# QUEEN CARLOTTA'S JEWELS

**MEXICANS ARRESTED FOR SMUGGLING FAMOUS STONES.**

**Diamonds Found in Their Possession When Taken in Custody by a Treasury Agent.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Two Mexicans, who gave their names as Velo M. Preza and Alejandro A. Maroucci, were arrested today, charged with smuggling into this country part of the famous jewels at one time worn by Carlotta, the widow of Emperor Maximilian, of Mexico. The jewels in the men's possession are said to be worth $76,000. The men were shadowed, and this morning Special Treasury Agent Theobald saw them, with another man, meet at the corner of Broadway and Seventeenth street. He approached them and told one of them that he was a prisoner. The man protested, and as he did so handed two packages to one of the other men. A policeman was called and the two were arrested. The third man was not arrested, but went to the West Thirtieth-Street Station in a closed carriage.

At the station the men protested against their arrest, but were held, notwithstanding. The packages were opened, and in one was found two diamond rings. The stones were single diamonds set in plain gold, and are said to be worth about $18,000 apiece. The other package, containing a diamond pendant suspended from a jeweled necklace, is said to have been formerly worn by Queen Carlotta. The pendant consists of a large diamond set around with 18 smaller stones, and two large stones hanging beneath. The stone in the center is said to be a famous diamond, and the pendant is said to be worth $40,000. The jewels were turned over to Agent Theobald. The men were arraigned before Commissioner Shields, and were held in bail of $5000, and their examination was set for November 17.

It was learned that among the papers which Preza had on him when he was arrested was a bill of sale for the diamonds for $20,000. It is said that one of the men told the officials that the stones were given to them by a woman to sell. This woman is said to be Preza's fiance. The jewels were in a red leather case, and in the case was a piece of paper on which was written in English: "Diamond necklace is from Maximilian's crown, 1860." The center stone is 32.7 carats, and none of the 18 surrounding stones are less than one carat. The stone in one of the diamond rings seized was in Maximilian's ring at the time he was shot.

**LOUISE FROST'S MURDERER.**

**Sheriff of Lincoln County, Colo., Believes He Has the Guilty Man.**

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 12.—Sheriff Freeman, of Lincoln County, came to Denver today and after a long interview with Preston Porter and his two sons, negroes under arrest here, announced his belief that John Porter is the murder of Louise Frost, at Limon. The Sheriff was with the suspected men for more than half an hour, and on coming out of the cell, said:

"I am convinced that John Porter is the man who murdered Louise Frost, after subjecting her to the most revolting indignities. Before Porter and his father and brother left Limon Saturday they buried a quantity of clothing and some bedding at the bunk-house, and left there a pair of shoes, the imprint and nails of which fit the imprints about the scene of the assault. John Porter and his brother, I find, served a term in the Kansas penitentiary for assault on a white girl in that state. There was great similarity in the manner of the assault committed on the Frost girl and that committed by them in Kansas. Porter lies about his whereabouts the afternoon of the day of the crime, and I am of the belief that he is the guilty man. John Porter is about 19 years old. He quit work in the section gang on the Union Pacific early in the day on which the murder was committed, and he has not satisfactorily accounted for his whereabouts during the remainder of the day."

One of the strong points in the chain of evidence against Porter is the fact that there are blood stains on his hat. Porter confessed to the ownership of the shoes found in the cabin where he lived at Limon.

"These shoes," said the Sheriff, "have four nails in the soles sticking out a considerable distance, and by this peculiar print we followed the man's trail for a mile and half and back, three miles in all. On the way to the scene of the crime the tracks indicated that he was proceeding leisurely. The other way he was running. I intend to take Porter back to Lincoln County, but I am satisfied that I will never be able to get him across the border many yards. I am sure Lincoln County men are ready to lynch him, and that it will occur as soon as I enter the county, but, nevertheless, I am going to take him along."

Sheriff Porter is of the opinion that John Porter's father and brother had nothing to do with the crime, and they will probably be released.

Chief of Police Farley tonight refused to turn John Porter over to the Sheriff of Lincoln County without more substantial evidence of his guilt or authority from the District Attorney.

**McAlister Will Plead Insanity.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Walter C. McAlister, indicted at Paterson for the murder of Jennie Boissichster, has been visited by his father, James McAlister, in the jail, and, as the result of a long conference, the father says he is prepared to spend his last dollar if necessary in defense of his son. It is likely that insanity will be the plea, as it is alleged that some years ago Walter suffered impairment of the reasoning faculties. He was treated by an expert in New York. An effort will be made to have this expert attend the trial.

A reporter who gave the name of Thompson succeeded in having himself sentenced to a term of 10 days in Paterson jail, his object being to join the prisoners and secure a "beat" for his paper. He did not learn until he got into a cell that prisoners under sentence have no opportunity to mingle with those awaiting trial. After serving three days in jail he managed to get released and left for New York.

**Trial of Negro Soldiers.**

EL PASO, Tex., Nov. 12.—A special venire of 300 men have been summoned from which to select a jury to try six negro soldiers of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, accused of raiding the city police station here last Winter and murdering Policeman Newton Stuart. The incident attracted widespread attention at the time. The soldiers stole guns and axes at Fort Bliss and went to the City Jail to liberate one of their comrades. Officer Stewart, after parleying with them, opened fire and killed a Corporal. The soldiers fired many shots into the building and killed Stewart.

Their alleged leader, Sergeant John Kipper, has been tried, found guilty of murder and sentenced to life imprisonment.

**Movement for Funeral Reforms.**

Leslie's Weekly.

A federation of churches in Pittsburg and vicinity has taken up the subject of funeral reform, and makes a number of valuable recommendations to that end. Among other things, the federation advises that display of all kinds should be avoided, and that floral offerings, if used, at all, should be simple and inexpensive. Personal references to the deceased at the funeral should be omitted. Services at the grave are declared to be unnecessary, and in no case should the persons who attend them be expected to stand with uncovered heads. The admission of curious people to view the dead before the funeral is specially deprecated. Finally, a discontinuance of the custom of wearing mourning is strongly recommended as being "scarcely in harmony with the hope of the gospel." These suggested reforms are clearly in the interest of good sense and refined feeling. Some of our funeral customs are relics of a superstitious and barbarous age, and are without excuse in an enlightened community. Chief among these is the senseless and extravagant outlay for flowers, coaches, funeral trappings and other things often indulged in over people whose whole lives have been a struggle with poverty and pain. Lavish expenditure over the sepulture of any person, rich or poor, high or low, has nothing to commend it in reason or religion. Respect for the dead does not demand these things, while a proper regard for the living calls for their abolition.

## TRUSTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

**Growth Has Been Very Rapid in the Past Ten Years.**

Ten years ago, the heading "Trusts in England" would have been as great an anomaly as the oft-quoted title of an article on "Snakes in Iceland," which read, "There are no snakes in Iceland," writes Robert McDonald, in the American Monthly Review of Reviews for November. For many years the Manchester school of lais-sez-faire had dominated English political economy. Under free trade, commercial freedom, every one thought, was guaranteed; competition had full play. English economists pointed to the fruits of protection in the trusts organized in the United States, and predicted that these gigantic monopolies would endanger free institutions, and strangle the political as well as the commercial liberties of the republic. With free trade (so they held) there could be no trusts. Trusts could not be organized without high protection and the assistance of powerful railroad corporations; and, even if they were established, they could not exist any length of time, and would never succeed. These views were also held by free traders and economists in America. Economists must now revise their views, and politicians change their tactics. England no longer enjoys that immunity from monopoly which was the boast of its own economists and the object-lesson of American free traders. While the position of trusts has not greatly changed in the United States during the past 10 years, except to develop on the same lines, a commercial revbluition is taking place in England. The country is becoming honeycombed with combinations and trusts; and, what is more and perhaps worse, there is no agitation against the system. No effort is made to check trusts or control them. Not a word has been said in Parliament on the subject. Newspapers record the news of combinations without much comment, except on the financial or investors' aspect of them. I can trace only two serious review articles on this important development—one superficial and ill-informed; the other by the promoter of some of the combines. The fact is that the new phase of industrial combination is an easy, natural and perhaps inevitable development of the joint-stock-limited company system, together with the publicity and checks that accompany it. We have now in England as many varieties of combinations as exist in the United States. These are—(1) loose understandings for apportioning trade; (2) working agreements between groups of manufacturers for regulating prices; (3) great amalgamations which practically control the markets; (4) local trusts, supreme in their own areas and in their own trades; (5) national monopolies, and (6) international monopolies.

**English Trusts Differ From Ours.**

Two things make the organization and working of trusts in Great Britain different from the operation of similar combinations in America. These are the joint stock company system and free trade. The first introduces an element of democratic control in finance in place of an autocracy; the other acts as a safety-valve in the interests of consumers. In organizing trusts of localized monopolies in England, no doubt various kinds of persuasion and coercion are utilized; but once a company is formed, the methods adopted in America for consolidating and extending the combination would not work well. Cutthroat, death-dealing competition to destroy recalcitrant firms would not be possible; nor would the concomitant of this method, high prices in places where monopoly had been established, be safe or expedient. Shareholders would not risk their dividends for a single year by this method of industrial warfare. Even if the independent shareholders did not control the combine, they are capable of exercising great influence. The position of a company organized on the joint stock limited liability system is open to discussion in public meeting of the shareholders at least once a year. Adverse criticism on the part of a minority has an influence on the market. If the directors who may be the chief holders do not furnish the information asked for, or justify their policy to the satisfaction of the independent shareholders, the stock will be at once adversely affected. It is possible for a few to control the combination by securing a majority of the stock or shares; but that control will be in their own interest only so long as they behave themselves, and pursue a straightforward, business-like policy. The accountants, who act as auditors of limited companies, occupy an independent position, which enables them to check crooked methods of finance. They are men of high professional standing, who could not be "squared" by unscrupulous directors. Their strength lies in their integrity; and it would not pay them, even if they were willing, to connive with directors to do what was not straightforward, or to mislead the public.

**Another Day of McKenzie Hearing.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—The investigation into the alleged contempt of Dudley Dubuce, in the matter of the Nome mining litigation, was continued today before United States Commissioner Heacock. Robert Chipps, one of the directors of the Alaska Gold Mining Company, was the only witness. Attorney Geary objected to all the questions asked. Chipps said that he was in Washington during the time when the candidacy of Judge Noyes was up, and that McKenzie was working to have him chosen. In New York, Chipps made a deed to McKenzie for the Discovery mine, but at Nome, after the appointment of McKenzie, as receiver, this deed was taken up and another one made to Hubbard. When the properties were transferred Chipps said that McKenzie furnished money for the men to go to Alaska and work in the interests of the company.

**Charged With Fraud.**

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 12.—The arrest of T. P. Brady upon a Federal warrant sworn out by F. O. Watts, cashier of the First National Bank, has caused a sensation here. The firm of Connor & Brady, composed of J. H. Connor and T. P. Brady, wholesale grocers and liquor dealers, made an assignment today, and the arrest of Brady followed. In this connection, the disappearance last July of W. W. Lea, individual bookkeeper of the First National Bank, is explained. The two are charged with collusion in defrauding the bank out of $44,000.

**Died From Effects of Accident.**

Isaac Crowther, the Portland laborer, who was struck by a freight train near Cornelius two weeks ago, and was brought to Portland to have his leg amputated, failed to rally after the operation and died yesterday. His mother lives in Forest Grove, and when the accident happened he was returning from the burial of his father.

**Official Election Returns.**

VANCOUVER, Wash., Nov. 12.—The County Commissioners commenced the canvass of the returns of the election in Clark County today. They expect to complete the task tomorrow.

# CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CASE

**HEALER HERTZKA ON TRIAL AT OREGON CITY.**

**Defendant Made a Poor Witness—He Did Not Know His Patient's Illness.**

OREGON CITY, Or., Nov. 12.—The trial of A. W. Hertzka, the Christian Science healer, of Portland, occupied the time of the Circuit Court today. About 20 Christian Scientists, of Portland, principally women, the ministers of the city, and many other people, followed the proceedings in an interested way. District Attorney Allen is assisted in the prosecution by George C. Brownell, C. D. Latourette and J. U. Campbell. Defendant is represented by Attorney Stoddard, of Portland, and Gordon E. Hayes, of Oregon City. All the forenoon was taken in securing a jury, the defense is most instances objecting to orthodox members as jurymen? Hertzka, instead of taking a seat in the bar, occupied a rear seat with two women friends, during the greater part of the trial.

Dr. Byron E. Miller, of Portland, secretary of the State Board of Medical Examiners, was the first witness. He testified that Hertzka did not hold a license to practice medicine, nor had he ever applied for one.

C. M. Quint, son of Mrs. S. B. Quint, testified as to applying to Hertzka to treat his mother, about January 20, a few weeks previous to her death. Quint finally acknowledged that there was some kind of understanding that Hertzka expected to receive $5 per week for giving treatment, after his evidence before the Coroner's jury was produced. He also testified that several physicians had treated his mother, but that she had not received any permanent benefit therefrom, but was helped by the first treatment given by the Christian Science healer, and was benefited by subsequent treatments given at his house in Gladstone.

Dr. E. A. Sommer testified that he was called to visit Mrs. Quint on the evening of February 7, after she had been treated by the Christian Science healer. He found her suffering from uric coma, which might be caused from kidney, heart or other troubles. In fact, she was unconscious and dying, and he did not give her any treatment.

J. W. Loder, who took the testimony of Hertzka at the Coroner's inquest, was called to the stand, but the court ruled that this testimony was out of order.

The defense then called Hertzka to the stand. He made a poor witness, showing either gross ignorance, or lack of ability to express himself in the English language. In fact, continued questioning by his attorney did not enable him to explain the principles of Christian Science. The prosecution, however, met with some better success in getting information out of Hertzka, although he persisted in contending that it was God and Jesus Christ that was carrying on the healing business, not himself. He finally explained that it was a devotional act, but was unable to tell in what part of the Bible certain quotations occurred, when questioned by his own attorney. The fact was elicited, that he had formerly lived at Spokane, where he was employed as a bookkeeper in a department store, and came to Portland in February, 1898. After coming to Portland he claimed that he was in the employment of the Government for two months testing sand, and later went into Christian Science healing.

In reply to questions, Hertzka stated that after doing some other work he went to Southern Oregon and did Christian Science work for three or four months. Returning, he located at the Christian Science headquarters in Portland, and had treated about 200 patients in two years, losing only two cases. He stated that he had studied Christian Science for several years past, his authority being Mrs. Mary B. Eddy's book. He had also attended the Christian Science Institute in Portland for three weeks. In answer to a question, he stated that he had treated Mrs. Quint for heart and liver troubles, having been informed that such was her ailment. Further consideration of the case was postponed until tomorrow morning.

**COURTHOUSE AND SCHOOLHOUSE.**

**Improvements Laid Out for Fossil Next Year.**

FOSSIL, Or., Nov. 12.—Wheeler County Court Saturday made an order to the effect that a call for bids for a brick courthouse, similar in size and accommodations to the new courthouse of Sherman County, which cost about $8000. The bids will be opened by the court January 9, 1901.

A subscription list is out for a new brick schoolhouse for Fossil, which the citizens intend building next Spring, along with the courthouse. It is the intention to build the schoolhouse, the projected cost of which is $4000, entirely by subscription.

**CHURCH APPOINTMENTS.**

**Oregon and California Assignments of African M. E. Church of Zion.**

REDDING, Cal., Nov. 12.—The conference for California and Oregon of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of Zion has made the following appointments for the ensuing year:

San Francisco, T. Brown; Oakland, C. B. F. Moore; Portland, Or., E. I. S. Swan; Baker City, Or., M. E. Fullenlove; Monrovia, Cal., C. R. Hunter; Redding, Cal., A. J. Woodward; Los Angeles, J. W. Wright; Fresno and Hanford, J. C. Roberts; San Jose, J. Jackson; Paso Robles, John W. Watlington.

**Northwest Pensions.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Pensions have been granted as follows:

Oregon: Original—Thomas J. Parish, Highland, $8; additional—Fillman A. Swan, Lebanon, $8; war with Spain, original—William T. Allen, Portland, $8; widows, etc.—Minor of Michael P. Crowley, La Grande, $14; original—Joel B. Bates, Troutdale, $6; increase—David Beers, Hermann, $8; original widows, etc.—Lavernia Ulm, Union, $8.

Washington: Increase—James K. P. Allen, Kirkland, $8; reissue and increase—William A. Lammey, South Tacoma, $10.

**Wheeler County's First Prisoners.**

FOSSIL, Or., Nov. 12.—Wheeler County has its first prisoners on its hands, in the persons of three young men giving the names of Lloyd Dalton, Ed Smith and Frank Johnson (all supposed to be false), bound over by Justice Fisher, of Wagner, for breaking into County School Superintendent Charles Royse's bachelor cabin and stealing a few small articles that were found in their possession. They are strangers, presumably from Western Oregon. Dalton and Johnson look very much like brothers. They had some stolen horses in their possession, of which two were recovered by their respective owners, E. P. Weir and Robert Cannon, and three are in the custody of the Sheriff of Wheeler County. Wheeler County having no jail yet, the prisoners are being boarded in Gilliam County jail. They will be tried in Circuit Court in Fossil next January.

**New Mill at Kendrick.**

The completion of the new flour mill at Kendrick promises to ease up the wheat situation of that section. The mill will have a grinding capacity of about 400 bushels daily, which will result in much of the grain finding a local market. To a very great extent the wheat that is being held in the farm granaries is held for this new market. This, the farmers argue, will have a tendency to divide the market so that they will not be at the mercy of the railroad company for transportation facilities, which at times causes the local market to be quiet and stop sales.

**Northwest Horses for Cavalry.**

which is really more nourishing for the

VANCOUVER, Wash., Nov. 12.—Captain Wainwright and party left here yesterday for Walla Walla, Wash., in compliance with orders from the War Department to purchase 500 horses for the United States Cavalry.

The steamer Undine took a cargo of horses from Vancouver Barracks today to Portland, from whence they will go to Manila, where they will be used in the cavalry service. About 600 horses are quartered here awaiting transportation.

**Yamhill Farm Changes Hands.**

HILLSBORO, Or., Nov. 12.—Hon. Hubert Bernards, Representative-elect from Washington County, has purchased a 500-acre farm, located one and one-half miles north of McMinnville, Yamhill County. A few years ago the tract cost the grantors $22,000. Mr. Bernards secured the property for $15,000. His two sons will at once take possession of the new purchase.

**Northwest Postal Orders.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The postoffice at Vida, Lane County, Or., has been moved two miles to the west, with no change of Postmaster.

A postoffice has been established at Highland, Spokane County, Wash., to be supplied by special service from Hillyard. Nathan Leight has been appointed Postmaster.

**Hops at Independence.**

INDEPENDENCE, Or., Nov. 12.—There remain in the Southern Pacific warehouse here 1933 bales of this season's hops. Of this numbr, something like 450 are sold and will soon be shipped. Thus far the warehouses have handled 6642 bales, representing 45 growers, all of whom, except seven, have sold their output. They control about 1400 bales.

**Circuit Court at Albany.**

ALBANY, Or., Nov. 12.—Department No. 2 of the Circuit Court convened this afternoon, with Judge R. P. Boise on the bench, and 38 cases on the docket, and will hold sessions during the week. Among the cases are 11 partition suits, eight foreclosure cases and seven divorce cases.

**Independence Municipal Affairs.**

INDEPENDENCE, Or., Nov. 12.—The City Council will meet tomorrow evening, in adjourned session, to consider street improvements, street lights, etc. As there is some opposition to street lights on the part of some of the Councilmen, an interesting time is expected.

**Accidentally Shot Himself.**

FOREST GROVE, Or., Nov. 12.—Word reached here tonight that Buford Creps had accidentally shot himself near Greenville. The extent of the injury will not be known until Drs. W. P. Vla and C. L. Large, who have been summoned, return.

**Farmers Utilize Good Weather.**

HILLSBORO, Or., Nov. 12.—Farmers are putting forth every effort in plowing and seeding, and if the weather continues good for a week or 10 days, thousands of acres will have been seeded.

WASHINGTON'S NEW AUDITOR.

John D. Atkinson, newly elected State Auditor for Washington, was born in 1861 at Connellsville, Pa., where his parents and a number of brothers and sisters still reside. He is a graduate of Waynesburg College, and was formerly a member of the bar of Chicago. He has lived in Washington 10 years, practicing law at Seattle several years. He has resided during the last four years most of the time in what is now Chelan County, where he is interested in mining enterprises. He was chairman of the last Chelan County Republican Convention.

# OUR TRANSPORT SERVICE

**REVIEW OF THE WORK ON THE PACIFIC OCEAN.**

**How the Complex Problems Brought About by the Spanish War Were Met and Handled.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—One of the leading features in the report of the Quartermaster-General for the past year is his review of the work of the transport service on the Pacific, which practically means between the Pacific Coast and the Philippines, although a little space is given to the transport service that is wholly confined to the Philippine Islands. Of these two branches of the service General Ludington says:

"On July 1, 1899, preparations were being made for the transportation of an army to the Philippines and the return from there of the volunteer troops whose term of service had expired.

"For this service there were on the Pacific five owned transport ships, the Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Hancock and Warren, with a combined carrying capacity of 336 officers and 7733 enlisted men. The department at that time had eight vessels under charter, with a carrying capacity of 284 officers and 6304 men. Twenty additional ships were chartered for the service and fitted up for the accommodation of troops. These last-mentioned had a carrying capacity of 371 officers and 14,328 men. Upon the foregoing ships were transported from San Francisco, Seattle and Portland to the Philippines 42,111 passengers, which included officers, enlisted men, nurses, civilian employes, and others.

During the fiscal year there were transported from the Philippines to the United States 26,654 persons, consisting of officers, enlisted men and others.

**Transportation of Animals and Supplies.**

"During the fiscal year three large troopships were transferred from the Atlantic to the Pacific fleet, viz., Thomas, Meade and Logan, which increased the number in the latter fleet to eight. With these transports semi-monthly sailing between San Francisco and Manila was arranged, so that a transport would leave each port on the 1st and 16th of each month.

"In addition to the accommodation for troops and their baggage, these ships have a large freight-carrying capacity, and are used in transporting a large quantity of quartermaster, subsistence, medical and other supplies for the Army in the Philippines. The increase in the military force serving there greatly augmented the demand for animals of the cavalry and artillery, means of transportation, and the supplies for the Army, making additional freight and animal ships necessary.

"During the fiscal year 15 steamships and one sailing vessel have been under charter for the transportation of animals and freight.

"For the transportation of animals special care has been exercised in selecting suitable ships. Transports of large carrying capacity are necessary, as an ample supply of forage must go on each ship to sustain the animals en route.

"For the safety and comfort of the animals, stalls are constructed on the ships of smoothly planed lumber, and material placed on board for paddling the stalls in case the animals become chafed. Extra stalls are provided to enable the animals to be changed from one to another, and space left on the decks, where the animals may be exercised when the sea is smooth. Slings, made of heavy canvas, of sufficient strength to support the weight of the animals, are also provided, if their use should become necessary. Special attention has been given to the subject of ventilation. Electric plants have been installed for lighting the ships and running fans for forcing fresh air between decks occupied by the animals and for exhausting the foul air in them, which are supplemented by wind sails attached to the hatches and ports. Condensing apparatus is placed on the ships to provide an ample supply of fresh water. A hospital is provided on each ship, where the sick animals may be treated. A veterinary surgeon and a corps of experienced caretakers for the animals accompany each ship. In a word, everything is provided on these ships that will be conducive to the safety and comfort of the animals during their long voyage.

"A corral has been established at Honolulu, where the animals are landed for rest and recuperation before resuming the voyage to Manila. Hilo, another island of the Hawaiian group, was also used for this purpose during the prevalence of the bubonic plague at Honolulu.

"Through the courtesy of the Japanese Government, arrangements were made to permit the animals en route to the Philippines going by the northern route to be landed at Kobe for rest and recuperation, and a large number have been landed at that port instead of stopping at Honolulu or Hilo.

"There was shipped from the Pacific Coast during the fiscal year 10,315 animals. This service, as a rule, has been most satisfactorily performed, the animals generally arriving at the end of their voyage in good condition and the losses en route not greatly, if at all, exceeding the percentage of loss among similar numbers of animals when transported on land, except in two shiploads, which suffered loss and damage by encountering severe storms.

"For the large number of animals in the Philippines it is necessary to provide many tons of forage. Hay and grain are purchased largely in the markets of the North Pacific Coast and shipped thence direct to Manila. It has been ascertained after trial that in case of shortage of American forage the native forage, consisting of rice straw, unhulled rice and native grass, can be fed to the animals during the emergency with fair results. This native forage can, however, be obtained only in a very limited quantity.

"During the fiscal year 44 ships were employed under charter by this department in connection with the transport service. These vessels have been discontinued and charters canceled as rapidly as their services could be spared. At the close of the fiscal year 11 chartered vessels remained in service.

**Transport Service in Philippines.**

"Upon the military occupation of Manila, in 1898, the supply of the Army serving there was confined to the delivery of military supplies in the harbor of Manila by the transport ships. These supplies had to be lightered from the ships to the Quartermaster's depot, at a distance of two or more miles, and for this purpose the native cascoes and lorches had to be depended upon. These proved to be entirely inadequate for the service.

"The Chief Quartermaster was accordingly authorized to purchase the necessary steam lighters, tugs, and launches to meet the lighterage requirements in Manila harbor, so that this work could be accomplished expeditiously.

"The distribution of the Army serving in the Philippines to the various important islands of the archipelago rendered necessary the detail of ships for the transportation of troops and supplies from Manila to those islands. For this purpose the chartered steamships Pennsylvania and Indiana were ordered, on their arrival in Manila from San Francisco in February and March, 1900, to remain in Philippine waters under the orders of the Chief Quartermaster at Manila for local service around the islands. These ships had previously been fitted for carrying troops and were well equipped for the purpose, and in addition could carry large quantities of stores.

"It is designed to replace these ships by two other ships which are owned by the department as soon as they can be fitted up and made suitable for the service.

"The coaling of Army transport ships in the harbor of Manila has ben a perplexing question, the lightering of the coal to ships out in the harbor and the transfer from the lighters to the ship bunkers by hand being a slow and costly process.

"A vessel was purchased in Manila and anchored in the bay for use as a collier, upon which hoisting apparatus, with a capacity for delivering to the transport ships 60 tons of coal per day, was installed.

"Additional colliers being needed, efforts were made to secure suitable vessels in China and Japan without avail, and the sailing ship St. Mark, with a capacity for 2700 tons of coal, was purchased during the fiscal year in New York and fitted up and sailed from Norfolk, Va., for Manila, via Cape Horn, with a load of coal on board, on July 11, 1900. The price paid for this ship was $50,000.

"Another sailing ship, the Cyrus Wakefield, has been purchased in San Francisco since the close of the fiscal year, at a cost of $45,000, and dispatched to Nanaimo for a load of coal, whence she will sail for Manila.

"These ships on arrival in Manila, will be provided with hoisting apparatus and anchored in the harbor for coaling purposes. They will be known as colliers Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

"At certain seasons typhoons are of frequent occurrence in Manila harbor, during which it has been impossible to deliver coal to the ships. With these colliers it will be practicable to coal the ships during a storm the collier being towed under the lee of a point at Cavite, protected from the violence of the storm, where coal may be transferred to the ships with safety."

**Oregon Industries.**

The pipe connections between the two city wells at Pendleton were finished last week. The improvements cost about $4000.

Over 2,000,000 pounds of freight were handled by the Sumpter Forwarding company at their warehouse in the past six weeks.

C. A. Benbow, of Dayton, Washington, who will establish an iron foundry at Baker City, expects to have the building completed about the first of the new year.

A prominent flouring-mill man of La Grande estimates the wheat yield of Union County at 825,000 bushels. The crop is the best ever raised in that section.

It is said the Roseburg Water Company will soon begin active work on a new electric-lighting plant. The plans are fully perfected. The company will also put in a new and much larger plant at its pumping station.

The dam being constructed at Oro Dell will have an 18-foot fall, and will furnish from 40 to 150 horse-power, according to the stage of the water. The La Grande Journal says the company will establish an electric-light plant there of 200-light capacity.

G. W. Weatherly arrived Monday to look after the interests of the creamery, says the Junction Times. The manufacture of butter will commence as soon as possible after the arrival of the machinery. Last week, the number of customers nearly doubled.

It has been proposed at Astoria to prospect the ledge of rock east of Sixteenth street. It is hoped that the ledge contains rock of sufficient quantity for the Government work at the mouth of the river. The amount required will be 1,500,000 tons. The quality of the ledge is excellent and if there is enough stone for the purpose, there is no doubt that the Government will accept it. The location is such that the Astoria & Columbia River Railroad by means of a short switch could convey the rock to the jetty.

**Designation for Portland Bank.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The Controller of the Currency has designated the Merchants National Bank, of Portland, as reserve agent of the Montesano National Bank, Washington.

**Granted Concessions.**

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Between 1000 and 1500 engineers and firemen of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad system have received material concessions in the way of pay and working time.


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Be sure you are in our office—Blumauer-Frank Building, over Sealy, Mason & Co.'s.

Teeth extracted and filled absolutely without pain by our late scientific method. No sleep-producing agents or cocaine. These are the only dental parlors in Portland that have the patent appliances and ingredients to extract, fill and apply gold crowns and porcelain crowns undetectable from natural teeth, and warranted for 10 years, without the least particle of pain. Gold crowns and teeth without plates, gold filling and all other dental work done painlessly and by specialists.

Gold crowns, $5.00; full set teeth, $5.00; bridge work, $5.00; gold fillings, $1.00 up; silver fillings, 50c.

A Protective Guarantee Given With All Work for 10 Years.

Full Set $5.00

Any Work That Should Not Prove Satisfactory Will Be Attended to Free of Charge at Our Nearest Office.

We are making a specialty of gold crown and bridge work; the most beautiful, painless and durable of all dental work known to the profession. Our name alone will be a guarantee that your work will be of the best. We have a specialist in each department. Best operators, best gold workmen and extractors of teeth; in fact, all the staff are inventors of modern dentistry. We will tell you in advance exactly what your work will cost by free examination. Give us a call and you will find we do exactly as we advertise.

New York Dental Parlors

MAIN OFFICE:

Fourth and Morrison Sts., Portland, Or.

Branch offices: 614 First Avenue, Seattle; 723 Market Street, San Francisco. Hours, 8 to 8; Sundays, 10 to 4. Ladie s always in attendance.



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Because this offer will be held open only for a limited time as I want to favor the many sufferers who can not afford to pay more for a first-class electrical appliance such as the Sanden is.

How many men in the rustle of life break down from over-fatigue, or ambition to excel? The professional man, the merchant, clerk, mechanic are all liable to that reaction of a busy life—nervous prostration. All the bodily functions suffer then, and often the mind is depressed. My

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Is the right remedy. This masterpiece of electro-medical science will cure your nerve loss, your weakness, your kidneys, your stomach, and poor circulation by endowing you with that vitality which builds up the system. Drugs are useless, they're harmful. My belt cures where barrels of medicine have failed. Why suffer longer? I offer you an invigorant which has no equal in the world, for it will drive out your pain and make you a strong, sound man. Write for my illustrated books free.

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