FREE SHIP IN PORT

The Blairhoyle Misses Her Canceling Date.

NOW OFFERING AT LOWER RATE

French Bark Bossuet Is Also Behind Time-Portland Ships Still Making Fast Passages-Marine Notes.

For the first time since the Halewood was chartered, there is again a free ship was chartered, there is again a free ship in the river, and it is not the fault of the owners that she is free either. The Blairhoyle lingered so long on the way that her charter expired 10 days before she arrived at Astoria. She was under a 45-shilling rate, and as freights have fallen away somewhat in the meantime her services were not needed at that rate, and she is now on the free list. She was reported to be offering yesterday at 43s which is not an extravagant rate when her size is considered, but with the wheat market in its present lifeless con-dition, exporters hesitate about taking up much tonnage without it can be se cured at something like bargain rates.

Another vessel which failed to arrive
within the stipulated time is the French
bark Bossuet, which is sailing around the Pacific between Portland and Honolulu. She left Nantes, France, six months ago and arrived at Honolulu with the cap-tain sick about a month ago. The cap-tain recovered and set sail for the Columbia but when he got pretty near over here, was again taken sick, and salled buck to the land of the paim and the hula-hula girl, and at last advices was still lingering in the tropical port. The Bossuet's rate was 43e 9d and her canhere is no means by which the approximate date of her arrival at Portland will be known, and accordingly it is un-certain whether she will be a cheap ship or a dear one at 43s 9d when she ar-

JOB THAT FAILED.

Puget Sound Ship-Repairing Combination Receives a Jolt.

rtland bidders were shut out fro ocmpeting on the repairs to the British bark Dunreggan, but the Puget Sound combination had apparently overlooked the Victorians, and the Albion Iron Works secured the contract at a rate \$15,000 under the lowest bid made on the Sound. The matter says:

The contract secured by the Albion fron Works Company to repair the Brit-ish fron bark Dunreggan, 1477 tons, is no small one. The bark which has been hauled up on the Esquimalt marine ways for the Albion Iron Works, will be there undergoing repairs for & days—at least that is the time limit given in the con-tract, which requires that the vessel be brought from the Sound and taken back plete. The price of the Albion Works, akhough a fair one, to below that of the lowest tender

There is a combination between the Tacoms and Scattle shipbullding firms of Warners and Morans to control the repair work, but the combination received a jar that humped it somewhat in the matter of the contract for the airs to the Dunreggan. The Morans I secured the contract for repairing Abbey Paimer, and it was arranged that the Quartermaster Harbor firm were to get the repairs of the Dunreggan in their hands. They made sure of the work, but their figures were \$15,000 higher than those from here. They would not have been had they been aware of the fact that tenders were coming from the Albion Ifon Works and Messrs, Bullen in

There were quite surprised, said Cap tain Dixon, when they learned that ter es had been sent in from this side.

Captain Dixon says he was pleased to here for renairs, and as far as the ing their work thoroughly.

out of the vessel, and some 50 are to be replaced and the others faired, or, to be more explicit, re-rolled. The keel is to be replaced at the fore end, and for some distance at the after end. The stempost and rudder are to be unshipped. The rudder is three inches out of the right angle. The decks are to be all caulked, fore and aft, and inside the deckboxes. Then too, there is a lot of deckhouses. Then, too, there is a lot of small damage aloft to be repaired."

OREGON FLEET STILL LEADS.

All of the New Senson Vessels Are Making Very Fast Passages.

Another of the August grain ships from this port, the Harlech Castle, arrived out at Queenstown, Wednesday, after a good run of 1≤ days. This is the eighth vessel of the present season's fleet to arrive out from Portland, and no such remark-able passages for so large a number of ships leaving together have been re-ported from any other port on the Coast, As a matter of fact, more of the present season's fleet from this Const have arrived out from Portland, than from San Francisco. Seattle and Tacoma combined. and the average passage has been much better than that of the ships from the other perts. The eight ships which have already arrived out from Portland and their passages were as follows:

Cedarbank
Rickmer Rickmers
RigelIII
Fifeshire
Marechal Villiers
Harisch Castle
Lizzle Bell
Average number days out, 119%.
The vessels arriving out from Seattle
and Tacoma during the same period were
aa follows:

Average number days out, 131 From San Francisco, arie Molinos arie Melin

Average number days out, 12.

PASSENGERS MUTINIED. Demanded, Without Avail, That

Three Coast Steamers Put to Sea. ASTORIA, Dec. 11.—The passengers of the three steam schooners, Despatch, Del Norte and Sue H. Eimore, mutihied this morning and demanded of their respective, captains that they should be taken on their journey. The river was smooth, and the assertions that the bar and sea oute were very rough did not satisfy m. They then marched the captains was to Weather Observer Johnson's of-and made him decide whether it was safe and reasonable for the vessels to go to see. He decided in favor of the cap-tains, so the passengers are temporarily satisfied.

Bids Wanted for Noving Poltatloch.
Captain Thompson, of Victoria, B. C., the special marine surveyor, who has made an examination of the stranded British ship Poltalloch, for her owners, has decided to advertise for bids for San Francisco, Dec. 12.—Arrived—Batk Bids Wanted for Moving Poltafloch. taking her off. The blds will be opened in [6, D. Peters, from Comox; tug Samson

about two weeks. Captain Young and the crew are living aboard and will re-main there until the contract is awarded.

SAMSON IN TROUBLE.

Tug Breaks Down While En Route to Trisco and Casts Off Her Tow. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12.-The steam er Point Arena picked up the tug Samson off the Oregon Coast and towed her down, making this harbor today. The Samson left Astoria December 8 for this city, towing the barge Washougal, laden with lumber. Four days later, while off Stewart's Point, the tug's engines became disabled, and she had to cut loose from the barge. Several hours later the Point Arena picked up the Samson, while the barge where last seen had hoisted sail sarge wher last seen had hoisted sail and stood off shore in a strong northeast

(The Samson, towing the barge Wash-ougal, crossed out of the Columbia at noon last Saturday. The Washougal car-ried 1,100,000 feet of lumber, which was shipped by the Eastern Lumber Com-pany, of this city. The Washougal is a well-built barge, and has a small schooner rig, carrying enough sail to enable ner to handle herself in ordinary weather. She was not built to fly with her own wings, however, and if she encounters much of a gale will no doubt become a subject for adverse. subject for salvage, and would prove quite a valuable find for a tug, her value that of the cargo being about \$40. The Samson is valued at about \$25. 000, and the steamer which picked her up will probably be well repaid for her

OLYMPIA AT PORT TOWNSEND. Six Days Overdue From Japan-Had

Very Rough Trip. PORT TOWNSEND, Dec. 13.-The Orl ental steamship Olympia arrived today from Yokohama, six days behind time. After leaving Yokohama, Captain True-bridge says he encountered a severe storm, which continued with more or less severity all the way across the Pacific, and that the trip was the worst he ever experienced. During one of the gales, the Olympia was handled quite roughly, the seaworthiness of the ship being severely

tested. Wave after wave swept her decks, and two lifeboats were smashed. Upon arriving here, the Olympia was sent to Diamond Point quarantine station to disinfect the Chinese crew, but the bay was so rough that she could not land, and she returned here to await the abatement of the storm. The Olympia has a cargo of raw silks valued at \$250,000.

FATE OF THE FISHERS.

Entire Crew of Gloucester Schooner Believed to Be Lost.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Dec. 12.—This ity of fishermen is again mourning for he loss of several of her hardy saliors, this time for the captain and 12 men of the fishing schooner Sigfried, which has now been absent from this port for nearly 10 weeks, and which is believe to have foundered in one of the terrific gales which for the past six weeks have been sweeping the North Atlantic. Five of the members of the crew are married, and 18 children will mourn the loss of fathers. The Sigfried salled from this port September 14 and since that time she has not reported. The vessel was on a hand-line fishing voyage to the western banks and was provisioned for nine weeks. Her captain was Alexander Franket, of Port Hastings.

Tragedies on Shipboard

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.-The British ship Crown of Scotland, which arrived to-day, 130 days from Penarth, Cardiff, had three tragic entries in her log. November 24, John Warrington stabbed P. C. Hag lund, his shipmate, while the latter was asleep in his bunk. Leaving his sheath knife in his victim's breast, the murderer ran up on deck, jumped overboard and was drowned, despite efforts to reach him with a lifeboat. No one on board the ship knows of the motive. The second tragedy occurred August I. Salvatori Servis fell from the foreyard, struck the deck and fractured his thigh and re-ceived internal injuries which caused his

Tragedy of the Sea.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. II.—A trugedy of the sea was reported today when the British ship Crown arrived at this port. The affair occurred while the vessel was in atitude 14:19 north, longitude IN:30 west. Bad feeling had existed for some time between two of the crew, John Warrington and P. A. Hagiuand, and after many quarrels, the men resorted to knives. In the encounter, Warrington stabled his antagonist so severely that gluand died the same day. Before the officers and crew could overpower the assassin he jumped overboard. His body

Benjamin Sewall Seriously Injured VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 13.-Mail advices by the steamship Empress of In-dia state that the American ship Ben-jamin Sewall, which went ashore at Wan Chai during the disastrous typhoon, was more seriously damaged than at first supposed. Although floated after the dis-aster, the rocky shore on which she had been cast had ground her timbers so that they were worn away to less than half an inch in thickness. It will be some time before the ship can leave the

PORT TOWNSEND, Dec. 13. - The Straits of Fuca during the past 12 hours have been swept by a wind storm of unusual severity. Vessels arriving in tonight report that the gale has reached hurricane proportions, and captains say the storm is more violent than has been known for years.

On Her Maiden Trip. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—The steam er Sterra, the new grans-Pacific liner of the Oceanic Steamship Company, which is to ply between this port and Australasia and Honolulu, sailed on her maiden trip today, carrying the largest number of white passengers which ever

left this port.

Marine Notes.

In the item about the Gertrud in yester day's Oregonian, an error changed the name of the port where the Amphitrite put in from Fayal to Flavel.

The British ship Marion Lightbody and the German ship Herzogin Sophie Char-lotte will both finish loading today. The German has been given very quick dis-The steamer Monmouthshire was coal

ing for her outward passage yesterday. She will finish loading outward tomorrow and will probably leave down the river Bunday. A large tramp steamer was reported off

the mouth of the river yesterday after-noon, but the fog shut down before she could cross in. It is supposed to be the China Mutual liner Ching Wo, now due

Domestic and Foreign Ports.

ASTORIA, Or., Dec. 13.-Left up at 8 A. M., French bark Cassard. Outside at P. M., large ocean steamer. Condition the bar at 5 P. M., rough; wind, south; rain and fog. Port Townsend, Wash.-Sailed, Decem

ber Il ship Great Admiral, for Sydney. New York, Dec. 12.—Salled—La Bre-tagne, for Havre: Freiderich der Grosse, for Bremen, via Southampton. Southampton, Dec. Louis, from New York, Dec. IL-Arrived-St

12.-Arrived-Spaarn

New York, Dec. 12-dam, from Rotterdam. 13.-Arrived-Astoria,

Henry, for Coquille River. New York, Dec. 18.-Arrived-Majestic from Liverpool. Dec. 13.-Arrived-Teutonic,

Liverpool. Dec. 13.—Arrived—Teutonic, from New York. Naples, Dec. 13.—Arrived—Werra, from New York, and proceeded to Genoa. Queenstown. Dec. 13.—Sailed—Lake

Queenstown, Dec. 13.—Sailed—Lake Champlain, from Liverpool, for Halifax. Cherbourg, Dec. 13.—Sailed—Kalser Wilhelm der Grosse, from Bremen and Southampton, for New York.

Lizard, Dec. 14. 2:55 A. M.—Passed—La Gascogne, from New York for Havre, Fastnet, Dec. 11.—Passed—Steamer Cymric, from New York, for Liverpool. Sagress Dec. 12.—Passed—Montserrat. Sagress, Dec. 11.-Passedfrom New York, for Cadls and Genoa. Queenstown, Dec. 13.—Passed—Belgen-and, from Philadelphia, for Liverpool. Liverpool, Dec. 18.—Arrived—New Engiand, from Boston, via Queenstown. Sailed-Vancouver, for Portland, Me. Boston, Dec. 13.—Sailed-Devonian, for

from Columbia River; ship Sintram, from

Portland, Me., Dec. 13.-Sailed-Bueno Ayrean, for Glasgow.
Rotterdam, Dec. 13.—Salied—Amsterdam, for New York, via Boulogne.
Seattle, Wash.—Salled, December 12, steamer Rainier, for New Whatcom. Hong Kong-Arrived prior to December 2. steamer Carlisle City, from Tacoma steamer Duke of Fife, from Victoria, fo

Queenstown-Arrived, December 12, ship Harloch Castle, from Astoria.

Washington Notes. A clam cannery may be established at Nahcotta.

Scarlet fever and diphtheria are The Aberdeen Council contemplates an ordinance for uniforms for the police. The Seattle Humane Society has prepared a bill for legislative recognition The Congregational and Presbyterian churches at Aberdeen may be consolidate

The telephone linemen's strike at Seattle has ended. Both sides made conces-

The Northern Pacific Railway Company has placed a swtich engine at North Yakima Owing to the crowded condition of the

Centralia schools the board may fit up nother building for school purpo The steam dredger began work Satur-day at Everett. The channel will be dug five miles, and the work will require a year and a half.

The Agricultural College athletes Tuesday elected Hans Mumm and W. C. Kreugel captains of the baseball and track teams for the coming year,

It is reported that several claims north of the Tom Thumb, in Republic district, which are believed to carry the same ledges, will be developed shortly.

Factory Inspector Blackman, of Seattle, made an inspection of Japanese restaur ants and Chinese laundries this week, and

eported very unsanitary conditions The clerical force in the State Superis endent's office have finished marking the examination papers and the list of suc-cessful applicants will be published in a few days.

John Henry Williams, who has been held at North Yakima for some time on charge of having murdered W. W. Scott, at Prosser, has been released under hab William Parks has completed putting

2000 cords of shingle bolts into Lincoln Creek, west of Centralia, preparatory to starting up his mill. He expects to op-erate his mill for several months. Elton Fulmer, professor of chemistry at Washington Agricultural College, has

returned to his duties at the school, after several months spent with the beet-sugar factory at Waverly as analyzing chemist. The Hoquiam Commercial Company is in receipt of a letter from G. H. Carlso r for a site for a box and basket y. He asks for a site of three on which he will erect a \$15,000

One of the matters affecting the County of King which will be brought up in the Legislature will be the proposition to add another Judge to the Superior Bench of the county. The matter has taken form with the circulation of a petition by the friends of Judge Jacobs, who, it is said, will be an applicant for the position.

The Olympia Chamber of Commerce has elected the following officers for the en-suing year: President, Allen Weir; vicent. George Talcott; secretary, Fred Schamber; treasurer, Hugh Ross. A com-mittee has been appointed to investi-gate the proposition made by John Walsh, of Seattle to establish a fruit cannery at that city.

Amstrong & Blake, of Wilbur, bave erection of a merchandise store. The town, which is located on the Central Washington, midway between Wilbur and Almira, is in a rich wheat-producing dis-

Rev. Victor Carlson, who was arreste Rev. Victor Carison, who was arrested on a charge of felony by embezzlement, at Port Townsend, will not be prosecuted further. Friends came to his rescue, reimbursing the complainant. Rev. Mr. Carison says, and his legion of friends believe, that the unfortunate condition of affairs was not the result of criminal intent on his part, but that unforeseen companyances arose to present his maken. ircumstances arose to prevent his mak-ng up the amount involved.

The Supreme Court has affirmed the udgment in the case of Morris & Whitead, appellants, bankers, vs. the Board County Commissioners of Chehalis ounty, respondents. The suit was County. brought by the bankers to compel the County Commissioners to issue \$40,000 worth of bonds, which they had promised to do to fund the general warrant indebtedness existing in that county in 1868, but which the voters refused to vali-

Judge Houser rendered an important Monday at Mount Vernon, in which he held that the County Attorney could not be compelled to prosecute the foreclosure of tax levies held by private parties. The point of law involved is that ection of the state revenue law which rovides that upon application by the older of a tax certificate the County Attorney shall proceed to foreclose the Hen out cost to the holder.

The papers transferring the townsite of Sunnyside to S. J. Harrison have been received The purchaser has associated with him H. M. Lichty and W. H. Har-rison, of Sunnyside, and C. Rowland, a wealthy banker of Lanark, Ill. They are prominent members of different branches of the Dunkard church. They propose to form an ideal colony which shall be noted for its temperance, Christianity and educational institutions. To this end, only vangelical church members are desired o enter the colony, and none who favor aloons are wanted. The plan is to found great educational institution after the ern of the famous Oberlin College, at

Oberlin, O
County Attorney Felger and County Attorney-elect J. M. Ralston are disputing
the right of each other to the office in
Jefferson County. The former received
his appointment from the Board of Commissioners when T. M. Fisher, regularly
elected, resigned. The law says the person elected shall hold office until his
successor is elected and qualifies. Mr.
Ralston maintains he is elected and is Raiston maintains he is elected and is ready to qualify. Another law says the officer shall serve from the second Tuesday in January for two years or until his successor is elected and qualifies. Mr. Feiger declares that he is filling the term Fisher, who was installed on the nd Tuesday in January, 1899.

Plowing General in Morrow County. HEPPNER, Dec. 13.-Farming operay and the ground is in excellent condi-

No Change in Heppner Wool Market. HEPPNER, Dec. 12.-There is nothing new in the wool market here, and growers are firm holders at 14 and 15 o

HAS WORKED HARDSHIPS

EXTENSION OF OUR MINING LAWS TO ALASKA.

One Among Several Interesting Observations Made by Government Geological Surveyor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9. - One of the interesting stories brought back Alaska this season is that told by Brooks, which headed a party sent out by the Geological Survey to make investigations in the Cape Nome country and to the westward of that point. The party, under charge of Mr. Brooks, left Seattle early in June, and landed at Golovin Bay. They then made their way p Fish River to Council City, one of th chief gold districts of that section, and proceeded to the northward to the head f the Neukluk River, where the party divided, one section working to the east of the City of Nome, and the other, under Mr. Brooks, continuing on to the westward, visiting, on the way, the then newly-discovered gold field on the Kooseteren River, to which there was later a great stampede from Nome. They after wards made their way to Port Clarence, about 70 miles west of Nome, and later o York, still further to the west,

to York, still further to the west.
While in this region, Mr. Brooks made
a trip out to Cape Prince of Wales, the
westernmost point on the American Continent, from which can be seen the hills
in Siberia, not more than 60 miles distant across Behring Strait.
During the past Summer there was some
mining at Port Clarence and at York.

In fact there was a stampede to both points, but like most stampedes, the peo-ple who made the rush were not anxious to work. The most of them were grievusly diappointed when the found the gold was not on the top of the ground waiting to be picked up, as is generally the case in the stampedes in Alaska. Notwithstanding their dislike of work. many of these prospectors staked out claims, and will be able to hold them any-where from a year and a half to two years, under the present law. It is realled that the last session of Congress extended the mining laws of the United States to Alaska, and those laws provide that when a claim is staked out it shall remain the property of the party making the claim until a year from the January next following the time of location, in which time he must do \$100 worth of work in order to retain possession of of the This may work very satisfactorily claim. This may work very satisfactorily in the States, but in Alaski, where mining can be conducted but a few months of every year, it works a hardship to prospectors who have spent their all in a search for wealth, and are not averse to working for it. This provision of the Alaska law has met with much opposition, and will probably be repealed or modified.

Under this same law, many claims are staked out by speculators or by attor-neys or agents, through power of attorney. This is done in hopes that some-body else will come along and develop the claim, so that they can steal it. This evil practice extends all along the coast in that region, in Nome, as well as or many miles in either direction, and which had tied up thousands has proven the curse of that

The beach for eight or 10 miles west of Nome was worked extensively during the past Summer, many mechanical de-vices being brought into use. The trou-ble was encountered that the rich portions of this beach were mostly worked out in the Summer of 1899, and the heavy seas of the past Winter washed wer the beach, carrying away all marks which would indicate what part of the beach had been worked, and what had not. This misled many prospectors, and accounts for the many claims that barely ald expenses. The storm which visited the Nome coast last September, in addi-tion to carrying away much of the bag-sage and supplies that was stored on the beach, swept away a great many of the machines that were employed on the beach, covering up others, and disman-tling most of these that escaped total

In the City of Nome, says Mr. Brooks there is a very tough element; in fact, he classifies them as the toughest people in the world, with more criminals and characters of the worst type crowded in a town of that size than is known anywhere else in the entire country. Yet up to the present there has been but little crime t that city.

Amstrong & Blake, of Wilbur, have attached to gambling dens, which abound ought a large tract of land, had it plation of Govan, and begun the ence of the military. Every day throughout the Summer the streets of Nome were patrolled by armed soldiers, and their presence seemed to lend an air of law and order to the place that might otherwise be missing. Another thing that tended to suppress crime during the Sum-mer was the fact that Nome has 24 nours of daylight in June, July and parof August, but as Fall approached there was a growing fear among the orderly persons that the troops would be unable to suppress all the wrongdoers, as night is a shield always welcomed by criminals. As early as September crime was increasing, and by the time Winter fairly settles down much lawlessness is expetted, because of the long hours of

The thing that stands in the way of Nome becoming a permanent town is its lack of harbor facilities. It has not the remotest kind of a landing place, and all goods and passengers from steamers have to be brought ashore on lighters. At Port Clarence vessels both large and small will find a good harbor, with a deep channel, and one that affords ample protection against storms and bad weather. For that reason it is generally expected that Nome will in time give way to a town at Port Clarence, especially in view of the development of the gold fields in that region, which have turned out some very rich deposits. This location is only about 0 miles west of Nome, and is di-rectly adjacent to the gold fields at Bluestone and Koogerock, discovered last year. Mr. Brooks believes that Port Clarence will eventually become the dis-tributing point for that section of the Alaskan coast. If so, goods for Nome may be landed there, and sent around to Nome on small coasting steamers at less expense and in less time than it now takes to lighter them in from the vessels anchored some ways at sea off the Nome coast. The only drawback to Port Clar ence is that its water supply is not as good as that at Nome, but it is thought artesian wells can be made to supply the

All over that section of Alaska within a radius of 20 miles or more of Port Clarence, Mr. Brooks found the natives in miserable condition. In many cases they were dying off in large numbers, As has been previously reported, measies worked great ravages among them, but it was found over at Cape Prince of Wales that the measies were not of the variety known in this country, but were what prevails in Russia, in a much more sert-ous form than we know. The disease was brought over in a whaling vessel and distributed along the coast. Once it got

a start among the natives it was almost impossible to check its progress. They are naturally uncleanly and have but slight knowledge of taking proper out sight knowledge of taking proper care of themselves. When taken down with the measles, and a fever came on, the native, according to his old custom, would strip off all his clothes and rush out into the cold in order to cool off. In out into the cold in order to cool off. In this way they contracted pneumonia, and measles, which would not have been so serious with white people, are in this way very likely to prove serious with a native, especially those who adhere to their ancient practices. Then, living together in huts, huddled together in sclose, stagmant atmosphere, without proper warmth and nourishment, they are sadly degenerating. At Port Clarence in the space of three months or less the space of three months or less the

atives buried 50 per cent of their num-er during the past Summer, At Cape ber during the past Summer. At Cape Prince of Wales from 7 to 8 per cent were buried, and in other places they died off in percentages ranging between these figures. In almost every case measles was said to be the cause of death, when as a matter of fact it was pneumonia, brought on by improper exposure to the rigid cil-mate. The missionaries did their best to affect cures, but were without physicians,

and could accomplish but little.

In the matter of wood these natives depend entirely on the beach. There is no growing timber in that region, nor at Nome. Having had to depend upon drift-wood for their fuel, they have learned to become economical in its use, but with the advent of the white man in large numbers, have been driven almost to desperation, for during the past Summer every bit of difftwood from Nome to Port Clarence had disappeared, and the natives were left without any fuel whatever. But even before the white man put in appearance, it is said that these natives would use less fuel in a year than a white man uses in a week. Whenever they have been using a fire, and wish to leave it, they put out each stick, and no stick is discarded that will burn again,

o matter how charred it may be. These natives have naturally had to ook to game for their sustenance, but in this, as in their fuel, they have been greatly hardshipped through the advent of the white men. One of the missiona-ries at Cape Prince of Wales ably expressed it when he said that the "na-tives had three things to contend with during the past year-mumps, measles and miners—and he did not know which was the worst." They, however, have their fisheries, and depend largely upon the salmon and tom cod for their food, although the seal is a very important factor in their welfare. They use seal oil in cooking about the same as we in the States would use butter, and, in fact, pre-

fer it to anything else.

The best class of the natives are at Cape Prince of Wales. They are an in-telligent and energetic class, but have gumption enough to be dishonest. They vill steal, if they think it is to their advantage, or if some white man has some-thing which they much desire, and in ex-tremes, if need be to promote their own welfare, they don't have serious objection to killing a man to get him out of their way. Withal they make a living by trading. They have built themselves skin bonts. called colmks, which have a wooden frame and walrus skin cover, in which they cross over to the Siberian coast and trade with the Siberian natives. Their trade is in fox skins, which are quite plentiful in that section of Alaska, bringing back reindeer skins, sed in Alaska by the natives for cloth

ing almost altogether.

There will be little activity in the Nome section of Alaska during the long Winter, although there will be more work than last year, because of the introduction of steam thaws, which will enable some of the richer prospectors to continue their mining operations throughout the year Such mining will be expensive this year, but as soon as things come down to a lit-tle more natural basis, coal will be cheaper, and this will insure a general ontinuation of mining throughout the ear. The beach having been pretty coroughly worked out already, the richest finds are now made on the creeks extending inland for 20 miles or more. Even now coal can be delivered at some of the creek mines for \$25 a ton, which, considering all circumstances, is not so very excessive. The wood is practically all gone, and is no longer counted upon as a fuel. Beyond the creek claims, always placer claims, and inland a distance of some 50 miles, is a new gold field, which has as yet been little explored. As yet there have been but vague rumors from that section, but it is believed something definite will be known of that country by the time the next season opens, and if it is really a rich belt, the prospectors will soon find it out. It seems quite probable that this should be the next field of con-sequence in the vast unknown Alaska. prospectors have successively jumpe The prospectors have successively justices from the Klondike and various sections of the Yukon to Nome beach, from the beach to the creeks, and they may now move back from the beach to the inland fields, whose wealth no one can estimate, and no one will know for some time to

TOOK HIS OWN LIFE.

Act of Young Man at Cottage Grove -Had Been Drinking. OTTAGE GROVE, Or. Dec. 13.—Will Jones, aged 21 years, committed suicide at 7 o'clock this morning by shooting himself through the heart. He had been drinking all night, and about 7 o'clock drinking all night, and about ? this morning he went to his father, J. N. Jones, who conducts the Resort Saloon, and told him that he was going to kill himself. He gave his parent his watch and other trinkets. He them went to his room and the explosion of a revolver was soon heard. Life was almost ex-tinct when the holds. tinct when the body was reached. Coroner's jury was immediately sed and returned a verdict in accord-

Two New Bural Mail Routes. ALBANY, Or., Dec. 12.—H. J. Ormsby, special agent of the Postal Department, today laid out the second free rural delivery route out of Shedd, in Linn Countries of the countries ty, covering the country to Plainview, and north nearly to Tangent. J. R. Cochran was appointed carrier.

This afternoon Mr. Ormsty established route No. 1 out of Albany, which will be

known as the Knox Butte route. Frank Powell was appointed carrier. There are also petitions for three other routes from Albany, but Mr. Ormsby is not au. thorized to act upon them. There will thorized to act upon them. There will be another special here in the Spring for

Rights of Indians Not Respected. SEATTLE, Dec. 13.-W. J. McConnell, ex-Governor of Idaho, and now United ex-Governor of Idaho, and now United States Indian Inspector, arrived in the city today from a trip to the Tulnitp, Swinomish and Lummi Indian reservations. He says that a great deal of tim-ber lands on the reservations are practi-cally valueless, having been denuded of their timber by former agents, Fisher men have also been encroaching on the rights of the Indians by erecting fishtraps in front of the reservations, in de-fiance of the law. An effort will be made to have the matter brought to the attention of the Federal authorities.

Heppner Notes.

HEPPNER, Or., Dec. 11.—Ben Watkins arrived home yesterday from Alaska, where he went three years ago. With two others he floated down the Tukon 2000 miles in an open small boat, last June, and went to Nome, which a re-gards as a good mining country. In the mayhem case, Judge Williams has postponed the examination until next nday, to give the defendant, Hughes a chance to secure an attorney, as At-torney Phelps withdrew from the case. Heppner's streets are being graveled and improved.

Narrow Escape From Injury. VANCOUVER. Wash., Dec. 13.—A. J. Bigham, an employe at Cone Bros. saw-mill, met with a very painful accident yesterday and narrowly escaped serious injury. While operating the planer, his clothing got caught in the machinery, and before he could stop the machine he was in the cogwheels and his thigh

Stock Is Thriving.

HEPPNER, Dec. 12.-Mild weather con tinues in the Heppner Hills, grass is green and growing, and all livestock is thriv-ing on the open range. There have been several recent gray days and foggy days, but no snow or freezing weather,

O. E. Farnsworth and W. G. Valleer, of Walla Walla, have purchased hay on clock Creek and will Winter 3000 head of sheep at W. G. Flett's place.

ROSEBERY AND HIS PARTY

EFFECT OF HIS ADDRESS AT GLAS-GOW UNIVERSITY.

Why Attention of the Liberals In Centred on Him As Their Natural Leader-Gifts as an Orator.

a fuller realization than ever of the supreme qualities that go to the making of this dazzling statesman. I have heard and read a good many of Lord Rosebery's speeches, but never one that seemed to unite so inevitably the graces of his nim-ble and virile style with so much high seriousness of tone and so complete and searching a detachment of view. As a mere piece of literature, as a specimen of terse and precise English, it is an ad-mirable composition. Mr. Choate's le-ture on Lincoln, delivered earlier in the week, before the Edinburgh Philosoph-ical Ingitution, sound and in parts even inspiring, as it was, can yet hardly be compared with either as prose or criti-There ran through Mr. Choate's address something—not much, I admit, but undeniably something—of the strain-ing of the lawyer after literary effect, a sense of being overweighted not with the subject, but with how he should put it. It is not the least of the charms of Lord Rosebery's utterances that this conscious-ness of effort, of being an experimenter in an unfamiliar field, is always lacking He is a litterateur through and through, but the fastidious labor of the file is bid-den in the ease and apparent spontaneity of his deliverance. From the time when he first became known as a rival to the American Ambassador of the day-I for-get who he was, but one may take it for granted he was a first-rate after-dinner speaker-Lord Rosebery has been the most refreshing of English orators to lisof expressing it. It is an intellectual luxury to follow the sly, incisive turns, the ag'lity and unexpectedness of his diction. used to think that his critical temper I used to think that his critical temperament and amiable many sidedness would hinder him from being a really great orator, like Webster or John Bright. Men with his instinctive discain for extremes rarely do become great orators. They may master every other note in the samut, but ter every other note in the gamut, but the controlling and fusing note of passion is usually denied to them. But I am be-ginning now to believe that, like so many other Englishmen, Lord Rosebery has found in the empire and in the contem-

plation of its needs and responsibilities, a cause that enlists his whole heart and mind, and may be trusted to call forth the very best he has in him. With such a spur he may yet win for himself a inique place among the greatest English ora'ors. However, it is not the literary qualities of Lord Rosebery's address of which peo-ple are think'ng, but the pregnant lesson which it enforces. Americans, I hope, will not have forgotton how, during the first few critical months of the Boer War, Lord Rosebery alone seemed able to selze on the micred wishes of the nation, how brilliantly he expounded them, and with what inspiriting sanity he drew from the blunders of the campaign a moral for all Englishmen to lay to heart. It was a real public service that he rendered them, fust as effective and needed in its way Lord Roberts' victories. Nothing in all e said was partisan or querulous or nal; there was no fault-finding with this faction or defense of that; each sen tence seemed to lift itself clear of party fanaticism and to flash over the empire a ray of comfort, exhortation and coun-Counsel particularly, for that is what Lord Rosebery sees that England and the empire stand most in need of; and it was counsel that he gave them yesterday at Glasgow. If I might ven-ture to summarize his comprehensive warning, the precis would run something like this: "You came to your empire and your commercial supremacy at a time when you were alone in the two fields. You had no competitors. The earth-hunger had not begun and trade was despised. Now the colonial microbe infected every nation in the world. the United States is setting like a startled hen on a brood of unnumbered isiands; and trade, which was once sneered at as beneath the dignity of warlike races, has become the supreme object of every

ountry's desire. Wherever you turn yo find your old monopoly challenged by the fiercest competition. Have you altered your state machinery and methods to suit the altered times? They did well enough in the old days, but do they do nows Have you brought them up to date, test-ed them and improved them by business-like methods? A state after all is like a great joint-stock company with unlimited liability. Do you manage it as a man manages his private business? Do you take stock of anything but your finances? Do you survey your general system and its agents and compare them with those of your rivals, discarding what is ob-solete and adopting everything that promises improvement? Frankly, I am afraid you do not. You cling to the old rut and shut your eyes in a fatal com-placency. You are a people of enormous and incredible waste. You spend money like water with little or no return for it, and you never call your stewards to account. Your wealth, your power, your prosperity have caged you in a fool's paradise of security and indifference. Your universities cling to the dead languages and hardly make an effort to equip the youth of the country for the life of today. Your civil service is good, but it might be bettered. Luxury is but it might be bettered. Luxury is creeping upon your governing classes and squalor and degeneracy increasing among the poor. Yet you go on in the same old way, the way that unless you leave it speedily and forever, must lead to a great catastrophe. Megalomania has been your curse, it must be exorcised. You must learn not to trust in miracles and not to profit only by your own mistakes. Study your rivals: see what takes. Study your rivals; see what America is doing in commerce and Ger-nany in education. Benefit by their ex-perience and follow with all speed in their footsteps. You have splendid matheir footsteps, you have spended ma-terial to work on, better perhaps than exists elsewhere, but you don't know how to use it. It is this you must learn, Let science—science in all things—be your guilding star. Bring method and arrange ment into the details of your business, your Foreign Office and your diplomacy, as well as your schools and army. Put the empire once and for all on a business footing. Only so can you grow adequate to your responsibilities."

That, in effect, is the lesson which

Lord Rosebery has set himself to drive home: it is becoming a question of some moment whether he will enforce it from within or without the Lberal party. That the bulk of the Lberals would be glad to have him back again as their lander at almost any price is now certain. The latest faction into which that distress latest faction into which that distressful party has split ap—the Liberal Imperialist council—is made up mainly of his personal followers, who stood by him during his premierable and did their best to dissuade him from resigning. At a dinner given a few days ago to celebrate their birth as a new political force, Lord Rosebery was spoken of as the only possible leader and appealed to to return to sible leader and appealed to to return to his old position. More significant still, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who represents the lukewarm, noncommittal imperialism of perhaps two-thirds of his party, explicitly invited Lord Rosehis party, explicitly invited Lord Rose-bery two days ago to resume the lead-ership. But there are three very good reasons why Lord Rosebery should not listen to these solicitations. In the first place, the Liberal party is in too chaotic a condition to be fit for leadership; in the second place, Lord Rosebery does

not know how to lead; and in the third place, he will be doing his country a much better service by remaining where

This, I know, is not the accepted view

in England, but I believe it to be the true one, and I believe, moreover, it is the one which will prevail with Lord Rosebery. That the Liberal party is hopelessly disorganized, without a policy and torn by personal realousies, hardly needs demonstration. Time and the blun-ders of Lord Salisbury's government can alone restore to it coheston and fighting force. Lord Rosebery is the last man for the job. He neglects, probably despises, the small arts of managing men. His training and temperament have made him London Correspondence of New York Commer-cial Advertiser. LONDON, Nov. 17.—Yesterday Lord a statesman, but not a politician. Rosebery delivered his address as lord rector of Glasgow University, taking the British Empire for his theme. Today all England is reading and admiring it with an lead only when others are ready and even statious to follow; but he cannot coerce a mulinous or discontented group into accepting his ipse dixit. He proved this to the full during his brief to office and there is no reason to think that the last four years have brought him that touch of personal imperioustess which is an essential of leadership. Moreover, I cannot in the least subscribe to the doctrine that a man can only do good work for his country by enrolling himself in one of its parties. In certain cases a too close party conn be a distinct disadvantage and Lord Re se half their force if his position were not one of complete independence.

CLOSE FISHING SEASON.

Consistency of Commissioner Reed's Recommendations Questioned.

PORTLAND, Dec. 13 - (To the Editor) -

PORTLAND, Dec. 13.—(To the Editor.)—
I noticed in Fish Commissioner Reed's report, published in The Oregonian of December 12, that "he recommends a Spring
close season on the Columbia River and
tributaries, to begin January 1 and continue until April 30, and a Fall close seaon on the Columbia River from August 5 to September 15." I will call your attention to the inconsistency in his report to show that Fish Commissioners do not always recommend what, in their judg-ment, they think best for the protection of the fish. He attributes the decrease in the number of salmon largely to the fact that the country through which the tributaries of the Columbia River flow is coming thickly populated, and the peoluring the spawning season, whether they are fit for food or not. To quote Mr. Reed's language, he says, "and it is safe to say no saimon is suitable for food during the spawning season." Now if salmon are not fit for food during spawning season, which every fisherman knows is a fact, why does he open the season on September 15, right in the midst of the pawning season? This close could be so short that it would allow the fish to enter the river, and not give them time to mature or reach the spawning ground. Why not pass a law to protect the salmon this time? Make the Spring close season from February, 1 to April 20, and the Fall close season, from August 10 to November 1, Of course, by making the seasons as I suggest, we would lose the catch of silverside but they, like all other kinds of are getting scarce. It would be well to give them a few years in which to multi-ply. It would be better to lose these fish altogether than to destroy all other kinds of salmon by fishing for them continusly, and not giving them a chance to awn. In fishing for silversides I will spawn. centure to say there is not one fish in ive that it fit for food. However, many of Mr. Reed's suggestions for the protection of salmon are worthy of co JOSEPH PAQUET.

Two carloads of flour were consigned to Portland at Monroe Monday.

A raft of logs arrived down the Willam-tte Sunday night for the Corvallis saw-Four thousand sheep from Huntington

arrived at Pendleton Tuesday. They will spend the Winter at Pilot Rock. W. G. Wright's quartz mill started on Monday on 80 tons of rock, says the

Grant's Pass Courier, C. H. Parks, who has a bond on the Golden Wedge mine at Galice, reports striking a five-foot ledge of rich rock at depth of 100 feet, which carries values

of \$200 to \$400 to the ton. This is the property formerly known as the Hutchins-Kramer mine. The quartz mine on Forest Creek, for-merly owned by Silsby & Breeden and now the property of the banking firm of Reed & Larrabce, of Helena, Mont., has

feet and one two feet in width, all carry-W. A. Spencer expects to have his portable nummili ready for operation by the first of the year, says the Lebanon Cri-terion. He has secured the right to float ogs down the canal and has also purchased a couple of small tracts of timber near the head of the ditch, which he will have cut at once. The mill will be located on the banks of the canal south

To Reform School for Perjury. COLFAX, Dec. 13.—The trial of the charge of buying stolen property by J. H. Dwyer was held in the Superior Court If, Dwyer was held in the Superior Court yesterday, and the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty without leaving the courtroom. But one witness was examined, Clarence Smith, a lieyear-old boy, who acted as complaining winness, and from whom Dwyer bought the stolen goods. When Smith was first brought before the court, 10 days ago, he admitted the theft of the chickens, but stated that Dwyer was a party to that theft. Upon his statement to that effect theft. Upon his statement to that effect the prosecution was based. In court this morning, the boy said that when he had first asked Dwyer if he would buy some chickens, the latter said, "Are you going to steal them?" Witness answered this question in the negative, but afterwards stole the chickens, and bringing them to Dwyer's place, was paid for them by the latter's hired man.

the latter's hired man.

Complaint was at once made against the boy, Clarence Smith, charging him with incorrigibility, and after a hearing he was ordered taken to the Reform School at Chehalis.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Eric Rail-road Company today, James J. Hill, of the Great Northern: Norman B. Ream, of Chicago, a director of the Baltimore & Ohio and Pullman Companies, and Robert Bacon, of J. P. Morgan & Co., were elected directors in the place of

Messrs. Quintard, Goodwin and William-Wise Will Have Hearing Today SALEM, Or., Dec. 13.—Benjamin Wise, the was arrested last evening on the charge of burning goods to defraud an in-surance company, was today taken to Silverton, where he will be examined to-

