BRITISH RECOGNITION OF CROMWELL

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS MAKES ANOTHER INTERESTING CONTRIBUTION TO HISTORICAL DISCUSSION.

CHICAGO, June 17,-At the meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society of the University of Chicago, held here tonight, Charles Francis Adams delivered an ora-tion on the subject, "Shall Cromwell Have Mr. Adams' address was in

'At about 5 o'clock of the afternoon of September 2, 1638, the day of Worcester and of Dunbar, and as a great tempest was wearing itself to rest, Oliver Cromwell died. He died in London, in the pal-ace of Whitehall; that palace of the great banqueting hall, through whose central window Charles I had walked forth to the scaffold a little less than 10 years before. A few weeks later, 'with a more than re-gal solemnity,' the body of the great Lord Protector was carried to Westminster Abby and there buried 'amongst Kings,'

"Two years then elapsed; and, on the tion, the remains of the usurper, having been disinterred by a unanimous vote of the convention Parliament, were hung a Tyburn. The trunk was then buried under the gallows, while Cromwell's head was set on a pole over the roof of Westminster Hall. Nearly two centuries of execra-tion ensued, until, in the sixth generation, the earlier verdict was challenged and the question at last asked: Shall Cromwell have a statue? Cromwell, the traitor, the usurper, the execrable mur-derer of the martyred Charles!

'As first, and for long, the suggestion was looked upon almost as an implety, and, as such, scornfully repelled. Not only did the old loyal King-worship of England recoil from the thought, but, in-dignantly appealing to the Church, it declared that no such distinction could be granted so long as there remained in the Prayer Book a form of supplication for King Charles the Martyr, and of praise and thanksgiving for the wonderful dc-liverance of these kingdoms from the great rebellion, and all the other miseries and oppressions consequent thereon, un-der which they had so long groaned. None the less the demand was insistent; and had elapsed and a third was well advanced, was the verdict of 1661 reversed. Today the bronze effigy of Oliver Cromwell-massive in size, rugged in feature, characteristic in attitude-stands defiantly in the yard of that Westminster Hall, from the pole on the top of which, twelve years ago, the ficsh crumbled from

A Dramatic Reversal.

"In this dramatic reversal of an accepted verdict-this complete revision of opin-ions once deemed settled and immutablethere is, I admit, a lesson-an academic

We, too, as well as the English, have had our great rebellion. It came to a dramatic close 37 years since; as theirs cume to a close not less dramatic some seven times 27 years since. *We, also, as they in their time, formed our contemporaneous judgments and recorded our assumed to be irreversible, of the men, the issues, and the events of the great conflict, and those verdicts and judgments, in our case as in theirs, will unquestionably be revised, modified, and in not a few cases wholly reversed. Bet-ter knowledge, calmer reflection and a more judicial frame of mind come with the passage of the years; in time pas-sions subside, prejudices disappear, truth

"In England this process has been going on for over two centuries and a half, with what result Cromwell's statue stands as proof. We live in another age and a different environment; and, as 10 years of Europe out-measure in their growth a cycle of Cathay, so I hold one year of 30th-century America works more progress in thought than IT years of Britain during interval between its great rebellion and ours. We who took active part in the Civil War have not yet wholly vanshed from the stage; the rear guard of the Grand Army, we linger. Today is separated from the death of Lincoln by the same number of years only which separated 'the glorious revolution of 1888' from the execution of Charles Stuart; yet to us is of which we were a part with the same perspective effects with which the Victorian Englishman looks back on the and events of the commonwealth.

Statue for Robert E. Lee.

"I propose on this occasion to do so: and reverting to my text. 'Shall Cromwell Have a Statue?' and reading that text in the gloss of Carlyle's 'Latter-Day Pamphet' utterance, I quote you Horace's famil-

Fabula narratur,

and ask abruptly: 'Shall Robert E. Lee have a statue? I propose also to offer to your consideration some reasons why he hould, and, assuredly, will have one, if not now, then presently, "Shortly after Lee's death, in October,

1870, leave was asked in the United States Senate by Mr. McCreery, of Kentucky, to introduce a joint resolution providing for the return of the estate and mansion of Arilugton to the family of the deceased Confederate Commander-in-Chief, In view of the use which had then already been made of Arlington as a military cemetery. this proposal, involving, as it necessarily did, a removal of the dead, naturally led to warm debate. The proposition was one not to be considered. If a defect in the title of the overnment existed, it must in some way be cured, as, subsequently, it was cured. But I call attention to the debate because Charles Summer, then a Senator from Massachusetts, participated in

it, using the following language:
"'Eloquent Senstors have already characterized the proposition and the traitor it seeks to commemorate. I am not disposed to speak of General Lee. It is nough to say he stands high in the cats logue of those who have imbrued their hands in their country's blood. I hand

him over to the avenging pen of history."
"This was when Lee had been just two the dead; but, three-quarters of century after the Protector's skull had been removed from over the roof of Westminster Hall, Pope wrote in similar spirit: See Cromwell, damn'd to everlasting fame,

'And 16 years later, four-fifths of a cen tury after Cromwell's disentembment at Westminster and reburial at Tyburnperiod from the death of Lee equal to that which will have clapsed in 1950, Gray wrote of the Stoke Pogis Churchyard-Some mute inglorious Milton here may rest,

Some Cromwell guiltless of his country's blood. "And now, a century and a half later, Cromwell's statue looms defiantly up in front of the Parliament House. When refore, an appeal is in such cases made to the avenging pen of history, it is well to bear this instance in mind, while re-calling perchance that other line of a greater than Pope, or Gray, or Sumne Thus the whirligig of time brings in his re-

venges. "Was, then, Robert E. Lee a 'traitor'was he also guilty of his 'country's blood'. These questions I propose now to discuss. I am one of those who in other days was arrayed in the ranks which confront-ed Lee; one of those whom Lee baffled and beat, but who finally baffled and beat Lee. Ar one thus formerly lined up against him, these questions I propose to discuss in the calmer and cooler and altomost men when a whole generation of the human race lies buried between them and the issues and actors upon which we

undertake to pass.
"Was Robert E. Lee a traitor? Technically, I think he was indisputably a trai-tor to the United States, for a traitor, as I understand it technically, is one guilty of the crime of treason; or, as the Century Dictionary puts it, violating his alle-giance to the chief authority of the state; while treason against the United States

their 'enemies aid and comfort.' That Robert E. Lee did levy war against the United States can, I suppose, no more be denied than that he gave 'sid and com-fort' to its enemies. This technically. but in history there is treason and trea-

son, as there are traitors and traitors, "And, furthermore, if Robert E. Lee was a traitor, so also and indisputably were George Washington, Oliver Crom-well, John Hampden and William of Orange. The list might be extended indefi-nitely. But these will suffice. There can be no question that every one of those named violated his allegiance, and gave ald and comfort to the enemies of his sovereign.

Washington a Precedent.

"Washington furnishes a precedent at very point. A Virginian like Lee, he was also a British subject; he had fought un-der the British flag, as Lee had fought inder that of the United States; when, in 1776, Virginia seceded from the British Empire, he went with his state, just as Lee went with it \$5 years later; subse ently Washington commanded armies the field designated by those opposed to them as 'rebels,' and whose descend-ants now giorify them as 'the rebels of '76,' much as Lee later commanded, and at last surrendered, much larger armies, also designated 'rebels' by those they con-

"Except in their outcome, the cases were, therefore, precisely alike; and logic logic. It consequently appears to fol-w that if Lee was a traitor, Washington was also. It is unnecessary to institute similar comparisons with Cromwell, Hampden and William of Orange. No de-fense can in their cases be made. Technically, one and all, they undenlably were

Framers of Constitution

"Moreover, what availed the views or What mattered it in 1869 whether they, in 1787, contemplated a Nation of ereign states? Realities have an unpleas ant way of asserting their existence. How-ever it may have been in 1788, in 1889 a Nation had grown into existence. Its peaceful dismemberment was impossible. The complex system of tissues and ligaments, the growth of 70 years, could not be gently taken apart without wound or higt; the separation, if separation there was to be, involved a tearing asunder, supplementing a liberal use of the knife Their professions to the contrary notwithstanding, this the Southern leaders falled not to realize.

"In point of fact therefore, believing in the abstract legality of secession and the justice and sufficiency of the grounds on which they acted, their appeal was to the inalignable right of revolution; and to that might by which alone the right could be upheld. Let us put casuistry, metaphysics and sentiment aside, and come to actualities. The secessionist reourse in 1861 was to the sword; and to the aword it was meant to have recourse.

"That the leaders in secession were men with large views, and that they had matured a comprehensive policy as the ulfi-mate outcome of their movement I enterain no doubt. They looked unquestionably to an easy military success, and the complete establishment of their Confed-eracy; more remotely, there can be no question, they contemplated a policy of extension, and the establishment along the shores of the Gulf of Mexico and in the Antilles of a great semi-tropical slave-labor republic; finally, all my investigations have tended to satisfy me that they confidently anticipated an early dis-integration of the Union, and the accession of the bulk of the Northern States to the Confederacy, New England only excluded therefromsternly

'sloughed off,' as they expressed it.
" 'Secession is not intended to break up present Government, but to perpetuate We go out of the Union, not to destroy but for the purpose of getting further guarantees and security -this was said in January, 1861, and this in 1900-'And so we already given to look back on the events the Union of the Fathers, which the South was the principal factor in forming, and to which she was far more attached than the North, would have been restored and re-established; that in this Union the South would have been again the domi-

nant people, the controlling power, "Conceding the necessary premises of fact and law — a comewhat considerable concession, but perhaps conceivable—conceding these, I see in this position, then or now, nothing illogical, nothing provoca-tive of severe criticism, certainly nothing treasonable. Acting on sufficient grounds of which those thus acting were the sole judge, proceeding in a way indisputably legal and regular, it was proposed to re-construct the Union in the light of experience, and on a new and, as they con-sidered, an improved basis, without New England. This cannot properly be rermed a conspiracy; it was a legitimate policy based on certain assumed data, legal, moral and economical."

Virginia's War Attitude.

Continuing, Mr. Adams said that there was in Virginia's attitude during the war much that appealed to the sense of the chivalric. The slave in Virginia was not mere transferable chattel, To a large extent he was attached to the soil and the house. This fact, the speaker said, had a direct bearing on the moral issue, cession movement because of the election of an anti-slavery President or from mere ve of any peculiar institution.
"Virginia," said the speaker, "made

state sovereignty an article-a cardinal article-of its political creed. So, logically and consistently, it took the position that, though it might be unwise for a state to secode. a state which did secode could not and should not be coerced.

"To us now this position seems worse than illogical; it is impossible. So events proved it. Yet, after all, it is based on the great fundamental principle of the con-sent of the governed."

Three names, Mr. Adams said are im sed on the military record of the Civil -Winfield Scott, George Henry War-Winfield Scott, George Henry Thomas, and Robert Edward Lee. Of the three, the first two stood by the flag; the third went with his state. Mr. Adams gave credit for equal conscientiousness in his decision, but each of them, he said. while to a degree a free agent, to a much greater degree was the child of anterior

Lee True to His State.

"Lee," continued the speaker, "induiged in no self-deception—wandered away from the path in no cloud of political triumph. "Secession, as he wrote to his son, "is nothing but revolution. The framers of our Constitution never exhausted so much labor, wisdom, and forbearance in its formation, and surrounded it with eo many guards and securities, if it was intended to be broken by every member of the Confederacy at will. It is idle to talk

of secession.' "But he also believed that his person allegiance was due to Virginia; that her secession, though revolutionary, bound all Virginians and ended their connection with and duties to the National Government Thereafter, to remain in the United States Army would be treason to Virginia. So two days after Virginia passed its ordinance he, being then at Ar-lington, resigned his commission, at the same time writing to his sister, the wife

of a Union officer:
"'We are now in a state of war which We are now in a state of war which will yield to nothing. The whole South is in a state of revolution, into which Virginia, after a long struggle, has been drawn; and, though I recognize no necessity for this state of things, and would have forborne and pleaded to the end for orders of structures.

against my native state. With all my deagainst my native state. With all my devotion to the Union, and the feeling of loyalty and duty of an American citizen, I have not been able to make up my mind to raise my hand against my relatives, my children, my home. I have, therefore, resigned my commission in the Army, and save in defense of my native state, I hope I may never be called on to draw my sword.

"Two days before he had been unre-

"Two days before he had been unre-servedly tendered, on behalf of President Lincoln, the command of the Union Army then immediately to be put in the field in front of Washington-the command shortly afterward held by General Mc

What otherwise did George Washingion do under circumstances not dissin ilar? What would be have done under circumstances wholly similar? Like Lee, Washington was a soldier; like Lee, he was a Virginian before he was a soldier. He had served under King George's flag; he had sworn allegiance to King George; his ambition had been to hold the royal commission. Presently Virginia secoded from the British Empire-renounced its allegiance. What did Washington do? He threw in his lot with his native pro-vince. Do you hold him then to have been a traitor, to have been false to his colors? Such is not the verdict of his-

"Confronted with the question, 'What been reversed and Massachusetts taker the course then taken by Virginta? I found the answer already recorded. I would have gone with the Union, and against Massachusetts. None the less, I hold Massachusetts estopped in the case of Lee. 'Let the galled jade wince, our withers are unwrung; but, I submit, however it might be with me or mine, it does not lie in the mouths of the descendants of the New England Federalists of the first two decennials of the nineteenth century to invoke 'the aveng-ing pen of history' to record an adverse verdict in the case of any son of Virginia who threw in his lot with his state

Judgment Against Confederates, In rendering a verdict upon those who ided with the Confederacy, Mr. Adams said it should be given in accordance with the facts, and each individual should be judged on his own merits and not

condemned en bloc.

The Englishman of today, he said, does not apply to Cromwell the standard of loyalty or treason, of right and wrong, applied after the Restoration; nor does the twentieth century confirm the nineteenth century's verdicts. Even slavery, he said, we may come to regard as a phase, pardonable as passing, in the volution of a race. Mr. Adams' conclusion was as follows:

"I hold it will certainly be so with our Civil War. The year 1955 will look upon its causes, its incidents, and its men with different eyes from those which we see them now-eyes wholly different from those with which we saw 40 years ago. They-for we by that time will have re-joined the generation to which we be-longed - will recognize the somewhat essential fact, indubitably true, that all the honest conviction, all the loyalty, all the patriotic devotion and self-sacrifice, were not then any more than all the courage on the victor's side. True! the moral right, the spirit of nationality, the sacred cause of humanity even, were on our side; but among those opposed, and who in the end went down, were men not less sincere, not less devoted, not less truly patriotic according to their lights, than he who among us was first in all those qualities. Men of whom it was and is a cause of pride and confidence to say: "They, too, were countrymen!"

General Lee a Type. "Typical of those men-most typical-was Lee. He represented, individualized, all that was highest and best in the Southern mind and the Confederate cause—the loyalty to state, the keen sense of honor and personal obligation, the slightly archalc, the almost patri-archal, love of dependent, family and home. As I have more than once said, he was a Virginian of the Virginians. He represents a type which is gone-hardly as extinct than that of the great English nobleman of the feudal times, or the ideal head of the Scotch clan of a later period; but just so long as men admire courage, devotion, patriotism, the high sense of duty and personal honor-all in word which go to make up what we know as character-just so long will that type of man be held in affectionate, rev-

erential memory. They have in them all the elements of the heroic. "As Carlyle wrote more than lfalf a century ago, so now-'Whom do you wish to resemble? Him you set on a high column. Who is to have a statue? means Whom shall we consecrate and set apart as one of our sacred men? Sacred; that all men may see him, be reminded of him, and, by new example, added to old perpetual precept, be taught what is real worth in man. Show me the man you honor; I know by that symptom, better than by any other, what kind of man you yourself are. For you show me there what your ideal of manhood is; what kind of man you long inexpressibly to be, and would thank the gods, with your whole soul, for being if you could."

"It is all a question of time; and the time is, probably, not quite yet. The wounds of the great war are not altogether healed, its personal memories are still fresh, its passions not wholly aliayed. It would, indeed, be a wonder if they were. But I am as convinced as an unillumined man can be of anything future, that when such time does come, a justice not done now will be done to those descend-ants of Washington, of Jefferson, of Rut-ledge, and of Lee, who stood opposed to

iedge, and of Lee, who stood opposed to us in a succeeding generation.

"That the National spirit is now supreme and the Nation cemented. I hold to be unquestionable. That property in man has vanished from the civilized world is due to our Civil Way. The two world is due to our Civil War. The two are worth the great price then paid for them. But wrong as he may have been, and as he was proved by events in these respects, the Confederate had many great and generous qualities; he also was brave, chivalrous, self-sacrificing, sincere and activate. So I look forward with

brave, chivalrous, self-sacrificing, sincere and patriotic. So I look forward with confidence to the time when they, too, will be represented in our National pantheon. Then the query will be answered here, as the query in regard to Cromwell's statue put 50 years ago has recently been answered in England.

"The bronze effigy of Robert E. Lee, mounted on his charger and with the insignia of his Confederate rank, will from its pedestal in the Nation's Capitol look across the Potomac at his old home at Arlington, even as that of Cromwell dominates the yard of Westminster, upon which his skull once looked down. When that time comes Lee's monument will be educational—it will typify the historical appreciation of all that goes to make up appreciation of all that goes to make up the loftiest type of character, military and civic, exemplified in an opponent, once dreaded but ever respected, and and civic, exemplified in an opponent, once dreaded but ever respected, and above all, it will symbolize and commemorate that loyal acceptance of the consequences of defeat, and the patient upbuilding of a people under new conditions by constitutional means, which I hold to be the greatest educational leason America has yet taught to a once skeptical but now slienced world."

FOURTH OF JULY RATES LOWER COLUMBIA RIVER.

The Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company has named a one-fare round-trip rate between all stations on the Portland-Astoria route, account Fourth of July, Selling dates are July 3 and 4 with July 4 as return limit. Ticket office, Third and

ILWACO AND NORTH BEACH.

The favorite seaside steamer T. J. Pot-ter will make her initial trip to liwaco Saturday. June B, leaving Ash-street dock at 12.30, moon. Returning, leave liwaco Sunday evening at 8, arriving Portland early Monday morning. Tickets and berth reservations at O. R. & N. office, Third and Washington.

giance to the chief authority of the state; have forborne and pleaded to the end for while treason against the United States redress of grievances, real or supposed, yet in my own person I had to meet the say Tevying war against it, or giving question whether I should take part.

Women with pale, colorises faces, who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using the Thetie when he left Nome. That vestered that cores a cold in one day. 22 cents.

INDRASAHMA IS EN ROUTE!

NEW PORTLAND & ASIATIC LINER HAS SAILED FROM YOKOHAMA.

North Pacific Oriental Liner Salls From Tacoma With Less Than 200 Tons of Cargo.

The mammoth Indrasahma, the largest The mammoth Indrasahma, the largest steamship in the service of the Portland & Asiatic Steamship Company, sailed from Yokohama for this port Wednesday, and will reach Portland about July IX. She has about 5000 tons of inward cargo and a large number of Oriental passengers for Victoria, at which port she will call before coming to Portland. The Indrasahma is in command of Captain call before coming to Forland. Inc in-drasahma is in command of Captain Charles Craven, a brother of Captain W. E. Craven, of the Indravelli. Like his genial brother of the Indravelli, who is sendor master of the fieet, Captain Cra-ven, of the Indrasahma, is a Royal Naval Reserve man, and has seen service all over the world. The Indrasahma follows the Indrapura, now in purt, and will take out a slightly larger cargo than is being loaded by that vessel.

Trans-Pacific business is very light at present, but the Indrapura will go out with about 4000 tons of flour, cotton, lumber, etc. In spite of the slack business the Portland & Asiatic Line has man-aged to get its liners out without less than half a cargo most of the time, and until the past few months has had them running full, but the Puget Sound lines have not been faring so well. One of the Marus sailing from Seattle is reported to have sailed with but 250 tons of freight, and it was thought that this was ab the limit for small cargoes, but the North-ern Pacific liner Victoria, which sailed from Tacoma Thursday, came very near to cutting the figures on the Maru cargo in two, for according to the freight list printed in the Tacoma papers there was less than 200 tons of freight on board, and the steamer was obliged to take aboard several hundred tons of coal for ballast.

The value of the Victoria's cargo was but \$25,000, and it was made up of two typewriters, 500 bales of sheetings, seven crates of window blinds, 30 tons of dried fish and 24,000 feet of lumber and 1175 bar-rels of flour. The freight paid on this cargo was less than \$1000, and the ex-penses of the ship for the voyage to Hong Kong will run well up toward \$10,-000. Tacoma and Seattle, as well as Port-land, are fortunate in having their lines in the hands of companies sufficiently strong to meet a drain of this kind without interrupting the service,

THE JAPAN SEAL CATCH. Victoria Schooners Meeting With

Success Across the Pacific. The high prices quoted for sealskins his season, together with fair catches, promise quite a profitable season for the Victoria schooners which have crossed the Pacific. The Colonist of June 26 has the following regarding the catch to date; "Another of the fleet of five schooners hunting off the Japan coast has been reported, the Florence M. Smith having arrived at Hakodate with 650 pelts. This news was given in a cablegram received by the Victoria Sealing Company yester-day morning. This makes a total of 2015 skins taken by the four schooners reported to date, and the Dora Sleward has not yet been heard from. The Geneva is the top-liner to date, she having taken 840 skins, the Director 620 and the 495. Five in all are hunting off the Japan coast, and seven others are hunting off the Copper Islands. The Japan fleet will

go to the Copper Island grounds after leaving the Japanese waters. "The schooner George W. Prescott, which was refused a license on the ground that United States citizens—who are debarred from sealing-were alleged to be interested in her ownership, has received her license. Yesterday morning Collector of Customs A. R. Milne received instructions from Ottawa to grant a license to the schooner. This action was taken as a result of the representations of the schooner's owners and agent, to show that none other than Canadians were interested in the vessel. The Preacott is now lying at her wharf in the upper har-bor, and will be made ready for her cruise to the Behring Sea. She will be the 22d schooner of the Behring Sea fleet. Three others are still to sail, all waiting

Number of Sternwheelers Plying Between Dawson and White Horse. Advices from the North brought down by the last steamer from Skagway report

the following movements of the Yukon River fleet above Dawson:

The steamer Canadian arrived at White Horse from Dawson on the 17th, with the banner passenger list of the season. She salled on the return trip next morning. The cattle steamer Bonanza King arrived at White Horse on the 18th, and the Mary Graff the day afterwards. The steamers Dawson, Columbian and Mary Graff left White Horse for Dawson last Saturday. The Dawson and Columbian are passenger steamers and the Mary Graff carried freight only. The Columbian is also a cold-storage boat. The Balley sailed for Big Salmon on the 20th, on the first trip of the season. The Vic-torian passed Five Fingers on the morning of the 19th, coming up-stream. The Sybil passed Upper LaBarge going downstream the same day. The Bonanza King left White Horse on the 19th for Dawson. The river stood at 22 inches above low water at White Horse on the 20th The Selkirk, Nora and Casca arrived at White Horse on the 18th from Dawson. The Selkirk, the last in, had 45 passen-gers. There were about 120 to arrive on the three boats. The Nora salled for Daw-

THE FORERIC'S CHARTER. Big Freighter Will Enter the Cana-

dian-Australian Service. steamship Foreric, one of Andrew Welr's liners, which recently loaded lumber at Portland for the Orient, has been chartered by the Canadian Pacific as an extra steamer for their Canadian-Austra-lian line. She is on a time charter and will probably make several trips as a freight bont to accommodate the increas-ing business of the line. In commenting on the charter of the vessel the Van-

ouver Province says:
'The Foreric will arrive here about the middle of next month, and will sail early in August, or possibly prior to then, with a general cargo for Australia, including heavy shipments of flour, of which large quantities are being imported into Aus-tralia as a result of the extended drouth the interior and northern wheat-grow-

ng districts of Australia. 'On her return voyage from Sydney, the Foreric will call at Suva and load raw Fijl sugar for the British Columbia Sugar Refinery. Outward bound from this port again she will take flour and general car-go. Bookings for space on the steamer are rapidly filling up. It is altogether probable that the Foreric will make sev-eral trips on the Canadian-Australian

SHIPS STILL MISSING.

No Tidings From the Portland, Jeanle or Thetis. SEATTLE, June 27.-The steamship Roa noke, Captain H. P. Weaver, arrived from Nome at 19:15 this morning. The Roanoke left Nome the afternon of June 18. At

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that time no tidings had been received of the steamer Portland or the Jeanle, and both vessels are now believed to be lost. At Nome it is generally accepted that the Portland has been swept far into the Arc-

The steamship Columbia made an early start on her voyage for San Francisco, crossing out from Astoria at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The Elder did not do so well, and was two hours late in leav-ing San Francisco. The French bark Jacobsen has not ye commenced loading wheat, and will not get away before the middle of next week. She will accordingly pioneer the new sea-

son fleet, and another Frenchman, the Asie, will be second on the list. The lighthouse tender Manzanita -got away on her Alaskan trip yesterday afternoon. The Columbine is at Seattle, being equipped with new boilers, and while she is out of service the Manzanita is

kept rustling to keep up with the work. Domestic and Foreign Ports. ASTORIA, June 27.—Sailed at 5 A. M.— teamer Columbia, for San Francisco. Arrived -Steamer Elmore, from Tiliamook, Condition of the bar at 4 P. M., smooth; wind north-

west; weather clear. Ean Francisco, June 27.—Salled at 11:45 A.

E-Steamer Geo. W. Elder, for Portland.

New York, June 27.—Arrived—Columbia, from

Hamburg. Tacoma, June 27.—Arrived—British steamer Selkirk, from Ladysmith. Havre, June 27.—Arrived—La Touraine, from

New York. Auckland, N. Z., June 27,-Sailed-Ventura, for Pango-Pango and San Francisco.
Lisard. June 27.—Passed—Southwark, from

New York for Antwerp. Queenstown. June 27.—Arrived—Campania from New York for Liverpool, and proceeded. Plymouth, June 27.—Arrived—Patricia, from New York for Cherbourg and Hamburg, and

Seattle, June 27.-Sailed-Steamer Excelsion from Valdes (not as before reported). Arrived
—Stammer Roanoke, from Rome; steamer Eureks, from San Francisco. reks, from San Francisco.

Ban Francisco, June 27.—Arrived-Schooner
Western Home, from Coos Bay; schooner Berwick, from Coguille River. Salled-Schooner
Onward, for Coguille River.

Brishane, June 27.—Arrived prior to June 26.—

Moville, June 27 .- Salled-Anchoria, for New York. Hoquiam, Wash., June 24 .- Arrived-Schoone

Wawona, schooner C. R. Wilson, schooner Hal-cyon, from San Francisco for Aberdeen, Ar-rived June 25-Schooner Jenate Stella, from San Francisco for Aberdeen, Arrived June 26 San Francisco for Aberdeen. Affrica June 26

Steamer Chehalis steamer San Pedro, schooner Lettita, from San Francisco for Aberdeen.

Salled-Schooner C. A. Thayer, from Hoquiam for San Francisco.

San Francisco, June 27.—Arrived-Steamer China, from Hong Kong, Yokobama and Honolulu; steamer Arequips, from Valparaiso.

MORE CHEAP RATES TO COAST.

The O. R. & N. Co. has arranged for a special Fourth of July rate to all Long Beach points. The usual Saturday rate of \$2.50 will be available Thursday. Friday and Saturday, July 3, 4 and 5; good for return leaving the beach Sunday evening, the 5th. Get tickets and berths at O. R. & N. office, Third and Washington.

VERY LOW RATES.

On June E and July I and 3 the Gregon Railroad & Navigation Company will offer extraordinarily low round-trip rates to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, Kansas City, Chicago and all points East. Get details at O. R. & N. office, Third and Washington.

BATES EAST GREATLY REDUCED. Cali at O. R. & N. ticket office, Third and Washington, for quotations on round-trip tickets to the East, which will be offered for sale on June 30 and July 1.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR GOGOA

sel had at that time been two weeks in pursuit of the Portland. The vessels in port when the Roanoke left were: Val-

encia, Indiana, Centennial, Garonne, Eli-hu Thompson, Newsboy and the Oregon. hil Thompson, Newsboy and the Oregon. The steamship Senator was still in quar-

antine. The steamer Dora, of the North-ern Commercial Company, which had been sent North in the effort to succor the

Portland, returned to Nome June 17, hav-ing given up all hope of finding the un-

The Roanoke brought down \$100,000 in golddust, and reports a pleasant voyage.

POOL IS UNSATISFACTORY.

Outside Ports Will Not Submit to

New York Domination.

ference of opinion that promises to de-velop into warfare may be said to exist between steamship interests at New York and those at the out ports, in regard to the working of the recent modification of the foreign rate pool, says the Jour-nal of Commerce. This modification pro-

vided for charging a higher rate at the out ports than at New York, a rate suffi-cient to counteract the lower railroad

rates from the interior enjoyed by the out ports. A rumor is current that a

out ports. A rumor is current that a substantial increase in ocean freight rates

is in process of negotiation, but whether the present arrangement will hold the

ground until a new one is promulgated

is a matter on which considerable doubt is expressed in local freight circles. The chief trouble seems to be what

may be termed the complete absence of faith entertained by the lines of any port in regard to the honest observance

NO WORD FROM PORTLAND.

Fears Now Entertained for Boat

Looking for Ice-Bound Craft.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., June 27.— wo steamers arrived today from Nome,

the Roanoke this morning and the Valencia at 8 o'clock this evening. Both boats report that no word had been received at

Nome of the steamers Portland and Jeanie, and grave fears are entertained

The United States revenue cutter Thetis, which went to search for the Portland, had not returned to Nome when the Valencia

salled, and rumors for her safety were be-ginning to be circulated.

Deccan for South Africa.

The British ship Decean, which involved

land Flouring Mills Company for East London direct, and carries 19,250 barrels of

she was in Portland two years ago, and Captain Barrett says it will last 10 years

longer if the owners use good judgment

in selecting agents or charterers for the vessel. The Durbridge, another old-timer

well known in Portland, has just com-

She takes a full cargo of bluestem for

Kerr, Gifford & Co., of this city. Captain McLaughlin is still in command of the vessel, and on his inward voyage broke

the record between Shanghai and Royal

Raising the Gray Eagle.

of raising the steamer Gray Eagle, which ran on a rock above Clackamas Rapids

Wednesday night, has been temporarily

abandoned. The aid of the steamer N. R. Lang was enlisted today, but without

avail. The pumps that have been used

are too small to accomplish anything. There is a large hole in the bottom of the

SAN FRANCISCO, June N .- The steamer

Arctic by ice floes, is to be posted as

overdue by Lloyds with heavy reinsurance

ortiand, which is being carried into the

and-Oregon City run today.

OREGON CITY, Or., June 27 .- The work

deted a cargo at Tacoma for Cape Town.

that they have met with mishap.

ms of agreement by lines of all

NEW YORK, June 27 .- A decided dif-

fortunate vessel.

of the ter

other ports.



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boat. The Oregon City Transportation Company sent to Portland today for a large force pump, and upon its arrival tomorrow work will be resumed. With the pumps that have been used the boat would settle as fast as a little water was \$50 FOR \$ umped out. The Albany is on the Port-

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