American Shipping Enjoyed Great Prosperity in 1899.

BAYS NAVIGATION COMMISSIONER

Tonnage Has Greatly Increased, One-Fourth of Which Is Credited to Pacific Coast.

For the first time since the Civil War. the documented tonnage of the United States exceeds 5,000,000 gross tons. On June 30, 1900, American documented ton-mage comprised 25,200 vessels, of 5,164,309 mage comprised 25,233 vessels, of 5,164,89 gross tons, an increase of 30,000 tons over the previous year. Our maximum tonnings was 5,505,613 tons in 1861. Our shipping, the report adds, in 1861 was larger than that of France and Germany, and nearly equaled that of the British Empire. American vessels are almost wholly confined to the coasting trade, which simployed, last year, 4,205,145 tons, or more than the total tonnage of Germany. more than the total tonnage of Germany

more than the total tonnage of Germany and France.

British shipping now amounts to 18,281,-600 gross tons. Our tonnage in the for-eign trade was only \$12,785 tons, and care-ried this year only 2 per cent of our ex-ports and imports. A century ago, Amer-ican shipping registered for foreign trade was 659,521 tons, while this tonnage now, in the II original state. In the IS original states, amounts to 482,907

The report says that for serious com petition with foreign nations in the social carrying trade, we are practically restricted to \$7 registered steamships of ever 1000 tons, aggregating 199,335 tons. Single foreign steamship corporations own greater tonnage. Japan has \$3 ocean own greater tonnage. Japan has 33 ocean steamships of over 2000 tons, aggregating 283,200 tons. Besides these steamships, we have 125 registered square-rigged rail vessels, over 100 tons each, for the ocepses trade. More than half of these are over 20 years old, and as such vessels disappear their places are not supplied by construction.

Our tonnage is distributed as follows:

Our tennage is distributed as follows: The Atlantic and Gulf coasts, 2,727,892 gross tons; Great Lakes, 1,565,887 tons; Pacific Coast, including Hawaii, 612,904 tons; Mississippi and tributary rivers, 200.65 tons. The increase in our shipping during the decade was 750.352 tons, of which 184.612 tons was on the Pacific Coast, and was due mainly to Alaskan and Hawalian trade. The effective carrying power of the world's merchant fleets has increased 60 per cent.

The most notable change in the world's shipping has been in the size of steamships. In 1860, there were 1223 oceanships. In 1860, there were 1223 oceanships.

shipping has been in the size of steam-ships. In 1890, there were 1128 ocean steamships of 800 tons or over, while now 800 such steamships, aggregating 5,500,000 tons, constitute one-fourth of the world's ateam though. Increased speed, though great, has been less noteworthy. Con-centration of the world's ship-owning has been notable. The 30 principal steamship companies of the world own 1500 steam-ships, or one-fourth in tennages, and ships, or one-fourth in tennages, and more than one-fourth in carrying power of the world's ocean steamships. Of these, only nine of the 1000 tons owned by the Internation Navigation Company

are American. It is estimated that during 1899 the gross earnings of steam and sail vessels in the foreign carrying trade of all nations amounted to \$700,000,000. The export trade of the United States requires about 20 per cent of the world's aggregate tonnage

this time, the report says, is essentially one of transportation by steel-screw steamships. The purposes to which wooden fore-and-aft vessels are adapted are ertant, but restricted. The Suez Ca. nal reduced opportunities for sail vessels, and the Nicaragua Canal, it is said, will further reduce them.

In the past 30 years, Great Britain has built 428 steel steamers of 2,827,000 tons, while the United States has built 465 steel steam vessels of 743,000 tons, of which 198, of \$50,000 tons, were built on the Great Lakes. Our entire construction for the decade is not much more than half of Great Britain's output of 1,360,000 tons during 1889. We have built for the foreign trade, since 1930, only 24 steel steamships, of 90,000 toos, and of this total, II steamships, of 55,000 tons, were built as mall steamers under the postal subsidy On August 25, 1900, 68 merchant steel

steam vessels, aggregating 278,000 tons, and 47 naval vessels of 11,000 tons displacement, were building or contracted for. Contracts since that date bring the merchant total up to 250,000 tons, includ-ing about 100,000 tons on the lakes. Con-gress has authorized 175,800 tons displacement of nevnl vessels not yet contracted for. The current year will record much the largest amount of steel ship-building in our history. The report says the coasting law and its recent extensions. heavy expenditures for mayal construc-tion, and the building of vessels to re-place these bought for transports and the postsi subsidy law, have given steel ship-building its recent stimulus

Mr. Chamberlain reviews in some detail the bills reported to the Senate and House of Representatives known as the subsidy bills, and gives illustrations of subsidy bills, and gives illustrations of the difference in cost of building and op-erating American and British steamships at the present time. He says that the subsidies proposed generally equalize those differences. A freight steamship carrying 5000 tons cargo now costs \$275,-000 in the United States, compared with \$114,000 to Great States, though steel is \$214,000 in Great Britain, though steel is much cheaper here than abroad. Besides labor cost, the British advantage lies in the enormous scale of production, Great

the enormous scale of production, Great British being the world's "department store" of shipping. Monthly wages on the American vessels are \$1200, against 2000 on the British ship.

Comparisons are imide with foreign subsidies to fast steamships, which agreemes \$1000,000 annually, and the report holds that the subsidies proposed for similar American steamships are not more than adequate to secure American. more than adequate to secure American ocean mail services to the great conti-nents equivalent to those of Great Brit-sin, Germany and France. In the past 60 years, Great Britain and her col spent over \$240,000,000 for British ocean mail steamships. On the basis of foreign voyages actually made by Amer-ican vessels, aggregating 800,000 gross tons during the year 1890, the report says the expenditures under the Senate subsidy bill would have been \$2.50,000, and under the House bill \$2.50,000. Details and estimates show that, with the additional shipping eigible, the cost during the first year of the bill's operation would be about \$4,500,000. The maximum of \$5,000,000, it is said, probably would be attained during 1504-5, when a reduction

ing in the United States, compared with Great Britain and Germany. Under the bill, in five years, American steamships in foreign trade, it is stated, would doubtless reach 1,200,000 tons and sail vessels \$50,000 tons, sufficient to carry about one-third of our ocean trade.

Tonnage taxes were \$550,682. In view of our great expenditure for labor improvements and lighting the coast, the report declares there seems to be no reason why our formage taxes should be so much less than corresponding foreign foreign

much less than corresponding foreign

STEAMER IN DISTRESS. Robert Dollar, Bound for San Francisco, Called in at Astoria.

ASTORIA, Nov. 18.-The steam schoone WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The report of Commissioner of Navigation Chamberlain, made public today, says the past facal year has been the most prosperous period known to American shipping for some years. Beturns for the current decay year promise an even more satisfactory condition.

ASTORIA Nov. 18.—The steam schooner Robert Dollar, from Seattle for San Francisco, with a cargo of coal, came inside late last evening in distress. During her run down from Cape Flattery her main steam pipe began to leak and as her top sides had been taking in some water her captain did not consider it advisable to proceed farther in the face of a heavy who, in discussion of the treatment that sea. She will be repaired here. While

Why Joseph and Tribe Cannot Return to Oregon.

REPORT OF INDIAN COMMISSIONER

Clear That Change Would Promote Neither Welfare Nor Happiness of the Petitioners.

# THE VOTE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON.

COUNTIES.	Partial vote.		Est. plu.		Partial vote.		Est. plu.		Partial vote.			Ent. plu.		
	McKinley.	Bryan	McKinley.	Bryan	Frink	Rogers	Frink	Rogers	Cushman	Jones	Robertson.	Ronald	Repub- lican	Demo- cratic
Adams Asotin Asotin Ashalis Chelan Ch	4201 1,666 6.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1	\$23 \$23 \$23 \$40 \$40 \$40 \$11 \$25 \$40 \$25 \$25 \$25 \$25 \$25 \$25 \$25 \$25 \$25 \$25	56 86 21 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	四二二二二五十四二二五四二二	451 5900 997 946 850 1734 1120 482 372 429 1811 1320 4548 957 1320 1364 1364	511 480 681 501 501 501 501 8178 401 1121 476 401 11424 206 206 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210	-	179 121 206 132 132 132 133 133 133 133 133 133 133	\$835, \$5110,8 \$531,10,18 \$531,140,14 \$195,700,00 \$00,6 \$15,00 \$15,00 \$11	\$53 1110 891 1872 1299 407 456 405 405 405 1768 1286 1286 1286 1287 248 256 1287 256 1287 256 1287 256 1287 256 1287 256 1287 256 1287 256 1287 256 1287 256 1287 256 1287 256 1287 256 1287 256 1287 256 1287 256 1287 1287 1287 1287 1287 1287 1287 1287	212 440 987 701 569 813 426 426 492 1401 1250 608 227 1244 155 608 211 1415 211 215 217 217 217 217 217 217 217 217 217 217	9106 517 1024 485 1365 496 900 111 1191 255 4881 1199 960 219 960 219 1167 1167 1167 1176	1,170 400	150 150 150 150 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 2
Net plurality	10,201	62,944	12,474	2304	****	****	1111	1135					12.054 16,054	

the work will take several days, the damage is slight.

Return of Whaling Steamer. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18.—The whaling steamer William Baylles arrived from the north today with 13,000 pounds of bone and 400 barrels of oil.

Domestic and Foreign Ports. San Francisco, Nov. 18.—Arrived, schooner Pearl, from Kadiak; schooner Queen, from Port Gamble; schooner Co-quille, from Coquille River; steamer Uma-tilla, from Puget Sound; steamer Dia-patch, from Astoria. Salled, steamer San Jose, for Nanalmo; steamer Rainler, for Seattle; steamer Mandelay, for Coquille River; schooner Maria E. Smith, for Port Gamble; schooner Western Home, for Coos Bay; ship Star of France, for Port Townsend; schooner Repeat, for Williams; schooner Lilliebonne, for Gray's Harbor.

### ON THE EDGE OF WINTER, Stray Snow Storm Pays Portland a Flying Visit.

Portland was only on the edge of the snow belt yesterday. All over the Puget Sound region there was bitter coid weath-er and a heavy fall of snow. What Port-land got was a drenching of cold rain, which changed later into a mixture of snow and siest, covering the hills with rather a heavy full of snow that would pass muster by any snow connoisseur, transient existence, melting away when it fell on the city's streets and pave-ments. Scattle, Walla Walla and Salt Lake City all had snow feasts. But the storm is coming southward; its center a now off the mouth of the Columbia Cold, snowy weather is the outlook for Portland, accompanied by a wind that will whistle and bite while it scat-

ters its frozen freight over the city.

The sun had a hard struggle to show itself yesterday. For barely 20 minutes it succeeded in casting a warm, rich light over the drenched city, and to re-lieve the somber, sullen appearance of the clouds. While the glow was on every-thing was bright in the sunlight, and hope was stirred in the breasts of the hurrying citizens that the backbone or the storm was broken. But the sun's rays grew more and more fleeting. The clouds grew thicker. The isolated sunbeams that did burst through the threatening sky were lured into dark corners and killed. The storm king was determined to reign supreme. Colder and colder the day became, and at last came the rain in fitful showers, drenching the unfortunate or reckless ones who ventured out without several thicknesses of clothing and the protection of umbrellas.

The merry patter of the rain drops on the roofs were only equaled in swiftness the country which control adjacent granter of the rain drops on the roofs were only equaled in swiftness. the storm was broken. But the sun's

the roofs were only equaled in swiftness with the way the mercury fell in the thermometers on the back porches. On its wayward journey the perverse and clusive quicksilver did not stop until the St-degree level was reached. Then it fell no more. Its work was done. Over the city was falling a soft, mushy siest, hall water and half snow, that glided easily down the pedestrian's neck, made the way slippery and set the blood tinging through the veina, as hurry alarms from, all over the body called for the warming fluid It was Portland's first snow this year, and most people said it was a poor excuse for snow. Most of them had seen better snows. It was not beautiful, nelther was it white nor crystalline. It couldn't be made into anowballs. It melt-ed before frinky youngsters could wash each other's faces. It was not thick enough to run sleds on. The youth or Portland were disappointed at the feeble efforts first put forth. In the warm in-teriors were vented the yearnings for

attained during 19045, when a reduction of subsidy rates would be necessary. By the corners and croasing streets. Few people to the streams. The game has almost encorners and the necessary in the streams of the streams. The game has almost encorners and the necessary in the streams of the streams. The game has almost encorners and the necessary in the streams of the streams. The game has almost encorners and the necessary in the streams of the streams. The game has almost encorners and the necessary in the streams of the streams of the streams of the streams. The game has almost encorners and the streams of the st crease in number and extent of our ship-yards, the report declares, would have materially reduced the cost of ship-bulld-its many variable moods.

"Last March Chief Joseph visited this city and submitted to this office a peti-tion to be allowed to leave his present location on the Colvilie reservation in Washington and return with his band of Washington and return with his band of about 150 Nez Perces to Wallowa Valley, Oregon. This, he claimed, was the home of his ancestors and was his own home until he and his people were removed from Idaho to the Indian Territory in 1877, at the close of the Nez Perces war. By department reference the office also received a communication, dated April 7, 1800, from Major-General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., recommending that Joseph's request be granted.

A. Miles, U. S. A. recommending that Joseph's request be granted. "April 21, 1500, the office submitted a report to the department on the history and status of this band of Nez Perces, the condition of the Wallowa Valley, and the treaties with the Nez Perces tribe, and it was recommended that Joseph's request to be removed to the Wallowa Valley or elsewhere be denied. Joseph, having been informed of this action, requested a conference with the office, which was granted May 1 last. On the which was granted May 1 last. On the 3d of that month a report of the con-ference was submitted to the department, with the recommendation that a large tor be instructed to accompany Joseph to the Wallowa Valley for the purpose of ascertaining whether land sufficient and suitable could be found therein for mak-ing allotments to him and his band. May 24 Inspector James McLaughlin was so instructed, and June 23, 1900, he submitted his report, of which the following

is a resume:
"The country south of the Wallowa while that falling in the city had only a Lake is rough, broken and worthless, except the lower portions of the mountains which are grazed by cattle and shee; about three months of the year. This is true of the country east of Wallows Lake and of the town of Joseph, through to Snake River, about 30 miles, except in the narrow valleys of the Imnaha River and its tributaries, which are from 2500 to 2500 feet lower than the plateau levels of the surrounding country. Every spot in these narrow valleys is under irriga-tion and in a high state of cultivation, devoted chiefly to fruit orchards, even troptcal fruits being successfully raised, protected, as they are, by the high can-yon walls between which the creeks run. "In Wallowa County the lands are held at from \$5 to \$75 per acre, and in the Wallowa Valley at from \$20 to \$75 per acre, according to the quality of the soil and the nature of improvements. The assessed valuation of realty and ilvestock is about \$1,100,000, to which should be

County is well populated, and that prac-tically all desirable agricultural lands in the county which control adjacent grazing privileges are owned by whites mostly occupied by the owners. The tiers are an intelligent and prosper class of farmers and stock growers. have their farm lands nearly all under

irrigation and well fenced. Settlers Opposed to Indians' Return.

"Unless some portion of Wallowa Valley were included, suitable agricultural lands for Joseph and his band could not be found in the county, and it would be very expensive to secure any portion of Wallowa Valley upon which to locate those Indians. Even the two upper townthose Indians. Even the two upper town-ships, less valuable than any others in the valley, could not be purchased with their improvements for less than \$150,000. No one with whom the inspector con-ferred manifested any desire to sell his holdings; while all expressed themselves as opposed to Joseph's band being brought into that country. into that country.

"While a majority of the settlers of "real white snow" that could be rolled the Wallowa Valley retain no ill into balls and modeled into fantastic against the Nez Perces for the troub ed. By the concerted effort of the myrind of frozen particles, the hills were given a soft white carpet, delightful to the eye and satisfying even to the adventurous youth of the city.

All day the wind whistled and howled like its sighing in Mark Twain's story of "Who Stole My Golden Arm?" Pedeatrians hurried to get out of its grasp as it caught them with full force responses and croasing the state of the band, and more particularly against Joseph, and many of the settlers predict that should the indians be returned to this valley to stay permanently Joseph would be assassinate within a year.

"Joseph's band would now hard organize this valley to the valley to stay permanently Joseph would be assassinated within a year.

"Joseph's band would now hardly rec-ognize this valley as the one over which they roamed 23 years ago, with an abun-dance of game in the mountains and fish in the streams. The game has almost en-

into the valleys of the Imnaha and Snake Rivers about the end of October, remaining there all Winter.

"In the Nesselim Valley, Washington, where Joseph and his bandshave been located for 17 years, the climate is much milder in Winter than in the Wallowa Valley. The lands are equal to the average lands in the mountains of Oregon, and superior to the greater portion lying outside of the more fertile valleys. In fact, it is quite equal to the Wallowa Valley, except that the area of the bottom land is not so extensive. The Nespellim Valley also equals, if is not better than the Wallowa Valley for both hunting and fishing. The Nespellim and Little Nespelim Rivers are both good trout streams. The San Poll River, about 30 miles east of Joseph's settlement, and entirely within the south half of the Colville reservation, is said to be one of the best salmon fishing streams in Eastern Washington. There are immense quantities of 'huckleberrier' in the mountains, from which the Indians derive quite a revenue. The soil is a rich ioam, the surface is well sodded, and native grasses are luxuriant.

face is well sodded, and native grasses are luxuriant.

"The Nespellm River has excellent val-ley lands on both sides for some 15 miles ley lands on both sides for some is miles in length and averaging about one mile in width. The Little Nespelim, a few miles east of the main river and running nearly perallel with it, is similar except that the stream and valley are smaller. Both of these rivers have their sources in the mountains and are swift-running, never-feiling streams of excellent water, sufficient to irrigate the lands of their respective valleys. The valleys lent water, sufficient to irrigate the lands of their respective valleys. The valleys alone afford ample tiliable land for twice the number of Indians now located upon that portion of the Colville reservation. Excellent pine timber is plentiful on the uplands and along the foothills of the adjacent mountains. The Indians can obtain all the lumber they need free of cost if they will but fell the trees and get the logs to the Government mill. The main Nespelim River furnishes a good water power which runs a flour The main Nespelim River furnishes a good water power which runs a flour mill and a sawmill, both in good condition and capable of doing first-class work. They are used exclusively for grinding into flour the wheat raised by the Indians, and sawing for their use the logs brought by them to the mill. "Chief Joseph has a large tract of excellent land inclosed with a good fence and situated on the west bank of the main Nespelim River. A portion of it is very good meadow land, and there is also some timber and all the land is tiliable. On this tract he has a small house in

some timber and all the land is tiliable. On this tract he has a small house in fairly good condition, but a poor barn. He is not living here, but upon another tract near by, upon which he has built another house, situated about one-quarter of a mile south of the subagency. The fields occupied by his band are nearly all fenced and include both meadow and pasture.

"Joseph is regarded as a nonprogressive

Joseph is regarded as a nonprogressive Indian, one who will not work, and it is alleged that the advancement of his peo-ple is greatly retarded by his influence, which offers no encouragement to Indus-trial pursuits. The inspector is convinced that he does not represent the wishes of his entire band regarding his desired change of location, but that a considera-ble number of them do not wish to leave

Nespeilm.

"From these facts it seemed clear that neither the welfare nor the happiness of the Indiana, nor the good of the aervice, would be remoted by allowing Joseph and his band to remove from their present location to the Wellows Valley, and this office reported accordingly to the department July 21 last. This opinion was cancurred in September 4, and the United States Indian agent of the Colville agency has been instructed to advise Joseph 2008 the Colville agency has been instructed to advise Joseph cy has been instructed to advise Joseph of that decision."

# IMPROVING THE UNION PACIFIC

To Abandon 198 Miles of Track Betwith Spain, as she had the Boer war in view and knew what she was about."

Extensive improvements are in progress on the main line of the Union Pacific in Wyoming that will result in the abandonment of about 198 miles, or 35 per cent, of the old track between Cheyenne and Ogden. The ruling maximum grade will older her will be also between the progression of the old track between Cheyenne and Ogden. The ruling maximum grade will older her will be also between the progression of the old track between Cheyenne and Ogden. The ruling maximum grade will older her will be also between the progression and all the stories about 198 miles, or 35 per cent.

Ogden. The ruling maximum grade will older her workload from 75 to 15 feet to the progression and all the stories about 198 miles of approval upon the progression of the little of the old track between Cheyenne and Ogden.

The frantic efforts some of the little older to the progression of the little of the little of the old track between the progression of the little of the old track between the progression of the little of the little of the old track between the progression of the little of the old track between the progression of the little of the little of the old track between the progression of the little of the old track between the progression of the little of the little of the old track between the progression of the little Ogden. The ruling maximum grade will also be reduced from 75 to 47 feet to the mile, and excessive curvature will be eliminated. The Railway Age has compiled the following table showing what new track will be constructed and the saving made, all but the Buford-Laramie

	Len	Saving over old line.					
BETWEEN	gth new ie, mlles	Distance, miles	Gradients, ft., per mile	degrees			
	-			1			

Buford and Laramie... 29.63 \*.3764.38 Howell and Hutton... 15.34 3.11 3.2 Cooper's Lake and Lookout 2.50 .35 9.5 280 Lookout 2.99 38 9.5 290 Lookout and Medicine Bow 25.54 12.05 10.6 2.790 Hanna and Dana. \$1.52 34 .04 6.5 128 Rawlina and Tipton. 42.83 1.44 25.92 705 Green River and Bryan. 10.64 45.23.37 431 Leroy and Bear River. 21.61 9.56 25.3 1,370 \*Increase. .

During the past year a vast amount of idgework has been done, largest items bring the rebuilding throughout of 78 tim-ber and pile bridges, aggregating 4707 lineal feet; the replacement with embank-ment of 114 timber and pile bridges, ag-gregating 6070 lineal feet; the replacement with steel girders of 37 timber and pile bridges, aggregating 1832 lineal feet; the replacement with heavier structures of 13 n and steel truss bridges, aggregating 1923 lineal feet; the building of 44 spans of steel girders, amounting to 1552 lineal feet, and the building of 17 spans of steel trusses, amounting to 2832 lineal feet. The effect of these betterments, together with the abandonment of a number of bridges by reason of the changes of line in Wyoming, has been to reduce the ag-gregate length of timber bridges 8876 feet. d to increase the length of permanent bridges 2000 feet.

While these extensive improvements in way and structures have been in progress the equipment has not been neglected. the new rolling stock contracted before June 30, 1899, 30 locomo-es, two dining cars, 15 chair cars, caaches, six baggage cars, 1900 al cars, 72 Roger ballast cars, and three derrick cars were received in the past year. In addition to this, 60 loco-motives, five dining cars, eight composite cars, five mail cars, six baggage cars and one Lidgerwood rapid unloader were or-dered during the year, and all this equip-ment, except the locomotives, has been received. The company expended for equipment at the cost of capital during the year \$1,675,000, in addition to which approximately \$1,000,000 worth of better-ments appears to have been put into the

Northwest People in New York, NEW YORK, Nov. 18.-Northwest copie registered at New York hotels lay as follows: From Portland-G. A. Warren, Miss Warren, at the Albemaric. From Sentile-J. Furth, Mrs. F. K. Shrews, at the Arlington. From Corvai-ils-J. Withycombe, at the Albert.

tirely disappeared and fish are fewer every year. Moreover, it was the custom of the band to remain in Wallowa only during the Bummer months and to return

Ex-Consul at Pretoria Talks About the Boers.

HE STILL IS FULL OF SYMPATHY

Regrets That the United States Did Not Assist the Transvani Republic in Its Trouble.

C. E. Macrum, who was United States Consul to the South African Republic Consul to the South African Republic when the late war broke out with Great Britain, is at the Portland. He is a commercial traveler, connected with a large glassware establishment at Pittsburs. The great victory in the recent election

been sold to her by a Paristan firm. Miss Dorrance declined to discuss the selsure, and the Treasury officials were equally reticent.

## STATE PRESS OPINIONS.

If Aguinaldo desires, to continue the fight he will have his wishes granted, but now he will have to fight. The election is now over and politics no longer in the road of a vigorous campaign. Aguinaldo will have his stomach full of such fun and may expect no mercy when finally captured. He should be treated as an outlaw and a reward offered for his head,-Aurora Borealis.

Bishop Turner, a colored man of note, supported W. J. B. yan breause he thought the latter would stop the practice of lynching so prevalent in the South. But since Tuesday of last week the bishop has disappeare! from public view, having gone, probably, into the hole in which Mr. Bryan now finds protection from public view.—Portland New Age.



CHARLES E. MACRUM, EX-CONSUL TO PRETORIA.

Pa., and is on his first trip to the Northwest.

Consul Macrum attained a good deal of notoriety by his protests to the home Government about the way the British authorities kept opening his letters, as they passed through the English mails on their way to Pretoria, and he does not think he was sustained in his protest by the Washington authorities as he should have Washington authorities as he should have

been.
"Of course I sympathized with the South African Republic," he said, last evening, "as I am a republican and the republic was being attacked by a monarchy, but my protest to the Administration did no good, and Lord Sallsbury simply made a little apology about the matter when he got ready. Graat Britain would not dare to fool with Russia's mall that way but she presumed a good mail that way, but she presumed a good deal on what she chose to call the very amicable relations existing between England and the United States. These relations England cultivated during our war

olics being persecuted were of purely British origin. The American people had no other source of information than through Great British, and so were deceived. The story about allens being compelled to pay all the taxes was another English yarn, started for effect. To illustrate, one English company capitalized at £90,000, operated mines near Pretoria, and the annual tax did not amount to £390. This was in the form of license paid to Com Paul's government, for the privilege of operating the mines, the title of which remained with the South African Re-

Mr. Macrum was at Pretoria 16 months, and at the end of that time asked leave of absence. When he reached Washing-ton he found that a son of Secretary of State Hay had been appointed to fill his place, though Mr. Macrum had not yet

"Did the intelligent Boers have hopes of victory when Oom Paul delivered his ultimatum to the British Government and

the Boers advanced on Mafeking and Ladysmith?"
"They certainly did. If any one had suggested the danger of defeat to Com Paul or to any of those in authority at Protoria he would have been laughed at. While the Americans and the world at large considered the outcome a foregone conclusion, the most highly educated Bosss were confident of success. Many of these people had been educated in Europe, and Com Paul himself had been to England several times, Still they appeared confident of their ability to drive the British troops out, and they antici-pated a good deal of sympathy from the American Government, which never ma-

terfallsed." "How long can the Boers continue to harass the British troops?"
"Oh, if they desire to do so, they can keep up trouble a long time. There can be but one outcome, however, and that is British domination, and the Boers will be as well off then as they were when they were free. they were free.

"Pretoria is a pleasant place to live in "Pretoria is a pleasant place to live in. It has a population of about 20,000, and was fortified very strongly before the war broke out, but the guns were taken down and carried to the front, and so were not available for defense when the troops of Lord Roberts arrived. This is the reason no resistance was offered when the British soldiery approached the South African capital."

Mr. Macrum does not think Oom Paul

Mr. Macrum does not think Oom Paul has so much gold with him on his trip to Europe as reported, but Kruger is a wealthy man and had heavy investments in European securities before he left Pre-

Selzed Woman's Jewelry.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.-On the arrival of the American line steamship New York today, a squad of special agents of the Treasury Department and some secret service men hurried on beard, and asked to be shown the stateroom occupied by Miss Dorrance. She had left her room when the special agents reached it, and had succeeded in having two trunks and a large portmanteau passed. The bag-gage was again overhauled. Subsequently one trunk and the portmanteau were sent to the Appraiser's store, while the other trunk was sent to a hotel. It was said that Miss Dorrance has brought in much jeweiry, and about \$500 worth of unset diamonds, for which she had an in-voice, showing that the diamonds had

Some trusts are beneficial and sell necossuries much chesper than ever before known. Department stores have reduced prices wherever established. Croker, just before the late election, issued a procla-mation to make votes, declaring that the mation to make votes, declaring that the Democratic party stands for better wages and equal rights to the laboring man, while the Republican party stands squarely against labor. Can any one of sense believe that? How long has it been since labor ousted the Democracy from the Government because of its dissatisfaction with the rule of that party?—Salem Sentinel

fistey, jealous, poverty-stricken sheets throughout Oregon are making to injure The Oregonian and other well established The Oregonian and other well established and prosperous newspapers in the field reminds us of the candidate away back in old Pennsylvania who was running for Sheriff, and who, by the way, was elected by an overwhelming majority. During the campaign a little local paper opened up its batteries of abuse and mud-sling-ing against the candidate in great shape, keeping it up with vigor, but without atkeeping it up with vigor, but without at-tracting the least attention from any one. Growing anxious, the editor went up to the candidate and said: "Why, I'm a-fitin' you," The candidate didn't even then notice him. Again the editor roared: "Say, Mister, I'm fitin' you." "Well, well," said the Sheriff, "I'm giad you told me, for it's the first time I have heard of it."—Heppner Times.

result of Tuesday's election is a The result of Tuesday's election is a splendid indorsement by the people of the principles and policies for which the Republican party are sponsors. It is cause for congratulation that the returns are se overwhelmingly decisive in favor of the National ticket. It is fortunate also for the country that a harmonious and largely increased Republican majority is insured in Congress for the next two years to enable the President and his party to work shoulder to shoulder in solving the to enable the President and his party to work shoulder to shoulder in solving the problems before the country. They are now in a position to prove by practical legislation the faisity of every arraignment of Republicanism that the ingenuity of Bryan was able to inject into the campaign. They must take up these questions and deal with them wisely or be prepared to answer to the people four years hence.—Oregon City Enterprise.

The problems are addressed, not work to the story to the proper to the people four years hence.—Oregon City Enterprise. paign. They must take up these ques-tions and deal with them wisely or be prepared to answer to the people four years hence.—Oregon City Enterprise.

In athletics this is detinctly the football season of the year. The game holds sway all over the United States with a rigid hand, drawing crowds that no other con-test can command. There are a number of reasons for this. It is not all because of the brutal character of the game, for when analyzed it is not as brutal as ap-pearances indicate, but because of the rough-and-tumble character of the con-test and the energetic character of every-thing about it. Criticise it all you please. It has attractions for young men that no other game possesses, and though bones are broken and heads crushed and there is an occasional death, it will continue to be played by ambitious school boys.-Albany

### Extra Fares Reduced by the Pennsylvania Lines.

Beginning with Sunday, November 25, New York Express Train by the "Fort Wayne Route" of the Pennsylvania lines, now leaving Chicago at 1220 P. M., will leave Chicago Union Passenger Station at II o'clock noon, every day, reaching the new Twenty-third-Street New York Sta-tion next day at 3 o'clock P. M. It thus becombs a 35-hour train from Chicago to New York, and the excess fare will be New York, and the excess fare will be reduced \$1 on each point, making Phila-delphia \$1. New York \$1. "Pan Handle Route" differential fare \$2.00 A. M. frain will, oe and after November \$2. leave Chicago Union Pansanger Station at \$9.50 A. M. For particulars call upon or ad-dress H. R. Dering, Assistant General Fassenger Agent, \$48 South Clark street, Chicago, T.

Decaying vegetation at this season breeds disease, Hood's Sarsaparilla will keep you well.

# IN A CHURCH

Startling Event In First Presbyterian Auditorium.

MRS. S. D. GUSTIN STRICKEN IN PEW

Death From Heart Failure Came Quietly and Few of the Worshipers Knew of It.

Unknown to those who crowded the pews of the First Prosbyterian Church last evening, without the knowledge of Dr. E. P. Hill, who continued the service, Mrs. Salina D. Gustin dropped dead in her seat in the first row of the gallery. her seat in the first row of the gallery. Quietly and peacefully death came from heart failure, and the sad and affecting event took place without causing the slightest stir or commotion among the large congregation gathered in the church. No wave of consternation passed over the audience, listening to the singing of a church hymn, at the realization that death had come to one of the hearers. The worship continued, the service went on.

went on.

Mrs. Gustin was accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Dell Stuart. Not one sign of the approaching dissolution was manifested to her friends and relatives yester-day. Although 'I years old, she was a haie, strong, well-preserved woman. Not one day's sickness had she suffered since her arrival in Portland last July, on a her arrival in Fortland last July, en a visit from her home in Comaha, Neb. As was her wont, she spent Sunday in a quiet, religious manner. In the morning she was present at the services of the First Congregational Church, and in the evening she manifested a desire to attend the devotions of the First Presbyterian Church.

The service was opened: the present

terian Church.

The service was opened; the prayer ended; the first hymns sung, before Mrs. Gustin was seen by her daughter to fall forward, as if in a faint. She was asstated by her daughter and those sitting near her to the rear. Physicians were summoned from the audience, among them Dr. A. S. Nichols, the family physician. But their efforts at resuscitation were early seen to be futile. Heart failure was pronounced to be the cause of ure was pronounced to be the cause of her death. She was then quietly taken to the family residence, Thirteenth and Hall streets.

Dr. Hill said last evening: "I was not

notified of the death until after the oven-ing service was concluded. It came as a severe shock to me. I did not notice the slightest stir in the congregation, and I

slightest atir in the congregation, and I should judge that very few saw Mrs. Gustin full over as if in a faint. Those that did were not aware that the event was anything more sections."

As she lived quietly and religiously, so she died. Since she was 12 years old she was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The end came happily, without one moment's pain. Mrs. Gustin was a widow, with four grown-up chilwas a widow, with four grown-up children, three daughters, Mrs. R. P. Hunter, of Ogden, Utah: Mrs. O. T. King, of Omaha, Neb., and Mrs. Dell Stuart, of Portland, and one son, P. A. Harper, of Wallace, Neb.

# AGAINST MOB METHODS.

Mass Meeting of Denver Citizens Deplores Burning of Negro.

DENVER, Nov. 18 .- A mass meeting was held here today for the purpose of protesting against the action of the mob at Limon, Colo., which on Friday last burned at the stake John Porter, who had confessed that he murdered 11-year-

Colorado Springs: Rabbi Freedman and Rev. Mr. Coyle, of Denver: Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker, prominent in National Woman's Club circles, and others. They all spoke in strong terms condemning what was termed the "Limon atrocity," and de-nounced the sensational display of write-ups concerning it in newspapers. The audience was stirred to almost riotous dem-

onstrations of approval at times.

Besolutions adopted admit the difficulty of adequately characterizing the crime for which Forter was punished, but declare that however much the negro by his crime merited death, no crime can justify recourse to such barbarian methods, and while the action of the people of Lincoln County is attributed to excitement and passion, it is none the ess condemned and disc Hope is expressed that a law will be speedily enacted in Colorado providing ef-fective punishment for crimes such as incited the torture of Porter, and also that

"My remarks today are addressed, not so much to the fact that death has been inflicted, as to the manner in which it was done. I do not by this mean to juetify lynching law. No well-regulated citizen can ever justify a departure from the law. But every state has these affairs, and we are not an exception."

The Governor then disclaimed any responsibility for the affair, saying that he understood that Sheriff Freeman had agreed to leave Portor in fall for eight

agreed to leave Forter in Juli for eight days. He had gone out of town, and returned to meet the announcement that the Sheriff and his prisoner were on the way to Limon.

"This awful offense has been committed

by an entire county," he continued.
"There is no way of reaching these peo-ple. As Lord Chatham said once, "You ple. As Lord Chatham said once, "For caunot indict an entire nation." In Lincoln County these offenders would have to sit on the juries, indict themselves, pass on the indictments, convict themselves, and then the chief offender of all, the Sheriff, would have to conduct them to the penitentiary. So all we can do is to declare that we as citizens of the same state deplore and condomn this act of barbarity."

Compelled to Take Up Arms. PRETORIA, Nov. 18.—It is alleged that commandant Louis Botha has established a government at Rosendal, north of Mid-lleburg, and that with the £150,000 which he has available he is paying the fighting burghers a crown per day,
From Heidelberg it is reported that the
Boers are compelling the burghers who
had surrendered to take up arms again
under pain of death.

The merchandise houses of Lewiston have ordered one car of sugar from the beet sugar factory at Waverly, Wash, in