GOOD BID FOR OREGON

Williamson Urges Claim of State for Irrigation.

OFFICIALS AT WASHINGTON SEEN

Representative Shows No Better Sites Exist Than in Eastern Oregon for Initial Projects Under the New Law.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Nov. 7.—Representative-elect J. N. Williamson, of Oregon, is in Washington for a few days, getting acquainted in those Government departments which have direct supervision over matters of interest to Eastern Oregon. He has been conferring with officials of the Geological Survey, the Department of Agriculture, the land office and Secretary Hitchcock's office, extending his acquaintance, and familiarizing himself with departmental methods of doing business. More than all else, Mr. Williamson is urging upon the several offices the claim of the State of Oregon for immediate recognition under the irrigation law passed at the last session of Congress. He declares irrigation is the greatest issue now before the people of his district, and in view of the large amount contributed to the irrigation fund by Oregon, exceeded only by the contributions of Oklahoma and North Dakota, the state has a just claim for an early return.

Mr. Williamson finds the department proceeding cautiously in an endeavor to locate the initial projects in vicinities where the natural conditions insure success, and a quick return of the money invested. At the same time he insists that there are no more favorable sites nor more promising projects anywhere than can be found in Eastern Oregon.

DESCHUTES PROJECT MUST WAIT.

Hitchcock Will Make no Haste for Development Company.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—A. M. Drake, president of the Pilot Butte Development Company, which has made a contract with the State of Oregon to reclaim a large tract of land on the Upper Deschutes River, under the Carey act, had a conference with Interior Department officials today, and urged them to take early action on the state's selection of the lands desired by him.

He was told that this selection, with others, is now under investigation, to determine whether the land listed is arid and subject to reclamation under the Carey act. No report has yet been received, and until this is at hand, the Secretary will not act.

Sheep to Go on Reserves.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Nov. 7.—The Secretary of the Interior today fixed the number of sheep to be allowed to graze in the Mount Rainier forest reserve, Washington, next Summer, at 157,000, with 6300 horses and cattle. In the Washington reserve, 20,000 sheep and 4000 horses and cattle will be admitted to graze. This is a reduction in number made necessary because of overgrazing during the past season, when 172,000 sheep were grazed on the Rainier and 25,000 sheep on the Washington reserve. Sheep grazing is permitted from July 1 to September 25, cattle and horse grazing from June 1 to October 1. Sheep admitted to the Washington reserve will be confined west of Lake Chelan.

ALCOHOL IS NOT A FOOD.

Mrs. Additon Vigorously Opposes the Contention of Dr. Atwater.

PORTLAND, Nov. 7.—(To the Editor.)—A request comes to me asking me to reply to the editorial in Wednesday's issue, regarding "Temperance and Truth."

Before entering the "facts in the case," we desire to say we entirely agree with The Oregonian in the statement that "the temperance cause can eartly endure the truth." But it is an enigma how any one can condemn the scientific teaching as regards the nature of alcohol and at the same time acknowledge the evil effects of its use, even acknowledging that the "moderate use very commonly leads to excess."

As for the fanatical ignorance of the text-books and methods of the W. C. T. U. being "disgusting," I sincerely pity any journal or individual who stoops to the use of such language against those who happen to differ from them in opinion.

The theory seemingly lodged in the mind of the would-be critics that the W. C. T. U. is composed of a set of fanatical, sentimental women is a false one, based on ignorance of facts, and, I fear, tinged with much prejudice. Many of the most practical and scholarly women of the world are enrolled in its ranks. Having carefully read Professor Atwater's statement regarding the nutritive value of alcohol, and as carefully examined the complete analysis of the same based upon recent scientific investigation, we find an overwhelming amount of testimony insuring the accuracy of the text-books, and that Professor Atwater's own figures as set forth in bulletin No. 63, of the United States Department of Agriculture, do not support his own claim and have not proven that alcohol has food value.

What authority have I for such a statement? Professor Seneca Egbert, of the Medico-Chirurgical College, of Philadelphia; Professor Frank Woodbury, of the Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates, and recently of the Chirurgical College, of Philadelphia; Winfield S. Hall, Ph. D., M. D., professor of physiology in Northwestern University Medical School, of Chicago; C. A. Hester, M. D., professor of pathological chemistry, in Bellvue Hospital Medical School, New York, and hosts of others give the same scientific facts; they are also found in the leading medical journals.

The St. Louis Medical Brief, August, 1899, says: "The official announcement of Professor Atwater is calculated to mislead and do great harm. Therefore the medical profession must exert itself to counteract its influence by teaching the true effects and insidious workings of alcohol in the body."

The fallacy of calling a substance "to a limited extent a food," solely on the ground that it has one characteristic of a food, such as furnishing heat through oxidation, is very happily characterized in an editorial in the Journal of the American Medical Association of March, 1900, as follows:

> The question at issue is whether its oxidation in the body entitles alcohol to a position among the foods. If all substances which are oxidized in the body and give up their energy are to be classified as foods we shall be obliged to list with the latter many substances which are more or less noxious in their influence on the system. The fallacy of the reasoning which would place alcohol among the foods is very apparent when we put it in the form of a syllogism:
>
> All foods are oxidized in the body; alcohol is oxidized in the body; therefore, alcohol is a food.
>
> As logically might we say: All birds are bilaterally symmetrical; the earthworm is bilaterally symmetrical; therefore, the earthworm is a bird. Oxidation in the body is only one of several important properties of a food; as bilateral symmetry is only one of several important characteristics of a bird.
>
> A definition of food must include a statement of its general effect on the inner life of the individual cell. In this regard alcohol stands far removed from all recognized foods. Advocates of the alcohol-a-food dogma try to evade the main issue by contending that "as alcohol is oxidized in the body it is to a certain extent a food," or that it possesses a "limited food value." This method of reasoning is just as fallacious as it would be to contend that because an earthworm possesses one of the requisite characteristics of a bird it is therefore to a certain extent a bird. The claim that alcohol is a food, in any proper sense of the term, is not, in our opinion, sufficiently proved.

To show that alcohol is a poison we could give a great array of quotations selected from eminent authorities on the question of the nature and characteristics of alcohol. Among these are names of men who are known to be impartial, original investigators of the latest findings of science from Germany, Switzerland, France, England and in our own country; every one stating clearly that alcohol is a poison.

Dr. Adolf Fick, professor of physiology in the University of Wurtzburg, says: "From an exhaustive definition we shall have to class every substance as a poison which, on becoming mixed with the blood, causes a disturbance in the function of any organ. That alcohol is such a substance cannot be doubted," etc.

The editor of the Revue Scientific, of France, says, "we believe that alcohol is ever a poison." Dr. Lankester, Sir William Gull, Dr. Norman Kerr and many other eminent English physicians have expressed similar opinions. Among American physicians Dr. William A. Hammond, Dr. N. S. Davis, Dr. Austin Flint, and many others, could be added.

In addition to individual testimony alcohol is found to be a poison in standard reference books and dictionaries: Quain's Dictionary of Medicine, Gould's Dictionary of Medicine, Biology and Allied Sciences, Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence, etc.

Professor Atwater has said in an article on alcohol: "The question at issue is its effects when taken in small or moderate quantities." The eminent Dr. Horsely, professor of chirurgy in the University College, London, in a recent lecture said: "From the scientific standpoint, total abstinence must be the course if we are to follow the plain teaching of truth and common sense." Said Dr. Koppe in his report to the Russian Commission for the Study of Alcohol published in 1900: "The abuse of alcohol commences with its use." Dr. H. F. Hewes, instructor in physiological chemistry in Harvard Medical School, indorses Professor Horsley's statement, and further says: "And in the present light of experience and of scientific investigation the school books must continue to exclude alcohol from the list of substances desirable as foods, and to teach the avoidance of this substance as a good hygienic rule." Dr. Max Knassowitz, professor in the University of Vienna, says: "For the animal and human organism, alcohol is not both a food and a poison, but only a poison, and, like all other poisons, is an excitant when taken in small doses, while in larger ones produces death. I could fill columns with these names of eminently good authority in all countries.

Is it "disgusting," then, for a band of honest, God-fearing women to believe these eminently scholarly, scientific men know what they are talking about when they have come to their conclusions after laborious research?

A word about the text-books. These were not compiled by ignorant W. C. T. U. women, but by the co-operation of experts of the highest chemical and physiological standing on these special topics, by exhaustive examinations of printed works. In addition to the many indorsed books published by nearly every school book firm in the country, there is a new series out representing the researches of young scientists who have studied the alcohol question unbiased, making a very exhaustive study of the whole matter.

The Atwater experiments were expected to rouse the medical profession to overthrow the study; just the reverse happened. Not a leading medical journal accepted or defended the Atwater claim, but many have commanded public attention by exposing its fallacies. Professor Atwater asserted before the superintendents of schools in 1900 that he had proved 3½ ounces of alcohol per day the physiological limit to its beverage use. A committee of seven chosen by these superintendents to report to their next meeting as to the progress of scientific inquiry on the effects of alcoholic drinks and to recommend what the schools should teach on the subject, reported in February, 1901, that no evidence found warranted teaching the children that alcohol is a food. Three medical men, known as opponents of this instruction, got themselves chosen as a committee from a medical society to examine and report on the text-books. Five years after they were chosen they published a list of seven statements claimed to be errors in some 20 books. Five out of seven so-called errors proved no errors at all, according to expert medical authority. The other two, only one of which was on alcohol, were statements not sufficiently guarded which had escaped the vigilant eyes of the author, and were immediately corrected. That only one actual error was found in some 20 books after prolonged research by active opposers is in itself a good evidence of the reliability of the books.

Twenty-one of the indorsed books were submitted to a committee of physicians of eminence from different parts of the country, members of the American Medical Association, to examine and specifically to point out errors, if any existed. In 1897 the report was received and published. Not a single member of the distinguished committee reported any inaccuracy, but just the reverse.

Any one really desirous of "truth" can obtain the statements verbatim of these experts, and also would do well to carefully read the "New Century Study of the Alcohol Question," which is an array of facts from the most reliable scientists of this and other countries.

A prominent journalist, of Boston, recently said: "You cannot emphasize too strongly the change in public opinion against alcohol that has been going on in this country during the last 15 years among all classes of business men. Employers of all classes say that alcohol unfits a man for service of any kind that requires responsibility or skill. Business men say they cannot trust the man who drinks; that alcohol clouds the brain and therefore they will not employ a drinking man. That this changed sentiment is a result of an educated public opinion as to alcohol is obvious, and that physiological temperance teaching in the public school has contributed to produce this is self-evident." This statement has been repeated over and over by many of the greatest journalists of the day.

In closing let me add one word as to the assertion that this teaching "cultivates in children an abhorrence of the beautiful and useful science of physiology." I am positive from actual personal observation and investigation that this is a very false statement. On the contrary, I have found in my trips over the country as National lecturer and organizer, visiting schools of every grade in state after state, that it has created a great awakening in the beautiful study of the "house we live in," and not one instance can I recall to the contrary. As to the "contempt of the children" engendered by the use of the charts showing the diseased condition of the liver and other organs by the excessive use of alcohol, they are object-lessons which make a marked impression on the child for good, as these pictures in the Yaggi charts (which are the ones doubtless referred to) are taken from the actual bodies of subjects from the Washington Inebriate Home.

The history of human progress shows that when people get a glimpse of the causes of a preventable evil, the midnight blackness of error begins to lift and the dawn of a better era will rise.

LUCIA FAXON ADDITON.

Hood's Sarsaparilla will purify your blood, expel all traces of disease and give you strength.

CASTELLANE THROWN OUT

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES HOLDS HIS ELECTION VOID.

Husband of Anna Gould Warns Legislators They Will Hear From Him Again.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—After an exciting debate, the Chamber of Deputies today, by 275 to 238 votes, invalidated the election of Count Boni de Castellane as a member of the House. The question came up when the committee on contested elections presented its report without recommendation, leaving the Chamber to pass on the election.

In the course of his speech, M. Chauvin declared that Count de Castellane, in order to warm the enthusiasm of his partisans, abandoned all his reserve and through his agents gave unlimited credit in hotels, inns and drinking places until the district was gay with fetes and merriment during the campaign. The Count delivered his reply in vehement tones, and indignantly repudiated the accusations of M. Chauvin, which he declared were an attack upon the integrity and honesty of his constituency. He explained further that he had helped some poor workingmen's organizations, but that he had asked nothing in return.

When the president of the Chamber announced the result of the vote the Count arose and started for the door. His friends crowded around him shaking his hand. The business of the Chamber was suspended temporarily while Count Boni was escorted to the exit. Just before he left the Chamber he turned and shouted defiantly, "Gentlemen, I will be with you again."

During the debate there was disorder. The result of the vote necessitates another election in the district.

ARBITERS FIND FOR MINEOWNERS

French Strikers in Nord District Will Get No Higher Wages.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—The government arbitrators today announced their decision against increasing the wages of the striking miners in the Department du Nord. The grounds of the decision are similar to those in the Pas de Calais arbitration, namely, that the rates are proportionate to the selling price of coal. The large companies in the Nord have agreed to establish pensions for a term of five years. Throughout the Pas de Calais district the strikers are making noisy demonstrations.

Later reports in the morning rioting reported from Lens show that a lively melee between cavalry and strikers occurred in the neighboring town of Anzin. Lieutenant Duval and two other officers were hurt, and a cavalryman received a severe cut on the face. Only the arrival of reinforcements dispersed the strikers.

Six thousand striking coalminers held a meeting at Lieven, Department of Pas de Calais, today. They decided not to accept the decision of the arbitrators against an increase of the present rates of wages and to continue the strike.

Commission to Make Investigation.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—The Chamber of Deputies today took up a resolution moved by M. Rouanet, Radical Socialist, for the appointment of a commission of 33 members to investigate the condition of the miners and to report upon means to prevent economic conflicts. Premier Combes said the government had no objection to the appointment of such a commission, and the resolution was adopted by 367 votes to 148.

SEE DIPLOMACY IN ROYAL VISIT.

Coming of Kaiser and King of Portugal to England Excites Rumors.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8. — Continental rumor-mongers are still bent upon imparting diplomatic significance to the approaching visits of the German Emperor and the King of Portugal, cables the London correspondent of the Tribune. One point on which the amateur diplomats lay much stress is the fact that the Portuguese Minister in London is an intimate friend of the royal family here, and is in a position to facilitate the transfer of the vast African possessions of Portugal to England and Germany.

This intimacy does not imply a willingness on the part of the Lisbon Ministers to court unpopularity by proposing the alienation of a large section of their colonial empire. The grip of Portugal upon her colonies has been strengthened since the loss of the Spanish colonies. Lisbon's main window looks out upon Madrid, and Portugal, in selling her East African possessions, would be rivaling the decline in colonal possessions on the part of Spain.

The two royal visits will involve entertainment on a large scale at Sandringham and Windsor. There will be a series of state functions at Windsor for the King of Portugal, with a state banquet in St. George's Hall, and possibly a chapter meeting of the Order of the Garter, which did not come on last June. The royal entertainment will not end with the departure of the two visiting sovereigns, but will be continued for several months, all the Ambassadors, Ministers of the Crown and leaders of smart society being invited in turn to parties at Sandringham and Windsor.

SWEEPING EMIGRATION REFORM.

Hungary Strikes a Heavy Blow at Steamship Lines.

VIENNA, Nov. 7.—The Hungarian government has introduced in the Reichstag an emigration reform bill of sweeping character. One of the main provisions of the bill strikes a heavy blow at the North Atlantic steamship lines by empowering the government to route emigrants through the Hungarian port of Fiume. Up to the present time Hungarian emigrants have sailed mostly from the ports of Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam and Antwerp, and last year's total of 70,941 Hungarian emigrants left these ports. The prospective loss to the German and other steamship lines sailing from the ports mentioned is likely to be even greater, because Austria is now preparing a bill similar to the one introduced by Hungary, by which it is expected to send Austrian emigrants through Trieste.

The Hungarian bill specifically prohibits the emigration of certain classes of people, including men who have not performed military service, parents who leave behind them children under 15 years of age, and persons without adequate traveling money, or whose expenses are paid by foreign states or colonization societies. Under the bill the government can forbid emigration to certain countries entirely or provisionally, and it can prevent the emigration of certain classes of artisans when this is deemed expedient. The bill provides strict regulations for emigrant transportation and for the regulation of emigration agencies under heavy penalties.

ANTI-SEMITES RAISE A RIOT.

Elections in Vienna Are Marked by Violent Disturbances.

VIENNA, Nov. 7.—Riotous disturbances marked the election in the Favoritein district today of members of the Landstag, or Provincial Assembly. Anti-Semites stormed the headquarters of the committee of the Socialists, and a fierce fight ensued. The rioters were charged by mounted police and 40 of them were arrested. Many received saber wounds.

The anti-Semites carried the election by a majority of 29 out of a total poll of 13,000. The clericals now hold the entire representation of Vienna in the Landstag.

MAD MULLAH IS ACTIVE.

He Is Profiting by Delay in the Start of British Troops.

BERBERA, East Africa, Nov. 7.—Colonel Swayne, ex-British Commander in Somaliland, who had been recalled to England, is ill. He started for home today. General Manning, who succeeds Colonel Swayne, is pushing the preparations for an advance against the Mullah, but he is hampered in his efforts by the fact that the country has so few resources, and the consequent necessity of awaiting supplies.

The Mullah is profiting by the delay in the start of the British expedition. He has advanced to within a few miles of Behotle. He is known to have 2000 rifles, one Maxim gun, much ammunition, 15,000 spearmen and immense reserves of camels and sheep at his command. Behotle is well garrisoned and has ample defenses. It is impossible to prevent the running of guns to the Mullah, which is in constant progress through French territory.

Liberals Elated Over Elections.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Touching upon the Parliamentary elections just held in Cleveland and Liverpool, the Tribune's London correspondent says the Liberal leaders are again in high feather. Such big reduction in Tory majority at Liverpool was not anticipated by the party managers of either side, he declares, and the majority for the Liberal candidates at Cleveland is asserted to have indicated clearly the unpopularity of the education bill in workaday Yorkshire.

To Jail for Nobility Trafficking.

PRAGUE, Bohemia, Nov. 7.—Alois Mueller, who with Peter von Schlechta had been on trial since October 27, charged with trafficking in forged patents of nobility, was sentenced today to two years' imprisonment.

PERSONAL MENTION.

W. A. Pinkerton, the noted detective from Chicago, is at the Portland.

Frank C. Calkins, of Washington, came to town yesterday and is at the Imperial.

C. A. Watrous, of the Frye-Bruhn Packing Company, of Seattle, is at the Imperial.

F. A. Seufert, a canneryman from The Dalles, is in town, a guest at the Imperial.

George W. Fogg, one of the leading lawyers of Tacoma, was in the city for a short time yesterday.

F. D. Huestis, of Olympia, ex-Collector of Customs for the Puget Sound district, is at the Portland.

Edgar Quackenbush, wife and family arrived yesterday from Shanghai, China, and are at the Portland.

D. P. Fullerton, chief electrician of the Sunset Telephone Company at Seattle, came to town yesterday and is at the Imperial.

Mrs. L. A. Carlisle has returned from her trip to Denver. She visited Spokane and other places on her way back to her place at Clatsop Beach.

Captain E. E. Caine, of Seattle, came to town yesterday to meet his wife and her mother, on their way home from California, and accompany them home.

George H. Shinn, chief deputy in the internal revenue office, will leave today for California, where he will receive medical treatment for a disease of the ear.

C. Bartsch and W. W. Acheson, wholesale butchers at Dawson, Y. T., came to town yesterday, and will spend the Winter at their old home. They are at the Imperial.

William O'Donnell, of Baker City, is at the Portland, on his way home from Seattle, where he went to see the election fun, in which he used to take part in years gone by.

Thomas Slinger, timber locator, of this city, leaves today for the Roseburg district with 28 people from Moscow, Idaho, for locations. Among them are Professor Henderson and wife, formerly of Portland.

J. A. Cousins, an Iowa banker, who has been looking over the Southern Oregon mining district and visiting relatives in Portland, has become so favorably impressed with the country that he promises to return in the Spring and see more of it.

L. A. Lewis, who went to Japan with his wife the latter part of July, in hopes that travel would benefit her health, arrived home last Sunday and at once resumed his place at his desk. They had a very enjoyable trip, and Mrs. Lewis, whose health has improved, remained in San Francisco to visit friends there.

Representative J. M. Shelley, of Eugene, is among visitors to the city. Mr. Shelley yesterday called on members of the Multnomah delegation. He says he favors a good appropriation for the 1905 Fair, and he thinks the Legislature ought to strive to make a record for economy. He is ardently supporting his colleague, L. T. Harris, for Speaker of the House.

Postmaster Protzman has not yet been able to find any building which he can rent which is suitable for postoffice purposes or capable of accommodating the occupants of the Postoffice building. Several parties who are preparing to put up large buildings are having the plans modified slightly for submission to Mr. Croasman, in hope that they can make a building which will suit him and which they can rent to him for a few years.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Eugene E. Schmitz, Mayor of San Francisco, made a social call upon the President today. He expressed the hope that San Francisco would be afforded the opportunity next year to entertain the President when he makes his trip to the Pacific Coast. San Francisco probably will be one of the places visited by the President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7. — Postmaster-General Payne returned here today from Milwaukee.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—(Special.)—Northwestern people registered at New York hotels today as follows:

From Portland—E. J. Oliver, at the Normandie; J. K. Gamble and wife, at the Manhattan.

From Seattle—W. W. Hills, at the Herald Square.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 7.—John E. Redmond, M. P., who returned today on the White Star Line steamer Celtic, from the United States, where he attended the convention of the United Irish League of America in Boston, did not disembark from the steamer at Queenstown, but said he was going direct to London to resume his Parliamentary duties. Mr. Redmond said also that his mission to the United States had fulfilled his every expectation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Miss Risley Seward, of this city, today introduced to the President Lady Henry Somerset, who for many years has been identified with temperance work in Great Britain. The ladies called merely to pay their respects.

ALL FOR THE FAIR.

(Continued from First Page.)

against the dissent of only three or four negative votes. On motion of Mr. Banks the resolution was made unanimous.

Resolution for the Charter.

The resolution for the charter came from Mr. Cobb. The resolution read: "Resolved, That we support and enact the charter as framed and proposed by the Charter Commission." A short discussion followed as to whether amendments to the charter should be admitted into the instrument. Any change was opposed by all the members except two or three. The ruling sentiment was that inasmuch as the charter had been submitted to the people and had been adopted by them, the duty of the delegation was to ratify the charter, because the instrument represented the will of an overwhelming majority of the voters of the city.

The delegation will meet again next Friday night.

Big Colorado Dam Bursts.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Colo., Nov. 7.—A report was received here late last night of the bursting of the Denver & Rio Grande dam at Pando, on the Eagle River. The dam was built by the railroad for the purpose of making an ice pond, and a considerable amount of water was stored behind it. Dwellers in Eagle River Canyon and further down the valley were notified of the breaking of the dam and fled to the hillsides. While it is not known whether every one was warned, it is not thought that any casualties will result, as the river bed is deep.

CHILDREN'S DAY

Last Saturday was CHILDREN'S DAY with us. All day long our store was thronged with happy children—and pleased mothers. The number of SUITS and OVERCOATS disposed of was something marvelous. We believe the cause of these large crowds must be the superior

Style, Fit and Finish

of our garments, coupled with our usual MODEST PRICES. Our FINEST garments are marked at the same small percentage of profit as the medium grades, which enable you to receive the GREATEST amount of STYLE and SERVICE with the LEAST POSSIBLE outlay.

Today Will Be Children's Day Again

Bring in the little tots and the big ones too. We promise to send them all away pleased and happy.

OVERCOATS, $2.95, $3.45, $5 up to $12
SUITS, $1.95, $2.50, $3.45 up to $10

Ben Selling

LEADING CLOTHIER

NEW RIVER FOUND.

Canadian Explorer Returns From Trip to James Bay.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—W. J. Wilson, an explorer of the Canadian Geological Survey, has returned with his party from a tour through the unexplored country to the southwest of James Bay, says a Times dispatch from Ottawa. Mr. Wilson reports the discovery of a large river, hitherto unsurveyed and running between the Albany River on the south and the Ottawa Picket River on the north. It has a course of over 300 miles and near James Bay divides into two branches, emptying into Hudson Bay. Several new lakes also were discovered.

Ex-President of Guatemala.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—A private dispatch received here announces the death, says a Herald dispatch from the City of Mexico, of General Manuel Lizando Barillas, ex-President of Guatemala, and a Colonel in the Guatemala Army, as the result of asphyxiation by volcanic gas in the vicinity of Santa Maria volcano, where General Barillas owned a large coffee plantation.

Robbers Scared Out by Own Noise.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 7.—Three masked men with drawn revolvers raided a saloon in North St. Louis tonight, and attempted to hold up the occupants. During the scrimmage that ensued Richard M. Everett, an insurance agent, who was sitting at a table, was shot in the stomach, and will probably die. The noise frightened the robbers, who ran without securing any booty.

Killed by Premature Explosion.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 7.—August Rapps and L. Bennock were killed, and Patrick Doyle, Harry Cronin and William Sanders were badly injured today, by the premature explosion of a blast in a cut which the St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado road is building west of Union, Mo., 60 miles from St. Louis. The five were buried under a mass of stones and dirt.

Captain Oscar Elting.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Captain Oscar Elting, U. S. A., who was retired in 1895, is dead at his home in Burlington, Vt., from heart disease. He entered the Army July 20, 1861, as a private in the First New York Volunteer Cavalry.

AT THE HOTELS.

THE PORTLAND.

J A Bennett, St Jo
Chas Sweeney, Spokan
John Hinchcliffe, Paterson, N J
W Roy Carothers, Rochester
J T Bradley, St Louis
Mrs Schoenfeld, Seattl
Mrs S Schoenfeld, do
Lee C Scott, Chicago
R P Kinz, Ohio
A Husband, St Paul
N B Conger, Detroit
C H Johnson, S F
John Keezan
R Hickmort & wf, S F
A F Jones, Chicago
H McKraley & wf, do
J H Wolff, S F
D C Schweizer & wf
Leon Isaacson, N Y
C L Chandler
F Fischer, Cottage Grove
Mrs Blatt, Detroit
Mrs Reed, Minn
C J Smith, Chicago
R H Walsh, do
Hermann & wf, Seattl
C Thurman, do
Geo W Fogg, Tacoma
Julius Theyenoch, S F
W O'Donnell, Baker
Joe Hauzer & wf, Salt Lake
J M Long
D S Stone & wf, Chgo
F D Huett
J B Brewster & wf, S F
F M Brown, S F
H H Loeb, S F
J W Wilson, Cal
W M Kelly & wf, S F
J W Mulks & wf
N B Deyoe, Shaniko
J T Price & wf, S F
W R Lett, S F
Ben Wenyesheimer, N Y
W H Nash, S F
J F Hansen, Chgo
C H Lindley, S F
H G Thompson, S F
Mrs Burge, S F
E L Baker, Chicago
F V Allen, St Louis
W A Pinkerton, Chgo
W C Cihart, do
C C Jones, wf & mother, Seattle
Edgar Quackenbush & wf, Shanghai
Miss H T Quackenbush, Shanghai
Miss A W Quackenbush, Shanghai
Miss L B Quackenbush, Shanghai
Master C S Quackenbush, Shanghai
W W Black & wf, Seattle

THE PERKINS.

I H Martindale, Westn
A J Green, Moscow
David Urquhart, do
T F Kelsay, Tallom
A Robinson, S F
A Hood, San Jose
D L Cady & wf, Buckley
W E Cady & wf, Getchell
I M Smith & wf, Buckley
Miss Celesta Cady, do
H L Funk, Vancouver
T Wigman, city
W L Foley, do
G M Harris & wf, Cal
F H McCarter & fam, Oakland
Faulkner Short, Gresham
L A Blackwell, Vancou
T E Wilcox, do
S H Hathaway, do
W T Elver, Nampa
W A Snow, Billings
E Williamson, do
Mrs F H Drew, Vancouver, B C
Mrs Jas L Lentzy, Everett
W W Campbell, Chgo
Jesse T Mills, do
Palmer Ayres & fam, Chicago
R A Coats, Seattle
Wm A Grass, mgr "Shore Acres"
W H Eccles, city
S E Roberts, Green Lk
H C King, Tillamook
I J Mossman, Tacoma

THE IMPERIAL.

W Freeman, Seattle
B L Haywood, S F
Mrs Haywood, S F
W Rudolph, S F
J M Davidson, S F
C W Hoag, S F
I P Semelson, S F
F B Reid, Sacramento
H A Barber, St Paul
E V Homeyer, Seattle
W M Lea, Wis
Link C Barton, Cath
Byron Ripley, Wis
T H Dolson, Tacoma
J Jacobs, Chicago
T M Schryon, Boston
Mrs A L Richardson, La Grande
Miss Bessie Henry, do
F J Elsinsohn, Pomeroy
Mrs Elsensohn, do
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