THREE MEN WERE KILLED

WICTIMS OF BOILER EXPLOSION IN MICHIGAN.

Beven Others Were Seriously Injured -Accident Occurred on Lighter Alongside Steamer.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Nov. 15 .-While lightering ore from the steamer Eliwood, in Mud Lake, today, the forward boiler on the lighter exploded, killing three men and seriously injuring seven others. The dead:

Louis Carpenter. William McKenzie.

Jack Henderson was probably fatally A man named Hilder is missing, and is

to have been blown into the water and drowned.

HARD TRIP ACROSS ATLANTIC. French Liner Hindered by Rough

Weather and Disabled Machinery. NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The new French line stemmship La Lorraine, which ar-gived today, experienced a hard trip across occurred to the machinery, which caused the vessel to slow down while repairs were being made. Her bridgerall was smashed, and there was a dent in the smoking-room roof, caused by the giant waves which broke over her forward. Two seamen are in the ship's hospital. One man was struck on the head by the nozale of a hose. The other was swept across the deck by a wave and landed against the rail, with his knee badly hurt.

There arrived on the La Lorraine

"Cash" Sloss and Y The Comment of the same or similar names.

There arrived on the La Lorraine

"Cash" Sloss and Y The Comment of the same of a the rate of I cent each.

WOMMENT In addition to the weather, the house

There arrived on the La Lorraine "Cash" Sloan and J. N. Freeman, American Jockeya, who had been riding in France. Sloan was under contract to the Duke de Gramont, Baron Leonino having cond call on his services. He said that s had ridden in about 144 races, winning one out of four which gave him the highest per cent of any jockey in France. He came in second in 26 races, and in many of the others secured third. Freeman, who rode for Gasten Dreyfus, and Maurice de Gheest, second call, rode in 130 races, win-ming II. Both jockeys will go from here to Louisville for a visit.

British Stenmer Stranded.

LEWES, Del., Nov. 25.—The British steamer Margaret Jones, Captain Thomes, in ballast from Malta for Delaware makwater for orders, stranded at 3 lock this morning directly opposite the s of Wight life-saving station, near Ocean City. She was immediately dis-covered by the lifesavers, who manned their surfboat and went to her assistance. The steamer is well up the beach, about 50 yards from low-water mark. She is lying easy in a moderate sea and perfect-ly right. The captain and crew refused to leave the steamer, so the life-savers returned to shore with dispatches from the captain. It will be necessary to lay heavy anchors and run large hawsers to the steamer and heave her off inch by inch into deeper water before the tugs can move her entirely clear of the shore. can move her entirely clear of the shore. A wrecking barge left the breakwater this evening with the necessary anchors and hawsers. It will, no doubt, take several tides to float her. The Margaret Jones is owned by the Margaret Jones Steamship Company, of Cardiff. She is consigned to Peter Wright & Sons, Philodolphia. The years is 305 feet lower and adelphia. The vessel is 306 feet long and

Steamer Captain Victim of Fever. NEW YORK, Nov. 25 .- The British fruit steamer Adler arrived today from Port Limen, and reported that Captain W. Reid, of that ateamer, had died of yellow fever November 1. The authorities at Port Limon would not allow the burial of the body ashore, and the ship was obliged to steam outside the harbor and bury the remains at sea. Captain Reid was 30 years of age, and a native of Aberdeen, Scotland. The chief officer, Mr. Waitc, brought the steamer to this port. The Adler is held at quarantine for disinfec-

No Trace of Shipwrecked Folk. QUEREC, Nov. 25.—The searching par-y which left Seven Islands on Saturday ermoon to rescue any of the passengers or crew of the wrecked steamer Sto-laff, who might have reached land, re-turned this evening. They report having found only one body, that of Miss Page, buried in the snow and loe. Another par-

Bark Captain Died During Voyage. LONDON, Nov. 25.—The German bark Arnold, which arrived at Palmouth today from Victoria, B. C., whence she salled June 7, reports that her master, Captain Pecken, died during the voyage.

Line of Steamers to China. BERLIN, Nov. M .- Slemssen & Company, a well-known shipowning firm in Hamburg, will establish a line of steamers to Hong Kong and Shanghal.

Domestic and Foreign Ports. ASTORIA, Or., Nov. E.-Arrived down at \$15 P. M.-British ship Halewood. Condition of the bar at 5 P. M., rough; wind west; weather foggy. San Francisco, Nov. 25.-Sailed-Schoon-

er Webfoot, for Willapa Harbor. Ar-rived-Steamer Alliance, from Portland, wiz coast ports. Queenstown, Nov. E.-Sailed-Etruria, rom Liverpool for New York. New York, Nov. E.-Arrived-La Lor-

raine, from Havre; Minneapolis, from London, Salled-Amsterdam, for Bou-logne and Rotterdam.

San Francisco, Nov. E .- Arrived -- Steamer Alliance, from Portland; steamer Bo-nita, from Newport, Salled-Steamer Minfor Nanalmo; schooner Webfoot, Liverpool, Nov. M .- Arrived -- Ivernia,

from Boston

RESUMED PESSIMISTIC TONE

Berlin Bourse Uninfluenced by the New York Markets.

BERLIN, Nov. M .- Uninfluenced by the New York markets, the Berlin Bourse last week resumed its pessimistic tone. All lines of securities were weak, coal and fron shares being particularly so, and all scored marked gains. This reaction is variously explained. In addition to the re-newal of unsatisfactory reports from the fron industry, the Agrarian proposal in the Reichstag contemplating a tariff war with the United States, and the motion emanating from the same quarter to in-tensify the evils of the Bourse law, there vere depressing factors in general. Anxlety regarding the Cxar, and is the pub-lication of the estimates of bank divi-dends showing lower returns than those of 1996, combined to intensify reaction. Domestic government funds remained weak although the decline was but slight. Swiss railway securities were heavily traded in. The quotations for Americans caused Germans to realise

largely on their holdings.

The heavy American securities recently sold in London, and especially in New York, changed the bank balances which, in the view of the Frankfurter Zeitung, relieves the market here of all fear of gold exports. Indeed, this journal considers it probable that gold will come from New York to pay for securities.

cent American offers of iron in Germany were merely speculative, intended to depress the share market.

The shipments of the coke syndicate for October reached 20,000 tons, four percent above the shipments for October, 1839. For October, the income of the Prussian milways was 125,000,000 marks, or an ingrease of several million marks upon the income for October of last year. According to the Frankfurter Zeitung, the syndicate of Franco-American bankers who were negotiating with Switzerland regarding the Joan for railway nationalisation, broke off the negotiations because the Swiss Government wishes to issue the loan in Swiss money, and the bankers want a foreign loan amounting to something between 150,006,600 and 200,-

bankers want a foreign loan amounting to something between 150,000,000 and 350,000,000 francs.

The Vossische Zeitung approves Secretary Gage's order suspending the conversion of United States bonds on the ground that expansion of national bank notes, through the conversion of bonds to lower interest, was producing an unhealthy plethora of money and threatening excessive speculation. ing excessive speculation.

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Mrs Miss Lens Emma
Matthew, Mrs A R
Morris, Miss Bessie
Munday, Mrs P W
Newman, Mrs J A
Nishitt, Mrs Hugh
Nixon, Mrs J
Norris, Mrs Lottle-2
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Bertry, Bruce E
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Perry, Jesse
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Perry, Jesse
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ourty, Master Cli
baseers, Chichle eeborg, J A nthier, Walter dwin & Co rman, Mr care Ireliver Eagle Min Co
innock. We me
inth. Cheater L
inth. Evans R
imith. Henry
imith. Prof J W
inth. Lecil
inth. J E
inth. W C
Spencer, L D
spencer, L D
spencer, L D
spencer, Lorense
Spillman, Mr
Stevens, E S
Storey, Ed J
Storey, Ed J
Storey, Ed J
Storey, Frank
Swan, L H & Son
Swaln, W J
Taylor, Owen
Therry, Mr
Thygesen, P
Thrandorf, Gustav
Fhorne, Henry Perc
Thomas, J F
Timmerman, Churle ing dock orden, Mr and Mrs skett, M-3 nry, W J hbert, Geo, Jr Vermusien, Geo Wander, George Wallace, Frank Watts, Capt James Waters, Prof Lafa; Wats, De O E Webber, Frank Webb, C S Whipple, E A Wheeler, J N Whoster, Hanry

Wheeler, J. N.
Whorton, Henry
Whitney, A. D.
Williams, Fred.
Williams, Fred.
Wilson, Jan S.
Wilson, Jan S.
Wilson, W.
Wilson, Robert
Wilson, Robert
Woodbury, L. A.
Toot, L.
Toot, Samuel
Leigler, Edward Norman Leighton, G W Lewis, A L Lewis, D T Litt, J Lory Bros Lordney, Algerron Mackas, A McGuire, John Mass, Edward PACKAGES. on, Harry (foto) A. B. CROASMAN, P. M.

Email sums of foreign gold have been received at the Reichsbank, and the money market at the beginning of the monthly settlement shows great ease.

The Cologne Gazette claims to have authentic information that many of the re-

(Continued from First Page.) Democratic party has enough electoral votes from the solid South, and the popu-lar vote is large enough in the other states, with a good platform, the proper candidate and a business campaign, to elect every President in this country. True Democratic principles are always right, and certainly should succeed.

JEFFERSON MYERS.

STILL PEARS "IMPERIALISM." Unimportant That Democratic Party Win, but That It Be Right.

Wis, but That It Be Right.

MARSHFIELD, Nov. 20.—(To the Editor.)—In reply to the first question propounded, I will say that in my opinion the Democratic party is not in need of reorganization. I think the principles enunciated in the platform of 1896 and 1800 are in accord with Jeffersonian Democracy, the fundamental principles of which are, "Equal rights to all, special privileges to none." I think the principles enunciated in the Republican platform of said years, and the policies advocated by the leaders of that party are more nearly in accord with the principles expressed by Hamilton; yet, is some respects, I think the Republicans have gone beyond the principles advocated by him.

spects, I think the Republicans have gone beyond the principles advocated by him. I have never seen anything in the writings of Hamilton that would indicate that he thought it consenant with our principles of government that the United States could acquire territory, densely populated, and then govern the same as colonies in substantially the same manner that England controlled and governed the colonies which afterwards became the United States of America, before they obtained their independence. We think the subsequent writings of the men who subscribed their names to the Declaration of Independence conclusively show that they thoroughly believed the Declaration of Independence conclusively show that they thoroughly believed in the principles of government enunciated therein, and believed that the only safe course for the United States to pursue was to adhere to those principles. We think the leaders of the Republican party today are advocating principles of government contrary to the teachings of the leaders of the party between the tracts with Spain as will clearly teachings of the leaders of the party before the treaty with Spain, as will clearly
appear by reading the debates in Congress, when the question of acquiring territory was being considered. The speeches
made by the leaders of the Republican
party in the Senate, when considering
the two messages of President Grant,
recommending the acquisition of San Domingo, show clearly that even those who
favored the acquisition recognized that. favored the acquisition recognized that, if we acquired the island, it must be governed in the same manner the United States had alvays governed the people of newly-acqu'red territory. There was no claim made in the debate in the Sen-ate by those who favored the acquisi-tion of the island, that Congress had

power to govern the people in such man-ner as it determined best, without being in any way restrained by the provisions of the Constitution prohibiting Congress from doing certain things therein desig-We think the question as to whether our Government shall remain such a Government as its framers intended it should be, or whether it is to be changed so as to become what England's government was at the time they rebelled against it, should be, and will be, the paramount issue until the same is settled by the

American people.

In regard to your question as to what
measures I think should be taken to
bring about success in 1904, and in the
State and Congressional election of 1902. American people. I will say that I am not so much troubled i will say that I am not so much troubled as to the success in either of said years, as I am destrous of being right upon questions that will come before the people for settlement at the dates mentioned. While I do not believe in abandoning principles from motives of policy simply to obtain success, yet I believe it is justifiable in framing a party platform to do as the Republicans did in the platform of 1856 and 1899, declare what the framers believed to be the important issues to be lieved to be the important issues to be determined, and then "invite the co-operation of all citizens, however differ-ing on other questions, who substantially agree with us in our affirmance and support." We think the financial question and other questions of domestic policy should be subordinate to the question as to whether our Government is to remain a republic or to be gradually transformed a republic or to be gradually transformed into an empire, with principles of government patterned after the Government of Great Britain, holding colonies and governing them in total disregard of the governing them in total disregard of the government.

principles upon which our Government was founded. The founders of the Republican party taught that our Government was based upon the principles enunciated in the Declaration of Independence, and that African slavery was so antigonistic to those principles that this Government could not stand half slave and half free: that it must either become all slave or all free, and declared their intention to make it free. It seems clear to us that this Government can not long stand as a republic in the States, and a limited monarchy as to our newly-acquired ter-ritories, which is to be governed by the President, by such tribunals and suborritories, which is to be governed by the President, by such tribunals and subordinates as he sees proper to create, until such time as Congress shall act, and that when Congress does act, it has power to create such a government as they see proper, without being in any wise restrained by inhibitions contained in the Constitution.

This is a new dictrine, never to our knowledge advocated in Congress or by any knowledge advocated in Congress or by any defensible.

wise restrained by inhibitions contained in the Constitution.

This is a new dictrine, never to our knowledge advocated in Congress or by the leaders of any party, until the late war with Spain, and we do not believe the people will indorse it at the ballot box when made to understand it.

It would extend this letter to too great a length to attempt to give any clear ex-It would extend this letter to too great a length to attempt to give any clear expression of my views as to the last question asked in your letter, yet will say that I think one of the main causes of the Democratic defeat was the failure of a large mass of the voters to comprehend thoroughly and understand the importance of the issues involved in the last political campaign. The issue of "imperialism" was a new question, the import

ialism" was a new question, the import of which was not, we think, understood by most voters, who were misled by the claim of Republican speakers and newspapers, that the issue was a false one created by the Democrats for partisan purposes, and that the President and Congress were governing the people in the territory acquired from Spain in the same manner the President and Congress same manner the President and Congress had always governed newly-acquired territory, excepting only as the revoit by a part of the inhabitants of the Philippines made war measures necessary.

The trusts, the causes which produced them, the evils resulting from them and the descriptions of this great Republic.

"From being an expression of gratitude for the mercles and graces bestowed by an all-good Providence upon the lives and labors of the first colonial settlers, for whom the feasting was the mercles and the description of this great Republic.

We believe the persons charged with
the management of the Democratic campaign did the best they could with the
means at their disposal, and whether or
not any other men in the party could
have done better we have not sufficient
knowledge to express an opinion.

B. H. HAZARD.

The devotions
human nature
and carnal."

Appeal to 3
CHICAGO,
church to to
pression of 1

tion would be necessarily along the line of departure from these principles. The Democratic party is essentially a

The Democratic party is essentially a poor man's party. We never hope nor expect to control the influence of large aggregations of capital, or of any great number of wealthy individuals. Buch persons and institutions naturally desire a government from which they can obtain in the greatest degree special privileges and advantages, and under which they can exercise freely the unrestrained power of their great wealth. Such advantages and privileges the Definedrally party can never offer them, for it is inherently the party of equal rights to all, and special privileges to none. To my mind, the highest patriotism of the country is now embodied in the Democratic party—that patriolism which looks to the good of the country rather than to the spoils of victory, and which makes it possible for a party to exist and to do have and courageous battle even in a minority.

in a minority.

Even if the Democratic party should not win in the next campaign, or in the next, or, indeed, if it should lose for an indefinite number of campaigns, still it indefinite number of campaigns, still it is a great force for good; and its protest against the constantly increasing influence of wealth in the Government, and against any departure from the sacred principles of political liberty and self-government handed down by the fathers, is the volcing of the truest principles of humanity, as well as of the highest parriotism.

If there should be any successful at-tempt to reorganize the Democratic party, as is sometimes suggested, along such lines as would make it acceptable to the millionaires and millionaires and wealthy corporations of the country, and, in fact, paralleling its policy closely to that of the Republican party, the effect would be to drive a great proportion of its voters into some new party, and to entirely destroy the great and powerful influence which it now have

As to the reason of the defeat in 1900, I think that was brought about by the shadow of the unhappy financial crash in the last Cleveland Administration and the general belief—based perhaps to some extent upon facts—that the general finan-cial conditions are better now under the McKinley Administration than they were under the preceding Democratic Admin-

istration.

As to the means to be taken to bring about success in 1904, and in the Congressional elections two years hence, it seems to me that the only hope of bringing about such success lies in the persistent advocacy by the Democratic party of a return in governmental affairs to the principles of our fathers, and an uristration. gent protest against the constant en-croachment of wealth upon the influence, rights and privileges of the middle and the poorer classes.

The accident of better times will not always be present to assist the Republi-can party and paralyse the wisdom of the people, and, whether times continue to be better or not, the people will presently begin to think of broader questions than the mere proposition of having enough to eat and the saturfaction of

their present temporal wants.

The constantly increasing difficulties surrounding the colonial question, and the race questions and economical troubles, which are bound to be precipitroubles, which are bound to be precipitated upon us by this new departure, together with the increasing burden of expense which colohial governments are bound to bring upon us, will all tend to weaken the Republican party and to strengthen its adversary. Whether or not it will be sufficient to give a Democratio victory in 1902 or 1904 is a question which must depend largely upon the developments of the future. developments of the future.

A. S. BENNETT.

LET BRYAN STAY OUT OF IT. Sound Platform and Good Ticket Will Bring Success.

EUGENE, Or., Nov. 2.-(To the Editor.)-Replying to your communication of a recent date, requesting an expression of my views with reference to reorganisa-tion of the Democratic party, etc., I will

First, the Democratic party is not in need of reorganization. It is already well organized, and all it has to do is to hold fast to the fundamental principles of ou republican government, as exemplified by Jefferson, Jackson, Polk, Lincoln, Tilden and Cleveland, in all three of the latter's campaigns, and as put into practice by his first administration; and also as embodied in the leading issues of the 1909 Presidential campaign as expounded by Mr.

ances both in the Chicago and Kansas City platforms, the spirit, at least, of which may be incorporated in the platform of 1994. But I am of opinion that the Democratic party in 1904 will adopt an up-to-date, conservative platform, and nominate a conservative and able ticket. I think the way to succeed in the state

and congressional elections in 1903 and the Presidential election in 1904 is to pur-sue a conservative, judicious policy, such as I have indicated, and as a further and sure way to success, let every man who is not a Republican vote the Democratic ticket. While the Democratic party stands

I think the present state of Democracy was unavoidable. However, I do not a this time think Mr. Bryan ought even to be considered a Presidential possibility. E. R. SKIPWORTH.

THANKSGIVING.

Services by the Universal Brotherhood Organization.

A lecture was delivered in United Brotherhood Hall, 444-Washington street, last night, treating the subject as to what constitutes the true meaning of

observance of Thanksgiving has lost its original significance, as its commemora tions have drifted down the stream o time along the shifting vicismitudes of th commonwealths of this great Republic.

Inplines made war measures necessary. The trusts, the causes which produced them, the evils resulting from them, and as to how far they could be restrained and controlled by legislation, were comparatively new questions, which we think people generally did not understand, and the comparatively few who did have some knowledge upon the questions did not agree as to the measures to be taken to suppress them.

We believe the persons charged with the management of the Democratic campaign did the best they could with the

Appeal to Suppress Vice in Chicago church to take up the work of the pression of vice and further the dis IT DEPENDS ON THE FUTURE,

The Mission of the Democracy Is to Oppose the Republican Party.

THE DALLIES, Or., Nov. IR.—(To the Editor.)—It does not seem to me that any reorganization of the Democracy party is about. It seems to me that a party which can poll within a few hundred thousand of half the snormous vote an this Presidential election is far from being effete and disorganized. In this matter, of course, I can only speak for myself, but it seems to me that the party now represents the truest principles of Democracy, and any reorganization of vice and further the dissemination of vice and further the dissemination of functional function of vice and further the dissemination of vice and further the dissemination of municipal charity was voiced today by Right Rev. Dr. Philip du Moulin, bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Niagara, in a sermon at St. Peter's Church. The tone of the declaration, while couched in general terms, carried in all respects a motive similar to the object of Bishop Potter's crossade against criminal conditions in New York. Bishop du Moulin urged his hearers to organize and take a personal hand in the alleviation of the deplorable conditions in New York. Bishop du Moulin urged his hearers to organize and take a personal hand in the alleviation of the deplorable conditions in New York. Bishop du Moulin urged his hearers to organize and take a personal hand in the alleviation of the deplorable conditions in New York. Bishop du Moulin urged his hearers to organize and take a personal hand in the alleviation of the deplorable conditions in New York. Bishop du Moulin urged his hearers to organize and take a personal hand in the alleviation of the deplorable conditions in New York. Bishop du Moulin urged his hearers to organize and take a personal hand in the alleviation of the deplorable conditions in New York. Bishop du Moulin urged his hearers to organize and take a personal hand in the alleviation of the deplorable conditions of social province and the personal hand in the alleviation of

PPS CONTRIBUTION TO INTERNAL REVENUE FUND OF NATION.

Returns From Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Alaska as Comptled by the Commissioner,

WASHINGTON, Nov. IL-One of the nost complicated and yet most interest-ng of the Government reports issued ing of the Government reports Issued this year, is that of Hon. G. W. Wilson, Commissioner of Internal Revenue. A summary of this report has already been published. The following extracts that are purely local to the Pacific Coast are

The collection district of Oregon, as is well understood, embraces Washington and Alaska, but in some instances returns for the different states are given separately. For instance, the total amount of internal reveume collected in Oregon for the past year was \$45,381; in Washington, \$791,750; Idaho, \$43,764, and Alaska, \$13,601.

Tobacco is one of the great sources of revenue, and it may not be known that the District of Oregon during the calrevenue, and it may not be known that
the District of Oregon during the caiendar year 1899 supported 170 cigar factories, manufacturing 9,283,563 cigars in
the year, using for that purpose 154,416
pounds of tobacco. No manufacture of
cigarettes in that district is reported. For
the same period, 7004 pounds of smoking
tobacco was produced in this district, all
of which was sold, paying in stamp taxes
the sum of 8935.

Another great source of revenue is the
special taxpayers who operate billiard

special taxpayers who operate billiard tables, bowling alleys, etc. There are 243 such taxpayers in Oregon, 2315 in Washington, 1156 in Idaho and 280 in Alaska. Included in this number were 1435 retail liquor dealers in Oregon, 158 in Washington, 794 in Idaho and 178 in Aiaska, while the wholesale liquor deal-ers were in vastly smaller numbers. In bowling alleys and billiard tables, Oregon reported 475, Washington 866, Idaho 169 and Alaska 22.

Bankers, stock and commercial brokers, pawnbrokers and proprietors of exhibi-tions not otherwise specified also paid heavy taxes. In Oregon there were \$2 bankers, 56 stockbrokers, 41 commercial brokers, 10 custom-house brokers, 19 pawnbrokers and 38 proprietors of exhibitions. In Washintgon the bankers numbered 113, stockbrokers 164, commercial brokers 32, custom-house brokers 32 and pawabrokers 38, together with 167 proprietors of exhibitions. In Idaho and Alaska these figures were greatly de-

Distilleries are at once fruitful sources of revenue and of annoyance to the cus-toms officials, more particularly in the South. In this line of taxpayers, Oregon has Il licensed distilleries, Washington 4,

Idaho I and Alaska none.

In Oregon and Washington combined there were last year rectified a total of there were last year rectified a total of 218,425 gallons of spirits. It is unable to get an idea of Idaho's output, as that state is classed with Montana and Utah, which unitedly produced 67,826 gallons. The number of gallons gauged in Oregon was 422,765, in Washington 238, with nothing in Idaho or Alaska.

The table of production of fermented liquous in the several states gives as the total for Oregon (including Washington) \$33,511 gallons. A table of assessments on

272.511 gailons. A table of assessments on spirits shows \$107,569 for Oregon, Wash-ington and Alaska combined. The Oregon district is reported as hav-

moved from the breweries for exout during the fiscal year a total of 54,298 gallons of fermented liquous, an ex-nort that is surpassed by three other dis-ricts only namely: Wisconsin, New of the petitions filed in 36 cases, the lia-bilities were less than \$100, in 1879 cases be-tween \$100 and \$500; in 256 cases between tricts only, name York and Missouri. Fork and Missouri.

But three flour mills are recorded from preson and four from Washington. From the former was collected the sum of \$134

1870 and \$1000; in 1981 cases between \$1000 and 515 bales; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, preson and four from Washington. From the former was collected the sum of \$134

1870 and \$1000; in 1981 cases between \$1000 and 515 bales; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, preson and four from Washington. From \$1370 cases between \$1000 and 515 bales; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, preson and four from Washington. From \$1370 cases between \$1000 and 515 bales; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, preson and four from Washington. From \$1370 cases between \$1000 and 515 bales; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, preson and \$1000; in 1981 cases between \$1000 and 515 bales; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, preson and \$1000; in 1981 cases between \$1000 and 515 bales; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, preson and \$1000; in 1981 cases between \$1000 and 515 bales; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, preson and \$1000; in 1981 cases between \$1000 and 515 bales; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, preson and \$1000; in 1981 cases between \$1000 and 515 bales; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, preson and \$1000; in 1981 cases between \$1000 and 515 bales; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, preson and \$1000; in 1981 cases between \$1000 and 515 bales; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, preson and \$1000 Oregon and four from Washington, From the former was collected the sum of \$134 on mixed flour.

DENVER ANTI-VICE CRUSADE

City Government Scored for Laxity in Enforcing Laws.

DENVER, Nov. 25.-A mass meeting. which filled the capacious Trinity M. E. Church, in this city, was held this after-noon, at which the city government was roundly scored for its alleged laxity in enforcing the laws against gambling and kindred evils. The meeting was held un-der the auspices of the Anti-Saloon Lea-gue, and addresses, were delivered by a number of ministers, all denunciatory of the Fire and Police Board. A peti to all executive and judicial officers of the City of Denver and County of Arapahoe, to impartially and rigidly enforce all ornances and laws, and especially which relate to the moral welfare of the community, were circulated and signed by nearly all present, and the different min-laters in attendance pledged 10,000 additional names for the petition.

One of the speakers declared that he knew of 54 gambling-houses in the city, one within a stone's throw of his church.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chart Hitcher.

Dr. Sanden's Belt



Has no equal for the cure of Nervous and Physical Debility, Exhausted Vitality, Varicocele, Premature Decline, Loss of Memory, Wasting, etc., which has been brought about by early indiscretions or later excesses. Six thousand gave willing testimony during 1899. Entablished 30 years, Call or write for "Three Classes of

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MEN No Cure

THE MODERN APPLIANCE - A positive way to perfect manbood. The VACUUM TREATMENT CURES you without medicine of all nervous of diseases at the generalive ergans, such as lost manbood, exhaustive drains, varioocols, impotency, etc. Man are quickly restored to perfect health and strength. Write for circulars. Correspondence comfoenists, THE HEALTH APPLIANCE COL. rooms 61-65 finish Departs building, Seattle, Wash.

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Chicago Board of Trade New York Stock Exchange BROKERS

Chamber of Commerce

Room 4, Ground Floor BOTH TELEPHONES

Discussed Limon Lynching.

BANKRUPTCY LAW.

All Classes Are Taking Advantage

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.-Et. C. Bran-

tary petitions were filed in the following states: Nevada, 5; Delaware and Wy-

The grand total of petitions filed in the

for the western district of Louisians, the

line, the western distrct of Tennesses, and

which semiannual reports were not re-

whose cases the petitions were dismissed,

cases. Compositions were confirmed in

tary cases reported by the referees amounted to \$554,974,142, while the total

amount of assets scheduled in these cases

The summary also discloses the fact that

206 cases. The liabilities in 19,540 volum

and, 60.

of It-Annual Report.

Another said that in every block in the principal husiness district there was at least one resort for lewd women. Reference was made to similar movements to this being carried on in large Eastern cities, and especially New York, and the opinion was advanced that Denver needed such a thing more thany any of them.

These reports also show that in 11,507 cases assets were scheduled, while Millioners had no assets.

The nature of the business in which the potitioning bankrupts were engaged disclosed by the summary of the refereer species is proportioned as follows:

Two thousand and fifty-seven were farm-The nature of the business in which the petitioning bankrupts were engaged disclosed by the summary of the refereed reports is proportioned as follows:

Two thousand and fifty-seven were farmers, 7518 wage-earners, 652 merchants, 361 manufacturess, 566 professional men

Discussed Limon Lynching.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Nov. 25—A mass meeting of citizens of Colorado Springs was held in the chapei of Colorado Springs was held in the chapei of Colorado College this afternoon to voice sentiments on the Limon lynching. The meeting was to have been held last Wednesday, but was postponed on account of the storm. The building was packed and resolutions denouncing mob law, and a reversion to the days of barbarity, were passed unanimously. The resolutions consequence with the following appeal to the people of the United States:

"Finally, we protest to our countryment throughout the land that, as a law-abiding people, we share with them the hazards of mob chullition in revolt at nameless horrors, and claim with them to judge, not by flagrant exceptions, but While under the law a farmer's or was-

to judge, not by fingrant exceptions, but by the steady peace and order of our daily life." While under the law a farmer or wage-carner cannot be adjudicated an involuntary bankrupt. It is quite probable that they were engaged in other callings at the time of the adjudication, and that the debts were incurred while employed in one of the excepted pursuits or otherwise.

During the past year there has been no

material change in the business transactions. The magnitude of business under the voluntary feature of the law, the redenburg, in charge of bankruptcy mat-ters, has made a report to the Attorney-General on the operation of the bank-ruptcy act of July 1, 1888. The report port says, seems large, yet Mr. Brande burg is constrained to believe that a good says, with reference to voluntary cases, that advantage is being taken of the law by men of all clusses and in all walks of life and in every section of the country. change, a considerable decrease of pe-The states showing the greatest number of petitions filed during the year are: Illinois, with 2008; New York, 2007; Iowa, 992; Ohio, 857; Minnesota, 846; Pennsylvania, 866. The smallest number of voluna little more than 300 petitioners under the involuntary feature of the law, which, the report says, is quite significant, in connection with the impression heretofore current that the law has favored the debtor rather than the creditor. The necessity of perfection of the law by manoming, 15 each; Idaho, 30; South Carolina, 37; Oklahoma, 39; Florida, 67; Rhode Isldatory legislation is declared to be a matter of common knowledge. The report says that while it doubtless would not be well to urge any sweeping amendment United States for the period ending September 30, 1900, is 20,128, exclusive of those Congress should give its attention to the provision covered by the section "W Q," of the law, which has been variously indistrict of Alaska, for half of the year for the southern district of Georgia, New Jer-sey, the eastern district of North Caroterpreted by the courts, the weight of the authority included, with which are two Circuit Courts of Appeals, sustaining the position that payment on account made within four months must be first surrendered before the balance of the claim of the eastern district or Virginia, from ceived. From the clerk's reports it ap-pears that the voluntary petitions all were adjudicated bankrupts except 237, in the creditor to whom such payment has been made can be proved and allowed, which interpretation, the report declares, will meet universal disapproval on the part of the commercial community.

London Wool Market.

LONDON, Nov. 25.-The wool market was steady during the week. Little busineas was transacted here, as the interest was contered in Liverpool, where the auction sales were held. The arrivals of wool for the next auction sales number \$8,572 baies, including \$500 forwarded direct. The imports during the week

BLOOD POISON

OR over a quarter of a contury 1 have been, by careful study, curing men of weaknesses and diseases, and never felled, and to any physicien I effer to prove my ability TO CURE DISEASES OF MEN-to stay cured ferever. ANY PHYSICIAN sending me a cese of Syphilis (in any stage) I do not cure to his entire sat-

faction, it will cost him nothing.

My treatment does not contain in-jurious medicines, but leaves the pa-tient in as healthy condition as be-J. Memor Messier, M. D., Massa fore contracting the disease. Unlike some other physicians, I do not claim or attempt to ourse the diseases that afflict the human family, but confine my study and pa-tics to the treatment of

VENEREAL DISEASES AND Well discretions, mental worry or overwork, causing Lest Manhood, Discusses of the Bladder and Eldneys, highly colored usine, exhibitant dreams, premature discharge, less of ambition and many other indications of premature decay.

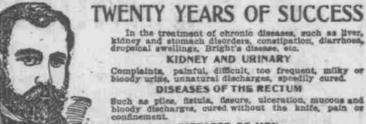
Generales Recently Contracted Cured in 48 to 49 Hours. Gleet, Stricture, Variancele, Hydrocele Permanently Cured.

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I GIVE A LEMMAL CONTRACT IN WRITING to patients, and refernces regarding my financial responsibility. My guaranty is back by \$18,000

My charges are within the reach of all. Both sich and poor are invited to have a confidential talk about their troubles. No becase men need so without treatment that will affect his complete ours. Consultation free. WRITE—Home treatment is always satisfactory and strictly confidential. tial. We tell nothing and answer letters in plain envelops. Inches 39 cent stamps when writing.

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as piles, fistula, fissure, ulceration, mucous and y discharges, cured without the knife, pain or DISEASES OF MEN Blood peison, gleet, stricture, unnatural losses, im-

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TOUNG MEN troubled with night emissions, dreams, exhausting drains, bashfulness, aversion to society, which deprive you of your manhood, UNFIT YOU FOR BUSINESS OR MARRIAGE.

MIDDLE-AGED MEN who from excesses and strains have lost their MANLY POWER.

BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES, Sephilis, Genorrhoes, painful, bloody urine, BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES, Sephilis, Genorrhoes, painful, bloody urine, and Liver troubles, cured WITHOUT MERCURY AND OTHER POISONOUS DRUGS. Catarrh and Rheumatism CURED.

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