BOISE, Idaho, May 26.—Boise has gone wild tonight. The \$225,000, to insure the construction of the Idaho Midiand, has been raised. The Boise City National and First National Banks and leading capitalists gave way under pressure and subscribed tonight. Several thousands in deposits were withdrawn from these banks and their subscriptions followed.

Main streets are filled with citizens celebrating the victory tonight.

brating the victory tonight. President Pierce, of the Chamber of Commerce, stated tonight that the sub-cription to the Idaho Midland Railway onds was \$10,000 short, but that the Chamber of Commerce would subscribe for this amount. Then those who had held out to compel the city to come to terms on the water contract weakened and sub Three hundred men are now work on the road.

#### PROSPECT OF DEMOCRATIC BOLT.

Nez Perces County Goes Strongly Against Governor Steunenberg.

LEWISTON, Idaho, May 26.-The Demo cratic primaries were held today in Nex Perces County to elect delegates to the county convention, that will choose delegates to the state convention, and it is nceded by all that an anti-Steunenberg ticket won. In this city early in the day but the Governor's friends claim that he has already a sufficient strength in the southern counties of the state to insure his indorsement when the convention shall meet, June 5. The feeling in Nez Perces County runs high against indorsing Steu nenberg, and, unless sentiment changes, there will be a bolt, should be control. Shoshone and one or two other countles are expected to walk out with Nez Perces.

### TEN YEARS IN PENITENTIARY.

Sentence of Collins, the Confessed Senttle Bank Robber.

SEATTLE, May 26.-John Colling, the Bank of this city, was sentenced to be years in the Walla Walla penitentiary today. He made a sensational speech in court, charging Detective Thomas Ryan, of San Francisco, with being a perjurer. He said that he was drunk when he robbed the bank. The court said his job was too successful for a drunken man. He claims Parker, his alleged pal, is inno-

#### FATAL MINE ACCIDENT. Men Drilled Into a "Missed" Hole,

and Explosion Followed. BOISE, Idaho, May M .- By an explosion today in the Florida Mountain tunnel of the Trade Dollar Company, at Sliver City, Dan Joyce was killed, Asher Jessie fatally injured, and Andy Davis and Jo-seph Nelson seriously hurt. The accident was caused by the men drilling into a missed hole.

Asher Jessie died tonight from his in juries. Joyce, who was killed, was a resident of Alma, Colo. Davis was terribly injured, the left side of his face was blown away and his left eye was destroyed.

orthwest Y. W. C. A. Delegates. CAPITOLA, Cal., May 26.-The follow ing delegates from Oregon are attend-ing the Summer conference of the Young Women's Christian Association: Mrs. E. W. Allen, of Portland; Ethelyn

Hurley, Ashland Normal School; M. Edna Groves, Gregon Agricultural College, Cor-vallis; Susie Bannard, University of Ore-gon, Eugene; E. Gladys Newell, Albany College; Amelia A. Foshay, Monmouth Normal School; Miss Etta French, Che-mawa Indian Training School; Harriet E. Schofield, Pacific University, Forest

The delegates from Washington are: Miss Ella De Voe, Seattle: Aleda G. Pratt, University of Washington, Seattle: Pauline Jacobe, State Normal School, New Whatcom: Ione Grindrod, State Normal

School, Ellensburg.

The delegates from the North will endeavor to visit the two large Celifornia es on their way home-Stanford and the University of California.

## Notes of Forest Grove.

FOREST GROVE, Or., May X.-A heavy beating hall storm instea about half an hour this afternoon, hallstones as large as peas falling. The dullest political campaign in the

memory of the oldest inhabitant is near-ing its last week, with no signs of enthu-This Republican lethargy is taken by the opposition to augur success for them, but it is a noteworthy fact that none of them have yet come forward to take an offered bet of \$500 on Senator

#### "Cyclone" Davis at Baker City.

BAKER CITY, Or., May M.-J. H. Davis, of Texas, spoke at the Armory tonight to a large audience. Over 100 stood outside, unable to gain admittance. went through a general discussion of the money question, the trusts and the the morning for Portland, and will make speeches in Polk and Coos Counties Later he willistist South Dakota, where he has promised to make speeches,

#### "DONT'S ABOUT GLOVES.

#### Ill-Fitting or Soiled Hand-Covering Evidence of Bad Form.

Most women do not realize the importance of the glove. An ill-fitting or inappropriate glove can mar the effect of an entire costume. It is unfortunate that there should be so much carelessness in connection with that article of dress which has held so revered a place in romantic history. Gloves have been the symbol of power, the gage of defiance and the token of love, and now they have dwindled to a necessary adjunct of dress which, in the majority of cases, is treated with the same consideration as a poor relation—anything is good enough. But women's carcieceness of detail in regard to hand covering is noticed and co ented upon to an extent which, if the ir wearers only realized it, would create a revolution in glove wearing.

There are many "do nots," says the New First, do not buy cheap gloves. If your theome is limited, you might better don neally-mended, correctly-cut, good-quality gloves than a new pair of poor shape and musits.

Do not wear evening or dress gloves, exin the evening or on dressy occa-lt seems to have become a custom to wear a fresh pair of delicate gloves on important occasion. When they be-slightly solled or have been cleaned they are used for less important times, and a thoroughly solled glove appears to be "good enough to run out in or to wear shopping." This is thoroughly bad

taste, if not had form.

For traveling, walking and shopping, wear a medium heavy glove, matching the tume, or a stout English glove of some neutral shade. This will prove more eco-nomical than always purchasing dress gloves, which, when once soiled, are hacked out so quickly and look so slo-

Do not try to make the hand look small aring a tight glove. In selecting a | nage tax.

BOISE GETS RAILROAD

SUBSCRIPTION FOR BONDS COMPLETED LAST NIGHT.

Capitalists Who Had Held Aloof Finally Contributed—The Citizens
Celebrated Event Gleefully.

Capitalists Who Had Held Aloof Finally Contributed—The Citizens
Celebrated Event Gleefully.

Slove, be sure the fingers are long enough, and that the button or class fastens at the juncture of wrist and hand and not on the palm. It is best to purchase from different dealers until gloves perfectly sulting the hand of the wearer are discovered, and then give that lealer all your trade. Promiscuous glove buying is as bad as promiscuous glove buying is as bad as promiscuous glove buying to too large. The baggy backs, wrinkled fingers and elouchy wrists do not give that refinement of appearance which all women covet.

Do not wear a glove with a button off or

Do not wear a glove with a button off or Do not wear a glove with a button off or a rip in some seam, thinking it will not be noticed. Such a defect is glaring to strangers and friends. Almost any store will have any gloves which have been bought from them properly mended for a trifting sum, and the gloves look much better than when mended at home.

Do not put a new glove on carelesely. The first wearing molds the glove to the hand and decides its future appearance. Be exceeded to set the fingers straight and

careful to get the fingers straight, and work them geptly on, little by little, each in turn. Then put one finger in the paim and, by pressing outward, adjust the hand part. The thumb follows, and when the seam on the outside of the hand is even and smooth the glove may be buttoned or clasped.

Do not wear kid gloves without aprinkling powder in them, if your hands are inolined to perspire.

Do not take a glove off carelessly, if you desire it to last well. In taking gloves off, turn the wrist over the fingers and draw until the fingers are half uncov-ered, then the finger ends may be loosened by the tips. This makes it an easy matter to readjust the glove, right side out. It is a good plan to breathe in a glove after taking it off. It preserves the softness of the kid by quickly drying any

#### INDIAN WAR SURVIVORS.

Report of the House Committee on the Pension Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 22.-From the re-

port of the House committee on pensions on the Indian War veteran pension bill the following extracts are taken:
"The War Department reports that 850 regulars were engaged in the Oregon and Washington wars, and the Auditor for the War Department 6379 militia. Of the regulars, probably 75 per cent, or 637, served in the Mexican War and other wars, leaving 213, and of the militia 20 per cent, or 1276, served in other wars or rendered more than one service in the Oregon and Washington Territory wars, leaving 5005 militin; a total of regulars and militia of 5318. Of this number, deduct 8 per cent, or 319, for desertion and casual-ties, which would leave 4997 survivors at

lose of the wars. "From an examination of a number of lms, it appears that these survivors should now be 65% years of age, and from the American table of mortality 48 per cent, or 2008, are now living. "The number of widows is based upon

the percentage of widows of Mexican War soldlers who are living, which would show 1340 widows of soldlers of Oregon and Washington Territory disturbances living "Today the annual reunion of the Indian Var veterans of the North Pacific Coast will be held in Portland, Or. It is the 10th anniversary of the Cayuse War, and the fist anniversary of the Yakima and Rogue River Indian Wars. It will be gratifying to them to receive a message that this bill has been favorably reported, and that this long-delayed act of justice is in process of settlement. These men average ib years older than the veterans of the late Civil War, and that statement alone is sufficlear to show that, at best, the bounty of the Government can be bestowed upon them for a very brief time.

"The estimated number of survivors or their widows, of the several wars and dis-turbances embraced in the bill, who are now living, and the amount that will be required for payment of the first year's pension, should the bill become a law, are as follows:

WARS.	Survivors	Widows	Total	
Seminole, 1817-18 Fevre River, or Winnebago	1	10	ü	١
disturbance, 1827	- 2	- 11	18	Ł
Sac and Fox, 1831	. 9	18	27	п
Sabine, 1836-37 Seminole, Fiorida, 1842-1858	1.168	203	251	ı.
Cayuse, 1847-48		(00)	1,702	Ι.
Texas and New Mexico, 18t5-	104	- 04	168	Ľ
1855	1,129	756	1.885	ы
California, 1851-52 Oregon and Washington Ter-	852	190	542	ľ
ritory, 1851-1856	1.871	1.129	2 010	13

Number of pensioners ... 4.518/2,991 7,609

"As the services provided for by the bill over the period from 1817 to 1858 in. lusive, or 43 years, it will be seen that it is impossible to make a correct esti-mate as to ages of proposed beneficiaries, particularly widows, or the probable pen-sion period, or the amount that will be required to pay the same. Under existing service pension laws, it is found that a large number of widows are very much younger than their husbands were. It should also be considered that in estimating the widows on tables furnished, no estimate has been made for prospective widows, who will have title after surviv-

"The estimate of February 7, 1865, showed 7631 beneficiaries, but that estimate did not include the Sac and Fox War and the war with Seminole Indians in Florida from 1842 to 1858.

"There were 882 volunteers and no regu-The estimate as to the Cayuse War is based upon the percentage of survivors of the Mexican War and widows of soldiers of that war who are now silve and have pencionable service, the Cayuse War having occurred while the Mexican War was in progress. was in progress.

"It is shown that 12 per cent of claims filed by Mexican War survivors, and 18 per cent filed by soldiers' widows, have been rejected on conditions that do not enter into the Indian War act, to-wit, a service of less than 60 days, and age limit to. Taking this estimate and computing with the American table of mortality, there should be 144 survivors and 82 widows now living.

lunteers were not mustered into the United States service, but under a subsequent act of Congress the State of Oregon was reimbursed for their service by the United States."

#### Pardoned Irish Convicts.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Mr. Powderly, he Commissioner-General of Immigra-ion, has been asked as to whether Fitzharris and Mullet, the liberated Irish con-victs, who are expected to arrive in this country this week, will be permitted to land. Mr. Powderly said he could not disums that question, as it might come be fore him on appeal. He said, however, that an opinion of the Attorney-General rendered previous to the passage of the minigration act of 1891, holds that a for-sign convict who has served part of his

sentence and received an unconditional parton, may enter. When a man is pardoned, said Mr. Powderly, it has the effect of restoring him to his rights as a citizen, unless the par-doning power scipulates to the contrary.

#### Sweden and Norway Arming.

CHRISTIANIA, May M.-The Storthing 

The Ministry has announced its determination to resign, because the Prince Regent has refused to sanction the ton-

### CREDITOR

THE UNITED STATES NOW CUPIES THAT POSITION.

Treasurer Roberts on the Operation of the New Financial Law and the Currency Circulation.

At the seventh annual convention of the Virginia State Bankers' Association, El-lis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States, made an address on the subject of he new financial law. In part he said: "The act of March 14, 1900, marks a new

The act of March 18, 1800, marks a new era in our finances and our currency. This law makes a unique rate of interest on Government bonds, and so affects the earnings of capital in all uses. It fixes, except for a small per cent, the denominations of silver certificates at \$10 and below, and of United States notes at \$15 and above, while it does ways readually and above, while it does away gradually with Treasury notes and puts silver cer-tificates in their pace. It opens the door wide for increase in the notes of National banks. It gives parity to all our currency. On the face of all our money, paper and coin, white and yellow, on all our bonds, all wages, all trade, all banking, all business, it brands deep and sure, to be read of all me nfor all time, the plades of rold.

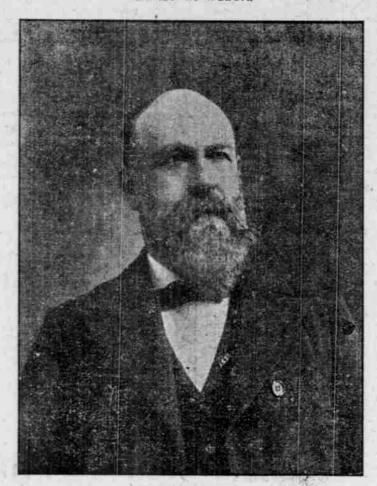
Were all the bonds exchangeable under the law, \$33,104,440 an March 14, to be taken at the average date of July 1, that profit wou'd be \$21,283,350, and the money released \$44,000,000. This outgo whatever it may be, is a natural return of money to the channels of business.

"Just what measure of limation in bank notes will this act cause? At once it added to the rights of the banks to issue 10 ed to the rights of the banks to issue 10 per cent on their bonds pledged, which were, on March 1, \$23,947.770, say, \$24,000,000. The increase of securities for circulation has to May 14, just two months, been \$22,448.970, making a present total of \$77,386.340. Already, then, the potential bank circulation has grown under the law by \$54,000,000. Applications for new charters are already 356, and of these 56 were from state and private institutions. Their form state and private institutions. Their from state and private institutions. Their aggregate capital is \$12,50,000. Of the new manks, 190 have a capital less than \$50,000. Of these, \$3 have been fullyorganized. 000. Of these, 83 have been fullyorganized, 15 of them institutions already in existence. Before next Autumn the addition to the number of banks will be not less than 800, with capital of \$10,000,000. The National banks rever have issued notes to the full volume permitted by the stat-ute. Their capital, the limit of issue, was ute. Their capital, the limit of issue, was on February IS SELS,684,485, and yet their bonds piedged were less than two-fifths of their possible circulation. The capital of the National banks before September next will be likely to be \$633,000,000, and a safe estimate of the bank notes issued by that date is \$350,000,000. The inflation probable for the weapen cannot run much above the pledge of gold.

The lowest rate of interest borne by the season cannot run much above the standard of December, 1873. The most time to be 31/2 per cent.

The time required for printing the notes until 1966, and then to be 31/2 per cent.

JAMES W. WELCH.



#### NEW MASTER OF L. O. O. F. GRAND LODGE.

ASTORIA, May 26.—James W. Weich, who was elected grand master, L. O. O. F. of Oregon, is a resident of this city. He was born at Elecunington, Ia., in 1842, and came to Oregon with his purents in 1846, when the only hours in Portland was a log cabin, located near the present site of the St. Charles Hotel. He lived at Oregon City until 1846, when he came to Astoria, where he has since resided. Being comfortably situated, Mr. Weich has not been actively engaged in business for several years, but he has always been identified with the public affairs of the city and county, and has several times been elected to offices of public trust. He served nine years as a City Councilman, nine years as a School Director. and one term as a member of the Legislature. He joined the order of Odd Fellows in 1873,

and is one of the leading spirits in Beaver Lodge, of this crty. He has been a member and a regular attendant of the Grand Lodge of Oregon during the past 15 years.

Before the adjournment of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, Grand Master Welch appointed and installed the following officers: A. O. Condit, grand marshal: J. H. Launy, grand conductor; A. W. Story, grand guardian; J. S. Korb, grand berald, and A. Le Roy, grand chap-

s 3 per cent. Denmark borrows at the ame rate. Austria pays, no less than per cent, and Italy no less than 5. The verage bank rate for money in the Eupean centers in the year ending with June last was 2.5 per cent in Amsterdam, 2.7 in Paris, 3.17 in London and 4.59 in Hamburg and Berlin. From July 1, 1839. to March 2, 1800, the average in Paris was 2.2s, in London, 4.4), in Berlin and Hamburg, 5.57. In the year ending with June last the average for call money in New York was 2.36 to 3.65, and for prime paper 3.34 to 4.20. For the months from July 1 last to March 2 the average in New York was for call money 3.52 to 6.51,

and for prime paper 4.75 to 5.87.

"The changes every day in New York are greater than elsewhere; but the records show that the rate for money is less in our country than in any point in Eupe, except Paris, and often lower than on that bourse. As the market price, dur-ing March last, our 4 per cent bonds of 305 earned to the investor an average of 2.149 per cent a year; the 4s of 1907 earned 1.543 per cent, the 2s earned 1.539, and the 5s only .0072. For April, on the same asis, the average earnings were: For the 4s of 1925, 2.344 per cent; 4s of 1907, 1.851; 3s, 1.758, and 5s, 1.452, The contrast with foreign loans is most marked. The German 3½ per cents sell at 95½ to 97, and the 3s at 86 to 85½, so that their carnings to the buyer are more than the interest stated. The premium on British consols is about 1 per cent, and on the French rentes 1 per cent, or a slight fraction more, and their earnings vary a little above the face interest. The latest alotment of British treasury bills was at 98.194 for three months, and 96.94 for 12 months. Thus, money is cheaper with us than anywhere else among men-

"It was fair, then, for our Government to take the benefit of such conditions and to fix a rate on its debt fitted to the earnings of money here. The offer to allow on the old bonds a capacity of Tig-per cent was liberal, as the quick aceptance in such large measure proves. The new 2s have been taken with a rapidity beyond estimates. Within two months after the act was passed there consols of 1930 had been exchanged for 2s, 4s and 5s to the amount of \$269,126,100. The exchange goes on at about \$700,000 a

"For volume issued within a given period, as well as for the low rate of infinancial history of our country and of the world. We shall fall to give full weight to this fact if we do not note that no concession in any form is granted on this can. The sole cost to 1-15 of 1 per cent to cover printing and distribution. What this means we see in the price put by Great Britain on its latest war loan, 1814 on bonds bearing 3% per cent. Nor is this quite all. Our consols of 1930, before the bonds come from the printer, sell as high as 107, and today command 103. You can cite no parallel to this record.

Outgo of Money-the Profits. The first effect of this loan is to reage to this date for business \$27,022,377 to meet the present worth of the old securi-ties exchanged. This money has actually been paid out by the Treasury within months. The profit to the Govern-t on these transactions is \$8,887,664 aid the new bonds be taken to the

On only a part of the debt of Germany, actual addition under the law has been \$12,308,540, out of \$36,000,000 due. This sum will be made up within a week. The rec-ords show that 1860 banks have no notes prepared to meet either redemptions or increase, because of their own neglect to file orders. The department is meeting the demands of 40 banks each day on the average, so that in less than 40 days the will reach a normal state

Elasticity of Bank Circulation.

The charge is on all lips that circulation under the National system is rigid, not clastic. Is that quite true now! not clastic. Is that quite true now! Let us set aside notes for withdrawing banks for which the Treasury holds cash; these were, on April 30, \$39211,164. Notes for which bonds are pledged were at their for which be these were, on April 30, \$19211,164. Notes for which bonds are pledged were at their maximum, \$341,820,256, December 26, 1873; they were at their minimum, \$122,926,084, on October 2, 1850. Here is a fail in 17 years of \$218,839,172, leaving only 36,01 per cent outstanding. In this period, in each of four years, there was an increase of circulation—2.60 per cent in 1877, 1.07 in 1878, 4.36 in 1879, and 2.96 in 1881. The fall was as great as \$5.19 per cent in 1886, 19.53 to as great as 25.19 per cent in 1886, 19.53 in 1887, 11.29 in 1888, 12.72 in 1889, and 2.76 to the minimum October 2, 1899.

"The 10 years since 1890 furnish more striking figures. In three of them the striking figures. In three of them the notes fell—4.60 per cent in 1894, 9.13 in 1897 and 1.98 in 1899. In each of the other and 1.98 in 1899. In each of the other seven years there was a rise as high as 5.03 per cent in 1893, and 12.16 in 1896. Since January I, 1900, to May I, the rise has been 17.50 per cent, and the bank circulation is more than double its amount in October, 1890. These changes indicate what could be done always under the National sys-tem. A simple clause now allows free ebb and flow. Under the previous law a bank which withdrew bonds pledged for notes could not, until after the lapse of six months, increase its circulation. The repeal of that restriction in this act permits withdrawal and addition to alternate at pleasure, save that no more than at pleasure, save that no more than \$1,000,000 in bonds can be taken out in any The purpose is to give elasticity to the currency. That result follows also from circulation, so that a bank can afford to put out a goodly volume of notes and seasons lock up a part of them It will be well worth while to watch this

The Pledge of Gold.

"Not by statutes alone, however, has gold become the master element currency. For three years more than ever before has the yellow metal been thrustoriginate in the period metal been thrusting itself into our markets, our vaults,
into the pockets of the people. The stock
in our country passed the billion mark
last December. Since this year began
\$27,515,250 has been added, while the gold
in coin and certificates in circulation has
been increased by \$311,921,558, and reached,
May 1, \$314,063,155-40 per cent of all our
money aftert including hank cores. money affoat, including bank notes. It means a great deal that in each of the past four months gold has gone into our currency at an average of \$5,740,000 a month, over \$100,000,000 a year. The tide is rising, rather than failing, and a growing share comes from our own mines. More than a third of the product of the world reaches our coffers and enriches Government and people. The Treasury of-fers its creditors gold coin, and they put it from them and cry for paper.

"Because our money market is the easiest in the world, Russia borrows here \$25,000,000, and will apend the money for our manufactures. We bid to Great Should the new bonds be taken to the total of \$80,000,000 on an average date of settlement of June 1, the profit will be at the moment our new consols are floated. Our Government commands unlimited that volume of bonds will be \$40,000,000.

and counding to all bourses from Lon-don and Bérlin to Hong Kong. The Im-perial Bank of Russia for some time had the distinction of holding the greatest amount of gold in the world. Its treasure was, in January, 1895, \$308,917,000. It has fallen since quite steadily, and on May 11 was \$419,100,000, but it has shrunk within the year by \$65,000,000, and the movement is downward. From its strength, however, it last week lent London \$5,000,000. The Bank of France has in gold \$352,500,000; the Bank of Austro-Hungary, \$185,015,000; the siank of England, \$151,510,000, and the Bank of Germany, \$134,640,000. The Associated Bank of New York reported last week \$163. 790,000 in specie. By their latest reporte all the National banks held in coin, certhe National banks held in coin, cer-tificates and clearing-house receipts for gold 1282,381,172, and all other banks 574,-483,576. The Treasury of the United States is thus richer in gold than any other Nation or any corporation or combina-tion. Its treasure in this form in its vaults, mints and assay offices was, on May 2, 1427,225,600, and it grows, with come changes, as the grow is heared up. some changes, as the snow is heaped up in the storms of Winter. Here the yellow metal makes its home. Of course, then, when the world needs it, the search will be here. We have ceased to be a debtor be here. We have ceased to be a deptor Nation; of our credit fear and timidity can have no doubt. This is the treasure-house of all nations; they must draw from it, but they must in due time restore what they take. Gold will go abroad, but gold exports do not mean peril today. A drain on the Treasury is inconceivable, because no gold can go out unless it is real for in no gold can go out unless it is paid for in what is really gold. The day has dawned, then, when any 'endless chain' must have all its links of gold."

#### PLAGUE IN MANILA.

Four Suspected Cases Among Gov ernment Teamsters.

MANILA, May 26.-The Government corrai at Manila has been quarantined. There are four suspected cases of bubonic plague among the teamsters, who are living in flithy dwellings.

Since the murders on board the steamer Elcano by native sailors, shippers have been fearful of a repetition of the tragedy and have requested the authorities to furnish soldier guards for their steamers, which has been declined. Three commer-cial steamers are now in the bay, their Spanish captains refusing to sail until protected, and others are imitating them. The authorities have returned the cap-tains their revolvers, of which they were recently deprived.

Colonel Padilia, the rebel Governor of Neuva Ecija, was captured during the recent fighting at Neuva Ecija, and is now Timothy D. Blackstone Dead.

CHICAGO, May 26.—Timothy D. Black-stone, formerly president of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and one of the old-est and most prominent railroad officers in Chicago, died suddenly at his residence in this city today.

#### AT THE HOTELS. THE PORTLAND.

THE PORTLAND.

S A Hoyt, Sherburn, Minn
F F Regers, Denver
Willis J Kendrick, Saratoga Springs, N Y
E M Doernbecker, Milwattkee
F C Edmiston, Cincin
Francis P Smith, N Y
H C Breeden, San Fr
H C Breeden,

Columbia River Scenery. Regulator Line steamers, from Oak-street dock, daily, except Sundays, The Dalles, Hood River, Cascade Locks, and return. Call on, or 'fone Agent for further information.

THE PERKINS.

F M Carter, Elk City C G Ballard, Dalles Geo H McCloud, Anhld F E Atkins, Palmer, Or, Mrs G H McCloud, do I Sylvester, Gmaha C W Youngreen, Silverton, Or E L Smith, Silverton B B G Crallebaugh, Sverton, Or E L Smith, Silverton J P Wagner, Forest Gr Alice King, Burns, Or J P Wagner, Forest Gr Alice King, Burns, Or J P Wagner, Forest Gr Alice King, Burns, Or J P Wagner, Forest Gr Alice Bradford, do G F Shation, San Fran Mrs R G Wheeler, Vale G G F Zimmerman, Sectiti John Boswell, Vale, Or Mrs Mitchell Smith, Baker City J W Blaten, Salem J M Shannon, Biggs, Or J W Blybe, Jacknord G G W Rice, San Fran Louis P Alice, San Fran Louis P McCarthy, S P J W Hobbs, McMinnyl I N Farmer, Salem Mrs Edwards, Mayyill W Ferry, Oregon Mrs Edwards, Mayyill W Ferry, Oregon Mrs Edwards, Mayyill W Ferry, Oregon Mrs D H Weish, do E G Reed, Astoria Miss Nancy Welsh, do H Hannon, Astoria A Guihettz, Butteville C F Lee, San Fran Rock THE PERKINS.

THE ST. CHARLES. Thas Jumes, Tillamook H C Brown, McMinny, H R Coleman, do W B Hawley, Cott Gry H Bryant, do W H Chamberiain, WI E Tuttle, do nona M Bryant, do
D E H Steen, Libby, Mnt
Theo Farrington, verndaie, Minn
Mrs Farrington, de
Mrs C F Hughes Aldeich, Verndale, Min,
J W Will, Spokane
Harry Bryant, Clatskanile
F A Smith, Mist
Harry Brown, Eagle Crk
Mrt Loveley
G Gillet, Albany
Jas Simpson, Eagle Crk
Mrt Down, Saleen
Henry Brown, Saleen
D Giles, Myrtle Point
Ernest Turner, Seattle
B F Laurence, Coquille
John Kennedy, Green L
J Connection of the Connection Emest Turner, Seattle Harvey Johnson, ChiB F Laurence, Coquille
John Kennedy, Oregon I G Wickstrom, Kalama
M R Faretin, do
J C Gibbs, Canyonville
Fannie Gibbs, do
Wm Stetwer, Maygers J
L G Weet, Seaside
W H Burnett, Seaside
W H Burnett, Seaside
F E Flimer, Min Home J
L V Moore, Moro
Mrs Moore, Moro
F L Sanford, Salem
W W Huffin, Ind
Mrs H R Golden, Floronce
Ben Cooley, Florence
A Ellery, Santa Cruz F
E Ellery, Santa Cruz F
E Bell, Ellensburg
F E Ellery, Santa Cruz F
Mant, Myrtle Point
THE IMPERIAL.

THE IMPERIAL.

C. W. Knowles, Manager.
W. H. Snell, Arlington
C. W. Roby, San Fran
A. W. Storey, Ashland
Mrs. Storey, Ashland
R. Burns, O. R. & N. Co.
W. R. Dunbar, Vancouver
G. W. Whitehouse, W. W. Mrs. A. L. Fox, Astoria
R. Burns, O. R. & N. Co.
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S. F. Ahlatrom, Lakeeve
D. S. K. Buick, Rosebrg
C. E. Claps, Hood River
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M. J. Commentation
M. M. L. I. Hilley, Ashland
Master Hilley, Ashland
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### OTHER GOLD REGIONS

RICH PIELDS IN THE PAR NORTH OTHER THAN NOME.

Regions Visited by the Government Geologists-Solomon and Bonansa River Country.

WASHINGTON, May 22.-The recent report to Congress on the Cape Nome gold fields also contained some interesting facts concerning other gold regions of Alaska that were briefly visited by the geologists making the report, and of those fields they

"During last season (1899) nearly the entire gold product of Seward Peninsula came from the Nome district. There was, however, considerable prospecting done nowever, considerable prospecting done along the whole southern coast of the peninsula, and a number of mining districts were formed which gave promise of becoming gold producers, though as far as we know the Golofnin Bay district is the only one which was exploited on a commercial scale. We unfortunately could not examine these other regions in person, but are able to append the following son, but are able to append the following notes in regard to them, which we have gleaned from various sources.

Cape York Region

"This region includes an area between Cape York and Cape Prince of Wales, the latter being the westernmost promontory of Seward Peninsula, and hence forms the American side of Behring Strait. The region is about 100 miles northwest of Nome, and 25 miles from Port Clarence, which is its nearest harbor.

"The placer gold is, we are told, found in the creeks and guiches near bedrock, under shallow gravel deposits, and is sim-

under shallow gravel deposits, and is she liar in occurrence to that of Nome.

"Gold has been found in the gulches only, there being, so far as we know, no beach or tundra diggings.

"The discovery was made in June, 1898, by Kivyestraruk, a Prince of Wales native, then employed as reindeer herder by W. T. Lonn a missionary in charge of a W. T. Lopp, a missionary in charge of a Government reindeer station. This native found coarse gold on Buhner Creek. a western tributary of the Onokovuk River. He is said to have taken out \$8 in four hours of work, using a short and very crude sluice box. A sample of this gold, shown us by Captain Jarvis, was similar in character to that of the Nome guiches It averages considerably coarser than that of Nome, but this may be due to the crude methods of extraction, by which only the coarsest material was retained. The value of the largest nugget was about \$1 30. Besides this find, working deposits have been reported from other creeks of the region.
"The Kanowock mining district, named

after a native village, was organized last Summer in this region. Its chief camp, called York, is at the mouth of Onokovuk River. Port Clarence, about 25 miles away, has an excellent harbor, and a mission, trading post and a large native village are also located there. There are a number of other native villages and seva number of other native vinages and soveral reindeer stations along this part of the const. Last Fall (1889) many prospectors left Nome prepared to spend the Winter in the Cape York region.

Siberia. "The American prospector, in his search for gold, has now reached the extreme western limit of the continent, and it is but natural that he should regard Si-beria, from which he is separated by only a narrow strait, as a possible new field for investigation. There were many rumors current at Nome about discoveries of valuable gold placers in the Russian do-main adjacent to Behring Strait, but these we have been unable to verify. It is certain that there has been little or no prospecting done on this part of the Asiatic coast. It is reported that an American ompany is negotiating with the Russian Government for the lease of 100 miles of the Siberian coast for mining purposes. Such leases have been granted to several foreign companies along the northwest coast of the Sea of Okhotsk.

"In the event of the occurrence of gold in commercial quantities in Eastern Siberia, it is probable that American capi-tal and energy will be welcomed by the Russians, and that American prospectors will be allowed to take part in its derelopment, if they conform to the Russtan mining laws.

Solomon and Bonanza River Region. ers of Solemon, Bonanza, Elderade and Flambeau Rivers, which flow southward to Behring Sea. The topographic and geologic conditions, as reported by pros-pectors, seem to be very similar to those of Nome which lies have to the second pectors, seem to be very similar to those of Nome, which lies about 40 miles to the southwest. A tundra plain, sloping gently seaward, extends inland from the coast, beyond which rise the rounded slopes of the mountains. The mountains are probably not so high as those of the Nome

"This region began to receive attention from the prospectors late last Fall (1899), and little or no systematic development

coast of Seward Peninsula. Fish River, a stream of considerable size, flows into the head of this bay. The country adjacent to the bay and the drainage hasin of Fish River are usually known as the Golofnin Bay region. The shores of the bay are said to be high and rocky. Fish River occupies a broad valley, and some of its tributaries are said to be connected with the waters of Port Clarence by a short portage.

"For many years it has been known that netalliferous deposits occur in this district, rich silver ores having been reported as early as 1881.
"Of this region Mr. J. E. Spurr says:

Gold was long ago reported on the Fish River, which flows into Golofnin Bay, but no mining was attempted. On the same river 20 miles above the mouth the Conliak mine of silver-bearing galena was discovered long ago, and the Golofnin will be large enough to pay at least 75 Bay Mining Company, of San Francisco, formed to work it. There was difficulty, however, in getting the ore down the shal- | firm.

low river to the vessel which took it to San Francisco; and, in addition to this, two vesses with all on board were lest by the company previous to 1885. In 1800 operations were suspended, owing to the report of experts that there was no continuous vein; but in 1891 work was renewed. The overflow of the Klondike rush turned prospectors into Golofnin Bey, and in the Summer of 1898 many claims were located on the Fish River and other streams in the district. The gold is said to be fine, but of high grade, and to be easy of access; and it is reported that there is plenty of water for suicing. There were 200 or 400 people on Golofnin Bay last Summer, and last Winter probably 200 prospectors spent the Wintar on the peninsula between Kotzebue and Norton Sounds.

"During the season of 1898, valuable gold discoveries were reported from this readen.

sold discoveries were reported from this region. So far as we know, these were all stream and guich placers, and the best are chiefly on water sources tributary to the Neukluk, which is an important fork of Fish River. What evidence we have seems to point toward the conclusion that the geology is somewhat different from seems to point toward the conclusion that the geology is somewhat different from that of the Nome region. The gravels are said to be of a more granitic character, and to contain numerous dark-colored pebbles, which are believed to be derived from rocks of volcanic origin. "The best diggings are said to be on Ophir Creek, a tributary of the Neukluk, Here one claim is said to have yielded \$75,000 last season (1839). The total output of the district could not be ascertained. Several miners who are personally famili-

Several miners who are personally famil-iar with both regions think that Golofnin Bay may eventually rival Nome as a gold producer.

gold producer.

"Last Summer the Eldorado mining district was formed, and its chief camp located, which was named Council City.

This camp is said to be on Neukluk Creek, at the mouth of Meiang Creek, one of its tributaries, some 40 miles from tide water, and may be reached from the bay by flatbottomed river steamers. At the beef bottomed river steamers. At the head of Golofnin Bay there is a good harbor, with four fathoms of water.

"Norton Bay is a deep indentation of the

coast line, which separates Seward Pen-insula from the mainland. We have little definite information in regard to this re-gion, but it is reported that several of the rivers entering the bay from the north were prospected last season, and that some gold was found.

Unalaklik River. "This is a small river which flows into Norton Sound, about 50 miles northeast of St. Michael Island. Late in the Pail of 1888, gold discoveries were reported from this river. The headquarters of the Government reindeer stations are located on the Unalaklik, eight miles from the coast. Dr. F. H. Gambell is superintendent of the station, and also postmaster. The postoffice is officially known as Eaton.

Anvik River. "Anvik River rises about 30 miles south of the Upper Unalaklik and about the same distance from the coast. It flows southward and joins the Yukon some 250 miles above the mouth of the latter. Several prospecting parties have visited the re-gion about the headwaters of the Anvik, and have reported the finding of coarse gold. The rocks are said to be of a crystailline character. This region can be reached both from the coast and from the Yukon, but the latter is the advisable route during the Summer months. At the mouth of the Anvik there is a native village, a mission, and a sawmill

Nulato River. "This is a small stream, which flows into the Yukon from the north, about 400 miles from the sea. According to native reports, which are not always trust-worthy, gold occurs on the headwaters of the Nulato, which lie about 50 miles cast of Norton Bay. A small party of prospectors left the mouth of the Nulato for its headwaters late last Fall, but benides this we know of no prospecting that has been done on this stream. An Indian village is situated on the Yukon, near the mouth of the Nulato, and bears the same name. A postoffice, a trading post, and Nulato Valley is flat and wide, bordered by low, plateau-like hills."

PORTO RICO COWFISH.

Characteristics of Certain Denizens of West Indian Waters.

With two horns on the front of its head, a feather on its back, and a decidedly bovine expression of face, the coming of the cowfish is welcomed in Porto Rico, Uncle "This region is east of Nome River and interest of Nomena. Elidorado and While it lingers on the coast it emits a sort of "mooing" sound, because of which visit-ors often call it a drumfish. Anyhow, it drums up the native population, who run to the beach to see if the schools are large, in which case they say, "There is milk in the cocoanut," an expression milk in the coccanut," an expression equivalent to the promise of a fruitful

The manatee of the Caribbean Sea is sometimes called the cowfish, because it comes on shore and eats grass. It is becoming extinct, and is oftener for and little or no systematic development that from the Forto Rico variety, which has been begin. Good diggings are reported to have been found on most of the rivers, several of which are said to have yielded 5 and 10 cents to the pan. tinct from the Porto Rico variety, "Golofnin Bay and Fish River Region
"Golofnin Bay is an almost landlocked arm of Behring Sea on the southeast garded as deadly weapons, and by the coast of Seward Peninsula. Fish River, a any one who strikes another with a mittee cane. They cost from \$10 to \$25 c in Havana stores. The Porto Rico cowfish has quite a tough little hide also, but as it is seldom caught weighing more than a pound or two, it has no commercial value in Porto Rico, where there are such variety and abundance of fish. It has almost a balloon-like appearance when in the water, and the mooing, musical sound it makes is supposed to be owing to the distension and contraction of the skin while inhaling and emitting air

Lightlittes Greater Than Supposed. NEW YORK, May 28.—According to late reports, the liabilities of Price, McCormick & Co., which suspended Thursday last may be even greater than originally stat-ed, but the indications are that the assets cents on the dollar. This statement was authorized today by a member of the

# I CHALLENGE THE WORLD

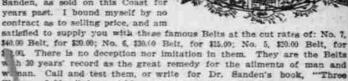
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