ing for years, the abductors battening or

ich abuses are certain to creep in.

men who trade in coolies will find some way or other of circumventing the law

and adding to the profits they derive from the traffic. It has been so with the coolle labor for Assam, and it will

be so with the indentured labor for the

GAIN IN EXPORTS TO CANADA

United States Trade This Year is

Likely to Establish Record.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 .- Exports from

This growth in our exports to Canada

has been the more remarkable in view of the fact that its natural products are in

most cases similar to those of the United States, which suggests that the growth in exports occurs chiefly in manufactured

articles, and this assumption is justified by an examination of the figures of the

Bureau of Statistics relating to the ex-ports of manufactures to the various

ports of manufactures to the various countries of the world. This statement

shows that the exports of manufactures from the United States to Canada in

from the United States to Canada in 1893 were \$13,440,029, and in 1903 (the

latest year for which this information is available) \$61,163,842, forming, in 1893,

\$2.4 per cent and in 1903, 52.4 per cent of the total exports of domestic products to

This growth in our exports of manufac-

ures to Canada and in the percentage

that country is the more remarkable in

view of the fact that the Canadian tarif

gives to products from the United King-

dom a reduction of 33 1-3 per cent in the

rates of duty charged upon similar products of the United States and other for

eign countries, the reduced rates of duty applying only to the United Kingdom and

ertain British colonies. The Canadian eduction of duty on imports from the

United Kingdom and certain of its col-onies began in April, 1897, with a reduc-

ion of 1214 per cent. In 1898 this reduc-

from the United States to Canada have

grown with the greatest rapidity. It is

tary of Agriculture Wilson has just issued his annual report. The most interesting review that has yet appeared is by Willlam E. Curtis. It follows:

Secretary Wilson's annual report sounds like the Psaims of David. He praises the Lord for His infinite goodness and manifold morcies to the children of men, and specifies a billion-dollar crop of corn, \$600,000,000 worth of cotton, \$217,000,000 worth of mules, billions of dezens of eggs. and various other material blessings, and then orles. Woe! Woe! because we have to import our sugar, coffee, tea, co-cea, spices, chocolate and rubber. He sings song of triumph because of a 14 per cent gain in the value of the crop of this year over 180, and a 42 per cent gain over the crop of the last census year, and bemoans the advent of the boll weevil and the cat-

fervent words he boasts of the bunters, plant breeders and cow corking under him in the Department of Agriculture, and in tearful words reproaches the farmers for not taking betof their implements and ma-He lifts up his hands to the and exclaims how beautiful and how valuable are the forests, and in the next paragraph laments the lack of sympathy between the farmer and his corn planters and windmills.

Full of Surprises.

It is a great report; it is full of surprises and wonders and enormous figures. Sec-retary Wilson has a way of injecting vitality into crop reports and giving inter-est to the discussion of swamp drainage. Every page he has written will have a fascination for storekeepers and me-chanics, as well as farmers, and his comments on the financial condition of the agricultural classes is likely to put up the price of every plowed field and every pasture in the country. Indeed, after reading his rhapsodies one envies the rny-handed son of toil and is inclined to doubt whether the curse of Eden did not fall upon the stock broker instead.

"While the farmers have been increas-ing their annual products of wealth since 1899 from great proportions to still greater ones, the value of their farm property has gone on increasing. Ratios of increase from the last three censuses indicate that since 1990 the furm land, with improvements, including buildings, has increased in value \$1,750,000,000; the implements and machinery over \$100,000,000, and the prin-cipal classes of live stock \$340,000,000." The improved financial condition of the

er is indicated by the deposits in banks in several states, and the Secretary uses for illustration Iowa, where, since he has been Secretary of Agicrulture, the individual deposits in national banks have increased 137 per cent. In state and private banks 128 per cent, and in savings banks 215 per cent. In Kansas, which is also a purely agricultural state, the growth of tangible wealth has been even The increase of individual dein national banks since 1896 has en 212 per cent, in state and private banks 227 per cent, and in savings banks 219 per cent. And the gain has been still greater in Mississippi, where the indiviosits in national banks have in reased 26 per cent, in state and private banks 356 per cent, and in savings banks cent, while the increase at large has been 92 per cent in national, 185 per cent in state and 51 per cent in savings

Increase of Depositors.

A similar comparison favorable to the agricultral states may be made in regard to the number of depositors," con the Secretary, "which have increased 145 per cent in Massachusetts, 117 per cent in New York, 258 per cent in Kansas, 263 per cent in Mississippi and in a corresponding degree in the other agricultural states. The farmers' rate of financial progress, 28 evidenced by the foregoing statement, r class of producers. The farmer may not become a millionaire, but he is surer than a millionaire to retain his wealth see in living.

The diffusion of the farmer's well-being throughout all parts of the country is one of the most conspicuous features of the recent agricultural development. This attracted attention a year ago and is even now more noticeable, because the great South is more especially enjoying this growth of well-being, owing to the anced value of the cotton crop, in addition to her general progress in agri-The Eastern farmer, who was long on the verge of bankruptcy in competition with the virgin soil and rapid expansion of the northern half of the Mississippi Valley, has survived that writion and now enjoys more normal conditions, owing to the creation and naintenance of many large, nearby marnets, by many varied industries. The Pa-effic Coast has long been prosperous with its world-famous specialties; the Mountain States are glad with the fruits and promises of irrigation; in the older prairie states the farmer has seen his land go from 25 cents to \$100 and \$150 an nere; and the 'great American desert,' as it was called when it was nothing but buffalo range, is now peopled by a progressive race of farmers whose banks are filled to overflowing with the prods of their products. "Doesn't that remind you of the

exvilith or the exxxvith Psalms? Reasons for Progress.

The Secretary tells us how all this has happened. He says that since the indus trial depression of nine and ten years age, the farming element of the people has laid broader, deeper and more sub stantial foundations of a magnificent ag-riculture, and has enjoyed a series of EDSPOUR YEARS. 'As great as the financial successes of

agriculture were in 1903, hitherto without equal, those of 1994 advanced somewhat beyond them." he writes. "While some products have fallen behind in value others have more than filled the and the general result is that in 1904 the farmers have produced in value more wealth than they ever did before in

"One conspicuous item that has co tributed to this is the corn crop. With a quantity closely approaching 2,500,000,000 thels, near the record crop of 1902, the high price of this year gives this crop farm value much greater than it ever had before, far exceeding \$1,000,000,000. With this crop the farmers could pay the National debt and the interest thereor left to pay the expense of the National lovernment for a large fraction of a year. The cotton crop, including seed, be ame the second in value in 1902, and re-

mains so in 1904. "It is now too early to state even with approximate accuracy what the farm value of this crop is, but the indications are that the farm value of the lint and seed must reach \$800,000,000. In this case, as in the case of all other statements herein made concerning crop values for 1904, it must be borne in mind that the amounts have not been finally determined by the department, that the figures may be considerably changed when the annual estimate is made in the usual way, and that the values are at the farm and are not commercial values at the exchange or anywhere else.

Hay and Wheat.

and wheat are contending for the third place in point of value, although for many years one or the other has held for many years one or the other has held the country by these slave dealers, and second place or been next to corn. It is ing that he was detained as a prisoner, expected that these crops will together attempted to escape from the house, and he worth on the farm this year almost in doing so fell from the verandah to as much as the corn crop, or nearly the ground, being killed by the fall. The as much as the corn crop, or nearly \$1,000,000,000. Although the wheat crop 51,000,000,000. Although the wheat crop police went to the house and made in-has a considerably lower production than quiries, and Io their surprise found that

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5. Secre- any year since 1909, the farm value per | sense of the word, the Secretary says "it bushel is higher than at any time since 1881, so that this is undoubtedly, by a considerable margin, the most valuable wheat ever raised in this

Eggs and the National Debt.

Secretary Wilson says the same of potatoes, barley and rice, and the oat crop surpasses all records except for 1902. He estimates the farm value of the principal crops this year at \$3,588,339,605, an increase of more than \$1,000,000,000 over the last census year. He says that horses and cattle were never so valuable as now, notwithstanding the automobile and the beef trust, and that the value of the eggs laid by the hens of the United States in 1994 would pay a year's interest on the National debt. He calculates that the total reward paid by Nature to the farmers of the United States for their industry and intelligence during the pres-ent year surpasses \$5,000,000,000.

"All of the gold mines of the entire world have not produced, since Columbus discovered America." he says, "a greater value than the farmers of this country produced in wealth in two years, year's product is more than six times the amount of the capital stock of all National banks; it is twice the sum of our exports and imports; three times the gross earnings of all our railways, and four times the value of all the min-erals produced in this country."

Imports of Farm Products.

But while his report is ringing with exaltation over this prosperity, the Secre-tary deplores the fact that the imports of farm products for 1904 were greater than ever, reaching a total of \$462,384,570 and leaving the lowest balance of trade in agricultural products that the United States has recorded on her books for several years. This is accounted for he says, by our present inability to produce tropical and semi-tropical food products like sugar, coffee, ten and chocolate, and then he describes the efforts which he and his assistants in the department are making to correct this defect in our Na-tional economy by developing the natural resources of Porto Rico, Hawali and the

Philippine Islands.
Our new insular possessions, he contends, are capable of supplying all we want of coffee, chocolate, rubber and other tropical staples, while the humble beet, if we give it a chance, will sweeten the life of the entire Nation. Secretary Wilson is very earnest on this point. We have the soil, the climate, the capital, the labor and the intelligence, and if we utilize them we can save the trade balance of \$5,002.551.016, which, during the last years, has been charged against us in

that particular account.

With pride and enthusiasm, but with becoming modesty, the Secretary tells us what his department has done to promote this mighty progress and unprecedented prosperity, and his plans for future use-fulness. He relates an interesting story concerning the invasion of our cotton fields by a Central American insect which threatened the devastation of the entire cotton belt; but was circumvented by the vigilance and ingenious work of the young men of his Entomological Bureau. He tells, also, about the narrow escape of the cattle industry in the Mountain States from a contagion that required vigorous work on the part of the Bureau of Ani-He describes the success of his scientists in breeding new and use ful plants, and in improving animals for food and labor. New fruits have been produced and researches have resulted in the improvement of old ones. He is find-ing valuable new plants and vegetables for the arid and semi-arid regions: he is making a chemical survey of the soil of the several states in order to determine what crops can be grown most profitably in each; and he has agents searching other continents for new grains, vege-

can do and is doing much to bring to people in all walks of life the i tance and value of the farm and its productions. The Bureau of Piant Industry is making a special effort to encourage the study of plants in the public schools. The future welfare of this country de-pends upon its agricultural development and it is important and vital that a knowledge of the opportunities in this field should be early brought to the attention

of the child. "Very little effort has been made to overcome the general bellef that there is always a great amount of drudgery connected with the farm, and that the opportunities in this sort of occupation are narrow and limited. When we see the rapid advancements that are being made in agriculture along all lines, and note the need for bright young men in this field, the opportunities offered by the cultivation of the soil seem as great as in any other field."

This propaganda is not only being car ried on by agents of the department in public schools, but here in Washington and on the experimental farms of the Government are more than 500 young men, graduates of agricultural colleges peing trained to teach and preach and strate the profits and pleasures of

Prosperity of the South.

Secretary Wilson seems particularly interested in promoting the prosperity of the South, and devotes more atten tion to that subject than to many others in his annual report. His efforts to encourage the production of rice, to introduce new types of cotton and other plants suitable for the soil and climate are described at length. He tells us of the experimental farms, which are a new feature of his work in the South, demonstrate the value and importance of diversified agriculture over the tra-ditional practice of farming with a single crop. Thirty-two of these sample farms have been established in the Gulf States and two in South Carolina, where they have already begun to attract the attention of the local farmers, who are studying their possibilities and advan-

The work of the Bureau of Forestry in saving the forests and restoring them is discussed at length, together with a hundred other topics concerning the practical work of the department. Several pages are devoted to the improve tions of farm life, the construction of proper barns and dairy buildings, the selection of healthful locations, the water supply and drainage, and other do-mestic subjects in which too many farm-

ers show too little interest. Secretary scolds the farmers of the United States for not taking better care of their machinery and implements. He says: "There is made and sold each year in this country about \$190,000,000 worth of farm machinery. Fully one-half of this goes into the hands of men who do not know how to select it wisely or to keep it in proper condition. The waste which results runs into millions of dollars annually. In addition, implement manufacturers lose large sums in making and attempting to introduce maunsuited to the work it is inended to perform, with a resultant loss

both to farmers and manufacturers. "Realizing the need of improvement in these matters, and partly to meet the requests of implement manufacturers for ung men having agricultural and mechanical training which will enable them to design and construct implements suit-ed to the conditions of the American farm, a number of agricultural colleges and experiment stations have inaugurated courses of instruction and begun sys-tematic experimentation for the purpose tables, fruits and forage plants that are tables, fruits and forage plants that are suitable to our soil and climate.

While the Department of Agriculture is intelligence about this feature of farm

A BRITISH SLAVE STATION

mong Kong is the Center of a Traffic in Coolies Kidnaping and Crimping Freely Carried On.

Kobe (Japan) Chronicle OME weeks ago we gave an account a prison S of the incident of the Maria Law, which, arriving in Yokohama on the July 7, 1872, to repair damages received in a sudden squall at sea, was discovered to have on board a number of Chinese coolles who had been kidnapped for delivery in Peru, whither the vessel was bound. As we pointed out, the action of the Japanese government in that case, which ordered the release of the men its attention, did very much to kill the worst features of the coolle traffic at Macao. Thereupon a valued correspondent, in a letter appearing in our columns, remarked that, without discounting the value of the Japanese action in the Maria Luz case, the Macao coolle traffic was really destroyed by judgment of Sir John Smale, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Hong Kong, who de-cided, in a charge brought against a coled, in a charge mought against accoole necused of murdering the captain and officers of one of these "labor" ships, that the coolles were justified in killing their abductors when this was the only means of regaining their liberty.

It is somewhat curious that just at this time, when attention has been drawn to the question by the experiment in South Africa, the present Chief Justice at Hong Kong should have a case before him which proves not only that the days of kidnaping are not past, but that the enter of the traffic is Hong Kong itself. Such a statement appears almost incredlble, but the facts put on record during the hearing of the case in question are beyond dispute, and they afford an in-teresting comment on the assumption of some of our correspondents in the recent ussion on Chinese indentured that the accompaniments of the old siave

traffic had disappeared forever.

Prosecuting three Chinese for the offense of detaining by force certain persons for the purpose of emigration, the Attorney-General of Hong Kong, addressing the Chief Justice at the recent crim-inal sessions said that the evidence he would lay before the court showed that in Hong Kong the kidnsping of ignorant Chinese for the purpose of sending them abroad as "emigrants" was all too rife, and that it was evident a huge conspiracy existed. The prisoners brought be-fore the court were the managers of a boarding-house at Hong Kong, Mcensed for the reception of intending emigrants, and therefore supposed under the emigration ordinance to be conducted in a proper manner; but the police, said the Attorney-General, had discovered by accident that the provisions of the ordinance were being systematically evaded, and that kidnaping and crimping were quite common in a colony administered inder the British government. It peared that coolies were inveigied to Hong Kong under promise ment, and on arrival were taken to certain boarding-houses, where they were prevented by force from going out into the street, and then shipped away to the mines and plantations in the South as soon as possible. The facts of this traffic, which has probably been going on for years, were discovered quite accidentally. me weeks ago a coolie brought in from the country by these slave dealers, find-

it was fitted up in such a way as to form

Arresting the people in the house, further investigation was made, when it was discovered that several men and women in the place were under detention, and were prevented by bars and bolts, as well as by threats and menaces, from leaving the building. According to the emigration ordinance, it is necessary for an intending emigrant to appear be fore certain officials and make a declarwhen the circumstances were brought to ation, but this safeguard has proved of no avail whatever. The actual coolies who were sent abroad were not brought before the officials, the places of the before the officials, the places of the "emigrants" being taken by long strings of men, accomplices of the boarding masters, who personated the laborers seeking work in the outh. Altogether, large sums appear to have been realized by this nefarious traffic. In the case of the man who met his death by attempting to escape from one of these prisons, he was to be shipped by the Catherine Apear on the folprisons, he was to be shipped lowing day and, hearing probably that it was his last night ashore, the man appears to have attempted to escape, with fatai results. An official from the Harbor Master's Office furthermore gave evi-dence before the court that he passed names of certain emigrants, on what he understood to be personal application, though he now learned that the men were actually detained in a boarding-house at the time they were to appear before him. As the result of the evidence given, the three accused men were given, the three accused men were found gullty and sentenced to imprisonment with hard labor-two for terms of 18 months and one for six months. It cannot be said that the punishment is severe when the nature of the crime is

considered. The three accused were in-directly responsible for the death of one man who attempted to get out of their clutches, and they have apparently sent many of their fellow-men and women to labor in mines and plantations in the South, where the death-rate testifies to the nature of the conditions. Thirty years ago Sir John Smale, when Chief Justice of Hong Kong, held that a kidnaped coolle, forcibly detained, was jus-tified in killing his abductors; today Sir H. S. Berkeley, the present Chief Jus-tice, does not apparently consider the discovery of this conspiracy to be worth any remark or comment, for, judging by three newspaper reports consulted, he contented himself by simply sentencing the men brought before him. Indeed, he even appeared to deprecate much being said regarding the prevalence of the prac-tice discovered, for when thhe Attorney-General referred to the widespread character of the conspiracy, he was told by the Chief Justice that he must confine himself to the particular case before the court. It would almost seem that the strong antipathy to slavery in any form which prevailed 39 and 40 years ago has in these latter days become less pronounced. However that may be, the case in question shows conclusively that, despite all safeguards, coolie traffic from China is always likely to be accompanied by kidnaping and to end in sinvery. The Hong Kong emigrants' ordinance is

a measure which was devised with the

object of protecting the coolie and pre-

venting such scandals as were associated

coolies to the plantations and mines, kidnaping has apparently been flourish-

United Kingdon The table which follows shows the trade between the United States and Canada in each year from 1850 to 1904:

Exports from Caneda.

The following table, from the official reports of the Canadian government, shows the total imports of Canada and the percentage thereof supplied by the United States and the United Kingdom. respectively, in each year from

Canada.

\$112,705,584
.113,345,124
.116,978,948
.121,705,630
.113,063,983
.105,252,811
.110,587,480 111,294,021 130,698,006 154,051,586 180,804,316 181,237,988 202,791,586

It is proper to add that the above state-ment, which is from the official figures ment, which is from the official figure of the Canadian government, shows comparison with the official figures of the other countries of the world that the United States is supplying a larger share of the present imports of Canada than it supplies of the imports of any other

The Denver & Rio Grande scenery even more beautiful in Winter than Sun mer. Travel East via that line and spen a day in Sait Lake City. with the traffic in Macao, yet we find that in the colony itself, and under the very nose of the officials appointed to guard against the unwilling shipment of

country in the world.

Those unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Nerve Pilis, made express-ly for this class.

WORK ON CHINOOK

ing for years, the abductors battening on the ignorance of the coolies.

It is not to be expected that any dif-ferent result will follow from the system which is disguised by the name of "in-dentured labor." When there is a large and ignorant populace to be drawn upon for such service, and the law protects contracts made with persons who cannot understand that they are signing away Repairs to Bar Dredge May understand that they are signing away their liberty for a certain term of years, Cost \$20,000.

EXPENSES TO BE KEPT DOWN

Harriman Line to Have Large Bonded Warehouse on Water Front-Marshfield Shows Hostility to Steamer Kilburn.

the United States to Canada during the year about to terminate seem likely to exceed in total value those of any earlier year. The Department of Commerce and Labor thereselves Specifications are being prepared at the office of Major W. C. Langitt, United Labor, through its Bureau of Statistics, States Engineers, for the repairs to the bar dredge Chinook, and will be in the has just prepared a table showing the total commerce of the United States with hands of prospective bidders in a few days if it is concluded to give the work out for contract. It is generally under-stood that no more work will be done on Canada during the ten months ending with October, also the total imports into the United States from, and exports from the United States to, Canada in each the dredge than is absolutely necessary to keep her in condition, but well-posted fiscal year from 1850 to and including 1904. The former statement shows that the total exports from the United States machinists say that not less than \$20,000 will have to be expended on her.

It is intended thoroughly to overhaul to Canada in the ten months ending with October, 1904, were \$116.775,656, against \$111,884,763 in the corresponding months

the bollers, engines and pumping machin-ery, and a new anchor windlass will be of 1902, and \$93,792,394 in the correspondput in position forward in place of the one now in use. The most important and expensive repairs will be to the bollers, The fiscal-year statement shows that our imports from Canada rrew from \$33,-264,403 in 1865 to \$51,406,265 in 1904, and which have been patched several times and have given considerable trouble. As the work is now outlined, there will be that our exports to Canada grew from \$28,829,402 in 1865 to \$131,274,346 in 1904. no alteration of the upper structure, though some time ago there was much talk of cutting the house lower. The The more rapid growth in our exports to Canada has occurred during recent years. This is illustrated by the fact that our War Department is not disposed to spend any more money on the steamer than is otal exports to Canada in 1890 were \$40,282,108, as against \$28,829,402 in 1865, the growth in the 25 years from 1865 to necessary, as her achievements at the mouth of the Columbia have not ful-filled expectations and Government funds can be expended to better purpose in 1890 having thus been less than \$12,000,-000; while the growth during the 14 years since 1890 has been \$91,000,000. The most carrying on the jetty improvement. The Chinook was put on the bar to demonrapid growth, however, has occurred dur-ing the period from 1894 to 1994, our total strate whether or not a sea dredge would be efficient in deepening the channel, and, according to the outside pilots, she has to Canada in 1894 having been \$56,664,094, as against \$131,274,346 in 1904, an increase of \$74,000,000 in the decade. proved a failure. Thus during the last decade our total exports to Canada have increased 131 per

The steamer is moored at the Victoria dock site, where the repairs to her will probably be made. She is a conspicuous object on the water front, and many persons have journeyed down there to Captain Dunbar and his keep her in excellent appearance, and her cabins, decks and engine-rooms present a striking contrast to those of most steam-ers that come to this port. Outwardly she is not handsome, as she was built for utility being originally a cattle steamer adn plying between New York and England. She was launched at Belfast years ago, and was then known as the The Government bought her in 1898 and used her as a transport between San Francisco and the Philippines, giving her the name of Grant. After the of the Spanish War she was transferred to the Engineers' Department, converted into a sea dredge at Mare Island for the Columbia River, and renamed Chinook

GREAT BONDED WAREHOUSE.

Harriman System WIII Make Use of Montgomery Dock No. 1.

Negotiations are under way between the O. R. & N. Co. and the J. B. Montgomery estate for the leasing for a long term of years of Montgomery dock No. 1. Owing to the absence of Mrs. Montgomery from the city, the deal has progre owly, but is expected to be concluded in a few days.

tion of 12% per cent, in 1388 this reduc-tion was increased to 25 per cent, and in 1900 to 23 1-3 per cent, and has so con-tinued up to the present time. Yet it has been during that very period of the operation of the preferential duty in favor of the United Kingdom that the exports The company intends to use the dock as a bonded warehouse, where the Oriental steamers may discharge their east-bound freight. At the present time a portion of their old dock is being used for that purpose, but the increase in the mover of freight from across the Pacific has made it necessary to provide more room. also especially interesting to note that the share which the United States supplies of the total imports into Canada has O. R. & N. track and has plenty of water. the purpose, as it adjoins the grown more rapidly than that of the the soundings along a great portion of its frontage showing more than the other docks have in that vicinity. The place United Kingdom during the operations of this preferential tariff in favor of the was formerly used by Balfour, Guthrie & Co. as a wheat wharf, but since the completion of Oceanic dock by this company

MENACE TO NAVIGATION.

Lumber Wreckage Off Coast Endangers Shipping.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.-Wreckage in quantity sufficient to endanger the shipsing of this Coast is affoat on the sear off the northern part of this state, and off the Oregon coast, and every vessel reaching port reports having passed through large areas of lumber. The schooner Joseph Russ arrived here today from the Columbia River, reports that on November 27, 50 miles west of Cape Blanco, it passed through a lot of lumber. Several vessels report having passed through an area of lumber covering the sea, three miles in length,

Heavy timbers and scantlings are in-cluded in the wreckage, and shipping men state that the heavy lumber is a menace to the coasting vessels. The heavy south-eastern gales that have been running off the northern coast are responsible. Several lumber schooners in fighting the elements, have lost their deckloads, and a number of others have been compelled to jetison cargo in order to save themselves from destruction.

REFUSED A LANDING.

Marshfield Wharfowners Give Steam er Kilburn Hostile Reception.

MARSHFIELD, Or., Dec. 5.—(Special.)— The new steamer F. A. Kilburn, on her second trip in here, with Mr. and Mrs. Russell and Dr. Tower on board, was re-fused a landing at the Marshfield wharves today and had to anchor out in the bay, where small boats met her and took off her passengers. The city's water front is all owned by private persons. The Kilburn, if she is unable to get a wharf here, will have to cut out Marshfield and touch exclusively at North Bend. which has a public wharf 1000 feet long. It is thought this hostile demonstration toward the Kilburn on the part of other shipowners may lead to a rate war. The Kilburn sailed this afternoon with the following passengers for Portland: J. W. Esten, D. W. Cade, A. Farris, J. White, C. Timmons, Miss Earle, Miss Walters. Miss Alexander and 20 Chinamen.

DO NOT PRODUCE SPEED.

Turbines of Allen Liner Victorian Apparently a Failure.

GLASGOW, Dec. 5.—The trial of the Allan Line steamer Victorian, the largest turbine vessel yet built, which was launched at Belfast August 25, has been so disappointing as to raise serious daubts among the Clyde shipbuliders as to the value of turbines in the case of large

All the efforts made to get the Victoria near contract speed were futile, and it is understood that the construction of the turbine engines intended for the new Cun-ard Line steamers has been stopped pend-

Spoken by Ville de Mulhouse. The French bark Ville de Mulhouse, just

arrived in port from Hamburg, reports aving spoken the following vessels: July 7, Italian steamer, Tinnamare; July

four-masted vessel running to southeast and coming from Tocopilla, 32 south. 25:55 west; September 39, British bark Guemis, of Dundee, from Talkahuano, for Swansea, 52:30 south, 86 west; October 1. Ger-man bark Varchin, 52 south, 87 west; November 31, three-masted French bark, hove-to, in north-northeast, ship's posi-tion, 34:35 north, 135 west.

Pay of Dead Sailors.

ASTORIA, Or., Dec. 5,—(Special.)—The local agents of the dismantled schooner Webfoot today deposited at the Custom-House the amount of wages due the three men who are supposed to have been lost while attempting to reach the shore from the schooner in a small boat. The names of the men and the sum due each are as follows: Joseph O'Nell, seaman, \$18.23; Otto Gunther, seaman, \$48.23; M. Bromo, mate, \$158.82. The money will be sent by the customs department to the Clerk of the Federal Court in Portland. The Web-foot was taken to Kuappton yesterday and the work of discharging her cargo was commenced this morning

Bella Reaches Siuslaw Harbor.

EUGENE, Or., Dec. 5 .- (Special.)-It is reported from Florence that the schooner Bella, from San Francisco, which is long overdue, and for the safety of which there has been considerable anxiety, has arrived at Siuslaw harbor.

The Port of Portland tender Wenona was lifted on the drydock yesterday for an examination of her hull.

The French ship Amiral Cecille is still lying at anchor at Tacoma under libet by the owners of the steamship Multnomah. the expenses of her delay amounting to about \$120 a day. A bond of \$16,000 is required for the vessel's release, but it has not yet been given. The libel suit is for \$5000 damages alleged to have been gustained by the Multnomah in a collision.

Domestic and Foreign Ports.

ASTORIA, Dec. 5.-Arrived at 7:45 and left cisco. Arived at 7:45 ad left up at II A. M .-Steamer Alliance, from Eureka, Arrived al 7-45 A, M.—Steamer W. H. Harrison, from Stoslaw, Salied at 6 A. M.—Steamer Aurelia Arrived at 10 A. M. and left up at 3 F. M.— Schooner S. T. Alexander, from San Pedro. Arrived down at 11:45—British ship Langdals. Arrived yesterday—Schooner W. F. Jewett, from San Pedro. Salled yesterday—Steams Acme, for San Francisco, Condition of the bar at 5 P. M., moderate; wind east;

San Francisco, Dec. 5 .- Arrived at 7 A. M. Steamer Geo. W. Eider, from Portland; school er Virginia, from Portland. Arrived-Steamer Charles Nelson, from Seattle; steamer Ente prise, from Hilo; steamer Santa Monica, fro Gray's Harbor. Salled—German ship Steinbek, for Newcastle; steamer Olympia, for Gray's Harbor; steamer Santa Barbara, for Gray's

San Pedro, Dec. 5.—Arrived Dec. 4—Schooner Robert H. Hind, from Columbia River, New York, Dec. 5.—Arrived—Ultonia, from

Trieste, Flume, etc. Hoquiam, Wash., Dec. 5.—(Special.)—Salled—Schooner F. J. Wood, from Hoquiam for San Francisco; echooner E. R. West, from Aberdeen for South Africa; steamer Norwood, from Aberdeen for San Francisco; steamer Santa Montea, from Aberdeen for San Francisco. Arrived-Steamer Coronado, from San Fran cisco for Aberdeen; schooner A. M. Campbell, from San Francisco for Aberdeen; Charles Wil-son, from San Francisco for Aberdeen.

CITY STATISTICS. Marriage Licenses.

Grant Clear, 25; Gladys Mitchell, 21. Ellis Ewing, 25; Della Voho, 20. Frank O. Lind, 22; Hilda A. Johnson, 24. Births.

November 80, to the wife of Carle Zinelman 385 Stark, a boy. November 30, to the wife of John A. Pal-mer, 418 San Rafael, a girl. November 29, to the wife of Walter F. Ed-

wards, 745 Pettygrove, a girl, November 10, to the wife of Edgar B. Hyatt, 660 Halsey, a girl.

November 20, to the wife of Benjamin Trenk.

man, 567 Spring, a girl.

November 27, to the wife of William A.

Pasley, St. Vincent's Hospital, a boy. November 28, to the wife of Hilbert J. Foster, East Thirty-eight and East Salmon, a boy November 24, to the wife of Silas E. Moeser 782 East Salmon, a boy. November 22 to the wife of B, D, Joehein-ten, 294 Jefferson, a girl.

November 28, to the wife dorn, 246 Halsey, a girl. the wife of Charles C. Skinner, 650 Upshur, a boy. her 25, to the wife of David Thomas,

Deaths. December 4, T. Totsuka, St. Vincent's Hospital, 50 years; cancer of liver.

Building Permits. U. Haugg, Stanton and Union avenue, shop, W. C. Knighton, Thirty-first, between Thur man and Vaughan, dweiling, \$3000.

Mrs. Mary J. Collinson, East Fourteenth, between Thompson and Tillamook, two-story

dwelling; \$1500. M. Chambers, Macadam, near Arnold Tract, Mill; \$5000.
E. G. Peterson, East Seventh, between East Lincoln and East Grant, dwelling; \$500.

J. R. Gillihan, Hawthorne avenue, between East Thirty-eighth and East Thirty-ninth, two-story dwelling; \$1500.
James Baker, East Nineteenth and Weidler, dwelling; \$1500, W. M. Conklin, East Thirty-seventh and Stephens, cottage; \$1000.

B. R. Galbruith, Morrie, between Kirby and Commercial, cottage; \$700.

Bethel M. E. Church, Tenth, between Everett and Davis, repairs; \$150.

550

Real Estate Transfers.

4,000 tion to Caruthers addition and other property

J. B. Hridges, jr., and wife to J. P.
McAdams, lot 3, block 4, Rosedale.
Harrison G. Platt and wife to L. B.
McKtirick, E. ½ lots 3 4, lot 6, blk.
21, East Portland
John B. Zeigier and wife to A. Lippman, lot 21, Rohrs Subdivision block
F. Caruthers Addition

W. M. Killingsworth et al. to L. M.
Slegner, lots 10, 11, block 22, Walnut Park
A. J. Smithson to E. Kroner, pleca
land beginning 6 feet S. of NW. cor.
block 2, Abend's Addition

Francis D. Chamberlain, trustee, and
wife to A. H. Harms, lot 10, block
41, Albina
Thomas Filininger to J. Rumbaugh,
lots 1 to 4 inclusive, block 4, North
Vale.

Joseph D. Leonard and wife to Port-Vale oseph D. Leonard and wife to Port-land academy, lot 7 in N. ½ double block A, city

Lawson's Place is Attached.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—The suit against Themas W. Lawson for \$350,000 brought by Paul Fuller and F. R. Cou-Themas dert, of New York, was entered today in the Massachusetts Supreme Court. The action is said to have been taken In connection with stock transactions Papers filed in the case state that Mr. Lawson's place at Scituate, Mass., has been attached for \$350,000. In a bill of complaint the plaintiffs declare Mr. Lawson failed to respond to several calls for payment on stock for which he had subscribed.

July 7, Italian steamer, Tinnamare; July 19, French bark Adolphe, in 21:17 north, 10:12 west; August 7. British steamer showing signal letters "L. Q. C. W.," 9:10 north, 26:45 west; September 29, British Dept. 1. American Express Bidg., Chicaga.



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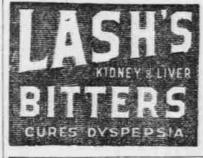
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