, this rude structure, with puncheon floor, split logs for seats and dimly lighted by two \$x10 panes of glass fastened in three sides of the room by wooden pegs, would not hold more than 50 persons, and a crowd of muce than 50 persons, and a crowd of mure than 200 persons had assembled coming from miles around, by ox teams, on horseback and on foot, many of them from Olympia, six miles distant. With true pioneer spirit, the emergency was at once provided for by making a platform of rails and split cedar boards under the huge spreading fir trees standing a few rods from the schoolhouse. Upon it the contestants took their seats, a bench from the schoolhouse being carried thither. By casting lots the opening ried thither. By casting lots the opening fell to Mr. Ward. He read Isaiah 45, and talked thereupon for an hour in a calm, unimpassioned manner, and sat down, amid much clapping of hands from those in sympathy with his views. Mr. Morrison followed for an hour, and made the woods ring with his turnultuous utterances. He lashed himself into a perfect frenzy, and strode upon and down the rude platform with great ve-henience, meanwhile taking off his coat and unbuttoning his shirt collar. In clos-ing, the agreement was that Mr. Ward should speak for 30 minutes and Mr. Morrison 15 minutes. Mr. Ward occupied the time calmly reviewing the arguments the time calmy reviewing the arguments of his adversary, and alluding most sar-castically to the superabundance of froth. Mr. Morrison feeling keenly the atinging remarks of Mr. Ward, arose and tightened an army belt around his waist, and began as if he felt the very exist-ence of the Christian religion from a Baptist standpoint depended upon his efforts then and there. He was a man of large stature, with the habit of taking long strides as he spoke, and within adding emphasis to his stentorian tones by jumping up and down. In the midst of his peroration he gave a more vigorous jump than usual and in the descent landed near the edge of the platform with such force that it collarsed and both such force that it collapsed, and both speakers went down to the grounded the shouts and laughter of auditors. Thus the debate ended, and no

with him, he challenged the old gentle

AT THE HOTELS.

announcement was ever made as to which

side won the victory.

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" London Daily Mail. "Somewhat more than 65 per cent of the petitions for divorce in England and Wales are in marriages of five to twenty years' duration.
"It would seem that as to duration of

marriage there are some differences be-tween petitions by husbands and wives. In the early years the proportions are much the same. But a larger percentage of petitions are brought by wives after 30 years of married life." self a farmer, he preached occasionally, At that time being an ardent advocate of the Pantist faith, he always, in sea-These interesting reflections are given by Mr. John Macdonell, C. B., LL. D., a

son and out of season, was getting into Master of the Supreme Court, who ha a controversy with some one. During his term in the Lewislature he came in conedited the civil and judicial statistics of England and Wales for 1838, which were issued recently.

tact with a stout old Universalist by the The highest figures quoted are in re-iation to marriages of between 10 and 36 years' duration, which is obviously the name of Ward, father of Ira Ward, who with Smith Have established the first umber mill and flour mill in Thurston most trying period of married life.