

RECORD-BREAKING CARGO

INDRAPURA HAS FREIGHT VALUED AT OVER \$375,000.

Carries Nearly Eight Thousand Tons of Flour, Cotton, Sheeting and Miscellaneous Freight.

The Portland & Astoria liner Indrapura cleared at the custom-house yesterday with the largest and most valuable cargo that has ever left Portland. It consisted of nearly 8,000 tons of flour, cotton, sheeting, potatoes, apples, beer and miscellaneous merchandise, and its total value was \$375,822.90.

The Indrapura finished loading late last evening, and will go down the river at 10 o'clock this morning. The cargo is being stowed in the hold, and will not be lighter until a few days ago, the Indrapura is only five days out of her schedule, and has been in port but ten days. In that time she has discharged an inward cargo of nearly 3,000 tons and loaded full outward, a total amount of over 6,000 tons.

The Indrapura is headed for Hong Kong. She is loaded with flour and general merchandise. She was ready to start on her voyage some time ago, but the heavy rain caused the river to rise somewhat, and this morning a river steamer attempted to take her across the channel, and although she was grounded, and despite all efforts could not be moved. The major part of the cargo has already been lightened to Astoria.

It would be a difficult matter to crowd more falsehood into an item than appears in the above. The Indrapura is not aground "in the channel." The Indrapura was not loaded when the accident happened, and was not prevented by low water. No attempt was made by a river steamer to take her to Astoria, and not a pound of her cargo was lightened to Astoria.

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LIABILITY OF STOWAWAYS.

Ships Are Not Responsible for Debts Incurred by Them.

Judge Hanford, of the United States court, has handed down a decision to the effect that a ship is not responsible for the stowaways who are on board. The decision was rendered in the case of the schooner Laura, which was libeled for the payment of an amount they claimed to be due them for medical attendance upon a stowaway who was taken on board the schooner. The stowaway had been compelled to sign the ship's articles, but was not required to work. However, he made himself handy and while hauling on the rigging, he fell over the deck and received severe injuries.

CONDENSED MILK TRUST.

Movement Under Way to Combine Companies.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—According to the Journal of Commerce, the Borden Condensed Milk Company, whose capital stock heretofore has been \$20,000,000, all common, of which \$17,500,000 has, it is understood, been issued, intends to issue \$3,500,000 of preferred stock. This new issue of preferred stock is being made for the purpose of absorbing several concerns which are now competitors of the Borden Company. It is understood that the Borden concern is anxious to advance the price of the product, inasmuch as the cost of the raw material and tin cans has increased.

Considerable reticence is observed by all interested in the new issue of stock, however, connected with the names of several concerns with the proposed combination. The Cory Condensed Milk Company and the Wisconsin Condensed Milk Company were prominently mentioned as among the concerns likely to enter. Others also mentioned were the Mohawk Company, and the Walker Gorden Laboratory Company, but a denial came from the former and nothing could be learned of the latter. The New York Condensed Milk Company was still another corporation rumored as going into the combine, but it is believed that practically all the stock of this concern is already owned by the Borden Condensed Milk Company.

THE KEHANI AFLOAT.

Sunken Steamer Brought to the Surface With But Little Difficulty.

Captain O. W. Hanson succeeded in raising his sunken steamer Kehani with but little difficulty, and the craft is now on the ways near Ross Island in this city undergoing repairs. A couple of scows were run alongside of the sunken craft, and after chains were drawn under her hull, she was jacked up to where the centrifugal pumps could get to work, and the rest was easy. She came up to Portland under her own steam, and after a brief spell on the drydock will be as good as new. The time was also brought up to Portland for repairs. The accident is said to have been caused by piles cut off beneath the surface of the water, there being no fender piles or other safeguards to prevent a steamer drifting on top of them.

THE LINE THAT FAILED.

Why the Opposition Steamer to Astoria Never Turned a Wheel.

The Astoria papers announce that the subsidy seeking steamer Astoria has retired to the exclusion of Young's River anchorage. The movement recently inaugurated for the rebuilding of an independent steamer to Portland suddenly stopped, and the reason thereof is thus explained by a man in close touch with the Astoria transportation business. When the matter of putting on the new boat had reached a stage where pledges were being made, guaranteeing a certain amount of freight, a representative of the lines now running on the river went down and interviewed the prime movers in the enterprise. After they had informed him that the new line would be a "go," he said:

LANDS OF THE INDIANS.

ALLOTMENT PRIVILEGES FREQUENTLY UNSATISFACTORY.

Better Supervision of New Leases on Northwestern Reservations—Idaho and Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—In his annual report Secretary Hitchcock, of the Department of the Interior, refers to certain Indian affairs that are of special interest in the Northwest. These are the following: Allotments of Lands.

By an act of Congress approved February 23, 1881, provision was made for leasing allotments for farming or grazing for a term not exceeding three years, or ten years for mining purposes, when it should "be made to appear to the Secretary of the Interior that, by reason of age or other disability, any allottee of Indian lands under the provisions of the said act or treaty cannot personally and with benefit to himself occupy or im-

prove his allotment or any part thereof." Upon such terms, regulations and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary.

This provision was modified by the act of August 15, 1894, the term being extended to five years for farming or grazing, leasing for business purposes for a term of ten years being also authorized as well as for mining, and the word "inability" was inserted, and the law made to read "by reason of age, disability, or inability."

Further modification was made by the act of June 1, 1897, by omitting the word "inability" and changing the periods to three and five years, respectively.

By the act of March 1, 1899, the Indians of the Yakima Reservation were authorized to lease their allotted lands for agricultural purposes for not exceeding five years, and by the act of May 31, 1900, these Indians were authorized to lease "unimproved" allotted lands for agricultural purposes, for any term not exceeding ten years, upon terms and conditions to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Also by the same act, the word "inability" was restored, and the term for farming leases extended to five years. The leasing of allotments is therefore limited to three years for grazing and five for farming, mining, or business purposes, except as to the Yakimas, who may lease their "unimproved" lands for agricultural purposes for "any term not exceeding ten years."

With the view of increasing the benefits to be derived by Indian allottees from the leasing of their lands, the department on July 1, 1899, determined that future leases should provide for some specific improvement, such as clearing of fences, other and other necessary permanent improvements, the character and value of which should be specifically stated in the lease; such substantial benefits being regarded as much more essential to the Indians than the rental money payment for rent would be.

Under date of January 4, 1899, the allotment of the Indian Edward is referred to the fact that the majority of the leases executed under the above-mentioned provisions of law did not sufficiently show the disability of the Indian allottee or his inability to occupy or improve his allotment, and directions were given that all leases thereafter submitted for department action should show clearly the nature and extent of the disability or inability of the Indian allottee, and that if from old age, the exact or approximate age and physical condition should be given, etc.

Changes in Leasing System.

In view of the changes in the system of leasing, as indicated, the rules and regulations governing the same, approved September 23, 1894, were found to have become practically obsolete, and instructions were given the Indian Office, under date of June 7, 1899, to formulate a set of new rules and regulations to conform generally to the lines followed by the department in its action of leases during the eight or ten months immediately preceding that date.

Although the act of May 31, 1900, referred to, permitted the leasing of the Yakims (unimproved) lands for the period of ten years, the department has not heretofore deemed it advisable to approve such leases for more than five years; but in view of numerous applications for the long term leases, and reports as to the wisdom or necessity because of great expense for clearing, fencing, irrigating, etc.—an inspector was directed to investigate the conditions on the Yakima Reservation, and report as to the wisdom or necessity of long-term leases in these cases. His report (received since the end of the fiscal year) shows that the leases of these lands for the maximum term provided by the act would not be advisable or beneficial to the Indians except in a few special cases. He recommended, however, that the Yakima lands be classified for leasing purposes, and this is now being done under authority of the department.

Until the last year, as previously indicated, it was almost impossible to obtain full facts upon which to determine the actual status of allottees whose lands were being leased, and many leases were made which doubtless should have been wholly rejected or the terms for which the leases were to run curtailed, many leases having been made for two and three-year periods, and in some instances for five years. Under the present system, inaugurated more than a year ago, and the rules and regulations recently adopted for the government of the leasing of allotments the department is more fully informed of the facts in each case

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TWO SUMMERS.

Summer at the Shore and Summer in the Store.

It is sometimes remarked that the requirements of society entail as much hard work upon a woman as she would perform in office or in store. That may be true. The woman who dances the night through may travel more miles than are walked by the woman behind the counter. Her social obligations may be as exacting as business duties. But if the society woman dances all night, she can sleep all day. If her calls must be duly paid, she has her carriage in which to drive. She is not at the mercy of an

alarm clock in the morning, or of store routine during the day. And, above all, after the round of winter gaieties, there is the sea shore for the summer, with its freedom and its health giving ocean breezes. The chances of health are all in favor of the girl that goes to the shore and all against the girl that stays in the store.

SUMMER IN THE CITY.

It is unendurable, says society with its luxurious surroundings. What must summer in a city store be? At the best it is trying to nerves and temper. The long, languid days, the oppressive atmosphere, the monotonous round of duties are all trying. And when to this is added womanly weakness, the condition is well-nigh unbearable. And yet it must be borne for money must be earned if life is to be sustained.

Every working woman owes it to herself to bring her physical health to the highest standard of excellence—not only because it increases her happiness, but also because it increases her earning capacity. It is a cruel fact that the floor walker has, as a rule, no sympathy with the backache and weakness which impel a woman to seek an occasional moment's rest for her aching back, if only by leaning rigidly against the shelves behind her.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong and sick women well. Hundreds of thousands of women have testified to this fact.

"I write a few lines to thank you for your advice and grand remedies, to which I owe my health, and perhaps my life," says Miss Flora I. Greer, of 107 Howe Street, Akron, Ohio. "My troubles started during my childhood but did not prove serious until 1850, when I met with an accident caused by a horse running wild. From that time I did not see a well day. I suffered at every monthly period with terrible headache, irritation of the spine and pains in my heels so I could not bear them resting on the softest pillow. What I suffered pen could never describe. I had soreness through my hips and ovaries all the time and constant backache. Was afraid to be alone, imagined that everyone hated me, and everything looked like a mountain. One doctor would tell me one thing, another would say something altogether different, but they only relieved me. I then wrote to you in April, 1899, through

FOREST GROVE Raspberries. FOREST GROVE, Nov. 27.—(To the Editor.)—In the Oregonian mentioned Mrs. James Burns, of Cathlamet, brought to the Oregonian office as being something remarkable for this season of the year.

Allow me to state that our table has been well supplied with luscious raspberries, never even since the first crop in summer, ever since the last of October up to the present time, and yet they come well-formed, green and ripe ones. Our family consists of six persons, so you may know that we have consumed a good many quarts of berries. We have also sent berries to our sick friends.

The bushes did not grow against the fence, either, but out in the open. Tally one for Forest Grove.

A. N. BEECHER.

NO MORE COUGH. Ullian Burkhardt, one of the Best Knos Artists on the Vaudeville Stage, Says DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP Cures Her Coughs and Prevents Colds.

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THE ADVICE OF A NEIGHBOR.

Followed my advice from April to July. I took five bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and four of Golden Medical Discovery and five vials of Pellets.

Have not had a single symptom of my old trouble so far. Can sleep good nights, work hard, and can eat solid and substantial food without distress. There are several of my friends taking your medicines with the best results since they have seen how they helped me."

WORK IS PLEASURE.

When you are well and strong; you then go to work with the joy of doing. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will make you strong and well. If your ailments are within the compass of medicine to cure. It establishes regularity, dries the drains that weaken women, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness. It cures headache, backache, dizziness and other consequences of womanly

ills. It promotes the appetite, soothes the nerves and induces refreshing sleep.

"I feel it a duty to inform you that I had been a sufferer for many years from nervousness, with all its symptoms and complications," writes Mrs. O. N. Fisher, of 1867 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y. "I was constantly going to see a physician or purchasing medicine for this or that complaint as my troubles became unbearable. In the spring of 1867 my husband induced me to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. After taking one bottle and following your advice I was so encouraged that I took five more bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and then I did not take any more for several weeks as I felt so much better, but still I was not completely cured. I commenced taking it again and felt that I was improving faster than at first. I am not now cross and irritable, and I have a good color in my face. I have also gained about ten pounds in weight and one thousand pounds of comfort, for I am a new woman once more and your advice and your 'Favorite Prescription' are the cause of it, coupled with the 'Pleasant Pellets,' which are not to be dispensed with. I took eight bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' the last time, making fourteen in all, and will not take any more unless you so advise, for I do not see as I need it.

"I have told my friends how I was cured, and have been no little surprised to learn how many of them used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription with great benefit. I have induced several to try and have heard that they were much pleased with results."

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free. All correspondence is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

There is no alcohol in 'Favorite Prescription,' and it is entirely free from opium, cocaine and other narcotics. It is a pure vegetable preparation, and cannot disagree with the most delicate constitution.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pel