LIVING AT CAPE NOME

THE PREVAILING CONDITIONS ARE VERY UNHEALTHFUL.

No Sanitary Accommodations - The Temperature Recorded-How Men Live in That Mining Camp.

WASHINGTON, July 2-Further light is shed on conditions in the Cape Nome country by the report of Special Agent Arthur F. Wines, of the Census Bureau, recently made public by the Census Office. In the latter part of his report Mr.

"Such records of the temperature as were kept at Cape Nome last Winter show rather more than the ordinary disagreement among thermometers. According to one of the most reliable records, the coldest day in the district last year was November 29, when the temperature fell 10 56 deg. below. The majority of those who attempted to keep a record are of the opinion that the most extreme temperature was between 50 and 80 deg., though one observer states that he experienced like a Chinese gang would. I have worked weather as severe as 69 deg. The climate Chinese and found them very apt to get is very moist, and the effect of the low huffy and when they get the sulks, it's temperature is proportionately feit. In temperature is proportionately feit. In the Summer months clothing and other articles become quickly molded unless fre-quently dried.

"The santiary condition of the camp at Cape Nome is very unfavorable. Nearly all the fresh water used comes from Snake River, which is more or less polluted by the camps on the creeks, even before it reaches the town. It is used as a convenient dumping-place for slops and sower-age, as well as a source of water supply. When the tide is in the water is brackish. The creeks furnish good water, though the prevalence of malaria may be due to the vegetable growth through which all creek and river water filters. Dry Creek is hardly more than half a mile from the town; but, owing to the difficulty of packing water across the tundra, most people prefer to use the river water. A company has been organized to supply the town with pure water next year. It will be brought through fron pipes from a spring four miles disstant, at a pressure of 70 pounds to the inch. The promoters of this enterprise hope to begin work before the winter sets

no attempt has been made to improve it artificially. There are a number of private closets set back on the tundra and two public closets on the shore.

"Most of the people are living in crowd-ed tents, which are seidom in a cleanly condition. The best tents have board floors raised from the ground, but more frequently the flooring consists of a layer of boards or logs placed directly on the ground. In many there is no flooring whatever. The continuous rainfall keeps both clothing and bedding damp and there is seldom sunshine enough to dry them out. This works the greatest hardship slong the creeks, where willow twigs fur-nish the principal fuel, kerosene being used to some extent for cooking purposes. How the People Live.

"At most of the camps there is never an opportunity to get really dry and warm, and the miners are more or less wet from one week's end to another. The men work in the beds of the creeks, exposed to the rain, and crawl into damp sleeping bags laid on the ground. At some of the camps things are more comfortable, but at all of them the condi-tions of living are rough and unhealthful. The food supplied is also unsuitable for the laborer. Fresh meat and vegetables are almost unknown.

"In spite of the conditions, there had been no deaths from sickness up to tember 1, and not much serious illness. Sesides a general tendency to malaria and rhoumatism, the most prevalent dis-tise has been an epidemic of diarrhees. from which nearly everyone has suffered more or less. Up to September 4 there were only 12 cases of typhold fever, though 16 more developed during the fol-

"The only hospital in August was lo-cated in tants erected on the sand of the beach, with a layer of boards for flooring. The Rev. Mr. Wirt, a Congregational missionary, has been given the custody of the hospital fund, and he has gone to 'the States' to secure neces-sary supplies and arristance. It is ex-pected that a hospital, to cost \$5000, will be opened this Pall. The military hos-pital in the new Government barracks has just been completed. It contains 12 beds, a dining-room, dispensary, etc. The Government has furnished medicine and attendance to the destitute. Most of the previous statements are made on the authority of Dr. Miller, the surgeon at-tached to the United States troops stationed here, of whom there are 20 men, under the command of Lieutenant Wallace M. Craigle.

"The supply of copper plates has not equaled the demand. The fine beach gold is difficult to save without the use of copper plates and mercury. The price of mercury has varied from \$1 % to \$2 secury has varied from \$1.25 to \$2. he price of plain copper has been about \$5 a pound, and when heavily plated with silver the plates have sold for \$50 a square foot. Scarce sizes of lumber went up at times to \$200. It is questionable whether there is enough lumber in town to construct all the buildings which sught to be put up before Winter sets The supply of provisions for the Winter will be ample, but there is likely to be a scarcity of fuel and shelter. The supply of coal on hand is inadequate. and the principal fuel used is picked up on the beach, where an immense pile of driftwood has accumulated. Much of this wood is so rotten that it has hardly any heating value, and that which is fit to burn has already been used up near the

Legal Status of Nome. The legal status of the town of Nome and the numerous complex questions of proprietary right involved, present difficult problems for the consideration of the best judician intellect. No town site has been established by the Government, and the town which has sprung up has not followed the outline drawn by the original pioneers. At a meeting held March 24, certain resolutions were adopted, which provide that 40 acres should be reserved on each side of the mouth of Snake River for a town site. The 'laws' passed at this meeting regulate the size of the blocks, the width of the streets and leys, the dimensions of the town lots, etc. One block was reserved for a pu square, and one lot on each block for a hospital fund. It was intended to reserve the land between the town site and the tide line. A resolution carried April 12, provides "that the water front in Anvil City, east (7) of the lots already staked shall be reserved for a public wharf, and previous to the month of July the original pioneers succeeded in keeping this land clear of stakes. When the Yukon crowd came down in a body. they swarmed over the beach and staked down lots so rapidly that it was found impossible to stop them. The discovery of gold on the beach followed, and stim-ulated the rapid growth of the town, of which the business portion was erected on the 60-foot strip just outside of the original town site. This ground has become very valuable, so that even small lots in line with the business houses can sold for more than \$1000. The title to the land, however, is obviously obscure. Not a foot of that which lies beyond the original townsite has been or can be re-corded, and the presenters thereof cannot show a scrap of paper to make good

Under these conditions there are generally two or more claimants for every lot, and some lots have been restaked more than half a dozen times. In many cases this is no more than a species of blackmall, the 'ot being jumped with no other purpose than to extert blood mon-ey. In other cases difficult questions will have to be decided in order to deter- Transcript.

mine the best title to the property. The fashion of jumping other people's real estate has not been confined to town lots, but has extended to mining claims as well. These have been restaked, under every possible pretext, until the whole country has become involved in impending litigation."

JAPS AS DAIRY HANDS.

Milk Rancher Cannot Get White Help.

W. C. Clark, who is running a large dairy at Warren, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, 20 miles from Portland, says he has been forced to employ Japanese he has been forced to employ Japanese on account of the scarcity of white help, and he finds that a good smart Jap is superior to many of the "cultus" specimens of the Caucasian race. "I have now 10 of the little brown fellows on the place," he said yesterday, "and I keep them busy in clearing land and doing the general work of the farm and dairy. Tou always know where to find them and they are not continually itching to get off into are not continually itching to get off into some other portion of the country, where wages are said to be higher and hours shorter. They are willing to learn, and are cheerful in their work and do not get into a pout when found fault with, them.

Mr. Clark has found it so difficult to obtain while milkers that he has decided to teach the Jape the art of milking, and two of them, are now quite expert in as-sisting in the twice-a-day "pailing," the 55 cows. The Japs stready up in the new art are very proud of their accomplish-

ments, and seem anxious to educate the rest of their countryment in the business. The cream separated from the milk of the cows on the ranch has been dis-posed of heretofore in Portland, he said, but when the new creamery now being finished at Warren gets into operation, the cream will be churned into butter there. This new creamery building has been erected at a cost of \$2000 and the machinery will require \$1500 more. The plant will be capable of making butter from the cream of 500 cows and Mr. Clark opes to be milking 200 of these before many months, as the large acreage in conhection with the W. C. Noon dairy is being rapidly cleared and planted to clover with the aid of the Japa. The new creamery will be in operation by Octo-

No more calves will be sold off this dairy, he says, as preparations will be made to keep them until they mature and then sell the steers for beef. He thinks that portion of Columbia County an ideal locality for the dairy ranch

INTERESTED IN WAR NEWS. Pon See Keeps Informed on Chinese Situation.

Pon See, otherwise known as Dick, a Chinese interpreter, who was formerly employed in the Municipal Court, is keenly interested in the news from China, and reads the daily papers very closely with a view to keeping informed. He was asked his opinion yesterday of the outcome of the present troubles and he outcome of the present troubles, and he thought the fuss would finally culminate in establishment of three Chinese nations on the ruins of the present empire. He fears the very worst has happened to the white people at Pekin, and thinks it would be wise for all European nations to withdraw their missionaries, Consuls and tourists, wherever it can be done, until after the present trouble is over.

Pon See is a Cantonese, and he says nearly all the Chinese now in America belong to the same portion of the country. They are more conversant with for-

eign manners than the countrymen of North China or Manchuria, and, there-fore, have less projudice against the people of civilized nations. He thinks the pie of civilized nations. He thinks the missionaries are mainly the cause of the present trouble, as they are attempting to supplant Buddhism by Christianity, which he considers an impossibility, as the Chinese are fearfully wedded to the belief of their fathers, and are liable to resent every attempt to teach them any-thing different.

Boxers," he said, "although she may try to conceal her game from the other nations of Europe. Russin wants a portion of the Chinese Coast for the harbors it contains, as she is not allowed access to the ocean by either the Mediterranean or Baltic Seas. When my country has been pacified and order once more restored, you will find that Russian troops are occupying a big slice of Mongolia and Manchuria, from which she cannot be dislodged. There are four races in China who hate each other as bad as the North and South did in this country before the war. They are Tartars, Mon-gollans, Manchurians and Chinese, and, as all these will fight each other, there are four different factions to keep the country split up in case of foreign invasion. Pon See looks for an awful sar

INVESTING IN MINES.

Portland Capitalists Not Slow Purchase.

"Portland is investing a whole lot of money in mines," said a Bohemia mining man last evening at the Imperial, "and her citizens are interesting themselves in Eastern Oregon, Southern Oregon, Eastern Washington, the Washougal district and in British Columbia, in spite of the impression that prevails as to capital being ulta-conservative here. I have found that Portland people are a good deal like those of any other portion of the world. As soon as they are convinced that a property is safe, they will put their money into it, but they healtate if it smacks of the wildcat in its symptoms. For this

caution they are not to blame." The Colorado brokers who have recent-ly arrived in Portland and joined the Oregon Mining Exchange all report bet-ter encouragement than they had been led to expect. They transacted he much business in three days as they had hoped to in 30, and their business is increasing

perceptibly from day to day.

Even the oil wells of Southern California have their stockholders in Portland. and several brokers are stationed here permanently, for the purpose of disposing of stock. Business men, railroad men hotel clerks, and in fact men of all voca tions, have been investing in promising properties for several months past. One well-known hotel clerk invested a few hundred dollars in oil a short time since and already smiles over his stock having doubled in value. Portland may be con servative, but her citizens are dipping wherever the chances are good for making anything, either in gold, silver, cop-

Covered the Whole Bunch.

Just ahead of me in the train the oth er morning sat two men who were telling the stories that are never old, about the bright sayings of their children. of them, however, had a brand-new one

about his 4-year-old Georgie.
This youngster had been safely tucked in bed after a day of the most fatiguing play. He yawned while being undressed and was all but asleep by the tin found himself between the sheets. mother none the less insisted upon his repeating the prayer of childhood. He started sleepily requiring prompting at the begining of every line. Drowsiness had nearly won the mastery by the time that he had obediently got as far as

"God bless-" " prompted his mother Georgie has a long list of relatives.
There was a flutter of his sleep-laden lids, as he lumped them all together:
"God bless the whole shooting-match." And he was asleep at last,-Boston

VAST ENTERPRISES APPECTED BY THE ANTI-POREIGN UPRISING.

Where Capital Comes From That Is Interested in Promoting Rallway Construction in the Empire.

If the present outbreak of mob violence in some parts of China really represents a popular uprising against foreigners which has support and sympathy from the gevernment, it means the suspension of yast plans for the development of the empire by the construction of railways and the development thereby of trade and manufactures, says the Railway Age. While less than 500 miles of railway lines have been constructed, representing only two companies, several thousand miles have been projected, under government concessions, by "foreign devils" from va-rious lands, and China would soon be the scene of great activity in railway building if peaceful conditions were main-Here is a country some 300 miles long

Canton Link.
Canton west to the Burmah boundary (to
cosmect with Exists-India system via
Mandalay and Calcutta).
Bust and west lines in western coal and
iron regions (British, American and
frails-

Various branches from the great trunk-lines and numerous short roads connect-ing large cities have also been suggested. and are to be counted certain when the raliway-building era comes. The reason-able possibilities of raliway development in China in the next decade or two are only to be estimated by tens of thousands

Of the projects above enumerated, that farthest advanced is the line between Pekin and Hankow, the busy commercial metropolis of more than 1,000,000 inhabitants, situated on the great Yang tse Kiang River, some 500 hiles above Shanghal at the river's mouth. Belgian capital, possibly associated with Russian in-fluence and money, last year had effected the construction of about 80 miles of this line, from a point on the Tien Tsin line near Pekin southwardly; while on the other end some 60 miles were partly graded, from Hankow north. Doubtless all work is now suspended on this as on every other foreign enterprise in the disturbed empire. American interest is greatest in the



from north to south, fronting the sea all the way, with a population piaced at about 400,000,000; possessing a varied citmate, productive soil and many natural resources—iron, coal, woods, agriculture—a wast field for that modern spirit of enterprise of which the railway is both the cause and effect. The Chinese Gov-ernment had given a long-deferred but seemingly sincere consent to the con-struction of railways by foreign enter-prise, and half a dozen nations—Great Britain, Germany, Belgium, Russia, United States and France-were prepar-ing to furnish money and men to supply the apparent desire for modern means of transportation. The accompanying maps will give a general idea of the principal railway projects in the eastern of the country, railways in operation in China are

as follows: Imperial Chinese-From Pekin cast and northeasterly via Tien Tein and Tongku, on the Gulf of Pe Chi Li to Chenchou. 267 Branches Belgian line-From near Pekin southwest to Pac Ting

Total length of track

The principal lines for which concestions have been obtained or were being sought may be roughly indicated as follows, the proposed mlleage being estimated in round numbers:

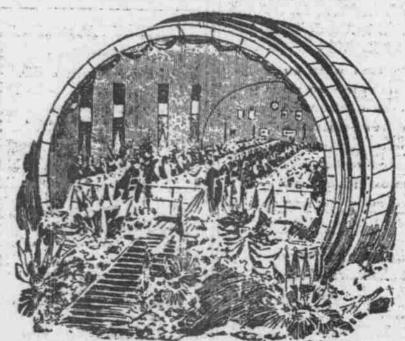
Thinese Eastern Railway—From Port Ar-thur to the Russian boundary for Chinese Eastern Railway—From Fort Arthur to the Russian boundary, for a connection with the Trabs-Siberian Railway (Chinese Russian) 10 Branch to Viadivostock & Extension from Chemchou north 1 Pekin-Hankow Line (Selgian) 7 Hankow-Canton Line (American) 7 Tien Tain-Bhanghai Line (German) 7 Shanghai-Hong Kong-Canton project (British) Shanghal to Nankin, etc. (British) ..

proposed road which would connect Han kow with Canton, and with the Pekin line would form a continuous route from the capital, and in time from the trans-Siberian Railway, south to Canton. Am-

to various German ports. The line would follow the general course of the Grand Canal, aithough at times distant 100 miles or more from that great artery of primitive transportation. From Shanghal southward British influence is ascendant all along to Hong Kong and up the great river to Canton, and railway of the great cities is only a matter of time. A more shadowy but entirely rea-sonable proposition involves the exten-sion of the British railway system of India from Mandalay, in Burmah, far into China, to the Province and City Tunnan, and on to Chunking, in the Prov-ince of Szechuan, on the Tang tae, con-necting somewhere with a line to Can-tion, forming part of a wast belt around and the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the con-trol of the con-tr India and China, from Bombay to the Rusian line, and on to St. Petersburg. Various other lines are projected in Contral China, and in the south, where French influence predominates. The outline map which we give is intended to suggest only the chief projects in Eastern and Central China, showing none of the infinite possibilities in the western and southern parts of the empire.

No Room for Doubt. My husband loves me dearly."
Said a wife with knowing look:
How do I know? Well, because
He eats anything I cosk.
—Chicago Ngwa.

AS BIG AGAIN AS TUN OF HEIDELBERG.



ENGRHOUS WINE CASK AT PARIS, SEATING 154 PEOPLE.

An American has designed and built one of the most novel and interesting features of the Paris Exposition. It is a gigantic tun or wine cask, in which 154 people can sit down to a champagne banquet and have plenty of room to spare. It is twice the size of the famous tun-in the cellur of the Castle of Heidelberg, which holds 50,000 gallons. Lying on its side; it is 40 feet long and 30 feet high. It was built at Nancy, France, but it was an American, Alfred Hirt, of Greencastle, Ind., who made the huge staves and directed the work of con-

The big barrel will probably be used as a wine room. As it stands, it cost \$50,000, much of which is represented by the staborate curvings on the sides and in the interior. The staves were so large that it was with difficulty that Mr. Hirt found trees which would produce a single stave, and the expense of finishing and transporting them was far beyond all his satimates. They cost the builder about \$12,000 hald down in Nancy.

The great states—the largest in history—are 40 feet long, 10 inches thick and 10 and 24 inches wide. Each one of them represents a Mississippi white oak tree. Instead of being cent, as is the case with small staves, each one was carved out of a tree. They were split bent, as is the case with small shaves, canhone was carred out of a tree. They were split and hewed with the grain, and are superior to any staves ever turned out. It required six cars to carry the staves to the scabbard, and they represented \$10,000 when loaded on the trains. The finishing was very fine, and cost \$15 for each stave, and it required another \$5 to get each one of them to the train for shipment. It was by far the largest and most expenaive stave order ever placed. The iron work for the big cask was furnished by Pittsburg

Change too, capital province of Szechuan, to soo STAKED WHOLE COUNTRY

ACTIVITY OF CLAIM-HUNTERS IN THE GREENHORNS.

Notices Said to Be Dated Months Ahead-The Claim Hog in Evidence-Assessment Work.

SUMPTER, July 8.—W. D. King, of Lawton, has just returned from a prose-pecting trip in the Greenhorns. He found the country already staked out, though few of the claims had any work dope. In some instances the notices were dated several months ahead. On one lead it was staked for several miles by one man. The bars of the streams and the water rights have been located for speculators, and legitimate miners are kept out. In most of these instances the locations are not recorded, but the ground relocated net recorded, but the ground relocated month after month and year after year. An amendment to the mining laws pro-viding that claims could not be relocated without the usual 16 feet of work would be very beneficial. Our laws are also bad in regard to recording and doing location work. At present the recording must be done in 30 days, and 30 days are allowed in which to do the work. This should be reversed and only 20 days alowed in which to do the work and say 60 to record. In most instances it is not known until after the work is performed whether the prospect is worth recording. It would then be impossible for a few men to locate the whole country and pretend to hold it. Similar laws are in vogue in several mining states, and are, highly spoken of by mining men.

The regular Granite stage now runs through daily to Lawton and Alamo, carrying mail. This is a great convenience for the miners and prospectors on Olive, Clear and tributary creeks.

The Evening Star Mining property on McCulloch fork, near the Umpqua group, is being taken up by the Gold Standard Mining Company, of Baker City. The property has considerable work done on the In addition to purface work there is In addition to surface work, there is a 200-foot tunnel, half of which is on the ledge, gaining good depth and a crosscut of 35 feet falled to get the hanging wall From other work done the ledge is shown to be about 65 feet wide. The property is well located for cheap operation, and is only about four miles from the railroad.

W. C. Baker has just returned from prospecting trip on the north fork of the John Day. Mr. Baker located some placer ground, and will return at once to open it up. He reports considerable activities in the contract of the con tivity in that section and some good finds. Eugene Bartoff and associates are workthg an old abandoned claim on the west slope of Lake Creek, which is showing up well. Samples from the surface assayed \$50 and at a depth of 20 feet a fine ledge of \$18 ore was encountered. The surface 380 fect from this tunnel shows the ledge to be 16 feet wide.

A deal was consummated here this week which means deep work on the Gold Boy claim, adjoining the Keystone, in the Bonanza district. A consolida-tion of the properties was effected, and arrangements made to tap the Gold Boy ledge through the Keystone claim, which adjoins it on the side. The consolidation will be of benefit to both claims, The properties are controlled by F. J. Con-foy, representing Pittsburg capital, and Captain Thompson, the well-known mining man of Washington and British Co-

C. S. Fobare has been prosecuting development work on his property adjoining the Bonanas West. He has a tunnel in 22 feet, showing an eight-foot ledge of fine ore, running high in gold. Sinking will be commenced in the near future.

C. A. Van Duyn recently returned from a trip through the Susanville district. He reports the finding of a rich deposit and ledge on the bank of Elk Creek, samples of the ora show the gold in good quantities, which are largely represented north of the Yang tse Valley, were moving to build the line from Tien. Tain, the seaport of the capital, southwardly to Shanghai, with branches to various German line of the capital, southwardly to Shanghai, with branches claims. a trip through the Susanville district. He reports the finding of a rich deposit and ledge on the bank of Elk Creek, samclaims.

> R. F. Evans, formerly located here reports great activity in the Minersville section. Within a few days 30 claims have been bonded to Portland and Spokane mining men. The ore carries value from surface, running from a trace to 103. Captain Thompson and Mr. Sulli-van, of Spokane, are among those interested. The property is some five miles below Sumpter, and easily reached by wagon or railroad.

Machinery has arrived for the Golco: la, consisting of two five-stamp batteries. Twenty more stamps will be put in in the Fall, making 40 in all. The machinery is being hauled out and placed in post-

BANCROFT'S HISTORIES.

Mrs. Victor Replies to Some Statements in a Recent Letter.

PORTLAND, July 6 .- (To the Editor.)-About two weeks ago there appeared in your paper a letter from Mr. H. H. Baneroft, saying that, "You were greatly in error when you state that Mrs. Victor wrote several volumes of my history, Mrs. Victor never wrote any finished work for me, but furnished me with much valuable raw material in a crude form which I put into suitable condition for publication, according to my general

At the first glance, although surprised that Mr. Bancroft should make such a statement, I did not think of replying, as I believed the people of Oregon knew me well enough through my other writings not to be affected by it. On reflection, however, I am rather pleased to have it thus suggested to me to explain some things in connection with my history of Oregon, which I have long wished to have understood.

Anyone who writes from notes, as a historian must, knows that his first draft is never perfect as to style, although it may be quite correct as to facts. While writing from others' books, or material of any sort, you unavoidably fall into the style of the writings before you to some extent. Aware of this difficulty, and desirous of avoiding as much as possible its effect on my work, I made an effort to write in a sustained style throughout, although not in what I would have named a pollahed one. That I could not do, because, by Mr. Bancroft's plan, I was not given an opportunity to The first writing had to go. Mr. croft became my editor. Those who have read my original works, and the volumes of history which were edited by him must judge for themselves of their comparatives merits. If Mr. Bancroft desires to claim whatever of literary merit there is in these volumes, I have no particular

My objection to Mr. Bancroft's methods would refer to the subject matter itself. There were certain important, and other exceedingly interesting features of his tory which should have been included in the Oregon volumes. One of these was the great "Oregon question," in the prep-aration of which I took much putns, and ne others which related to the early settlement of the country. California was given seven volumes. In the first place Mr. Bancroft wished to restrict the history of Oregon to one volume. When I remonstrated and pointed out that there was really more and better material for American history in Oregon than in Call-fornia, he yielded so much as to allow two volumes, expecting me to include Washington, whose earliest history was embraced in that of Oregon. As it turned out, there was no room for Washing ton in the second volume. Then followe rriting and arranging of the volum on that division; with Idaho and Mon-

tana—all parts of the old Oregon Territory. In the same manner I wrote Nevada, Colorado and Wyoming.

Tibre is nothing, perhaps, to distinguish either Mr. Bancroft or myself in these achievements; but such work as I have done I shall continue to claim. Mr. Oak, who was for it were in the Banch. Oak, who was for 15 years in the Ban-croft library doing similar work on the native races, and the first five volumes of California, wrote me that I had done quite right in placing my name on the four volumes which were distinctly mine. Other gentlemen in the historical service said the same, and there are witnesses enough to the facts as-I have here stated There are many passages in the Oregon

volumes from Mr. Bancroft's pen, thrown in apparently with a design to add chic to the style. In my humble opinion, they add nothing to the value of history. They do sometimes startle the unsuspecting reader who comes suddenly upon them, as where I am made to say, in speaking of the conduct of the immigrants of 1841, at Vancouver," "Man is a preposterous pig." The same criticism applies to some parts of the missionary history, and to the Indian way. the Indian wars. We never agreed on the latter subject, and Mr. Bancroft's editing has made me seem to contradict myself. Had he been the real historian, he would not have overlooked that dis-agreement between statements.

An amusing incident bearing upon the claim of Mr. Bancroft that I never wrote any finished history, is quite too good to suppress. A certain "historical review in the East returned to me an article sent them upon an Oregon subject, with quite a severe rebute for filehing my material from Mr. Bancroft's Ocegon, and not only that, but imitating his style! Frankly, he did not like Mr. Ban-croft's style, so there was an end of it. This appeared very diverting at the time, and I replied at once that it was cer-tainly quite natural that my style should stem to be an imitation of Mr. Ban-croft's; as I happened to have written that part of his history referred to. That confession, of course, drew from the re-view editor an ample apology. I am inclined to join him in his opinion, be-cause a habit of writing continually from notes for years is no doubt injurious to style. And, therefore, if Mr. Bancroft de sires to claim all the honors attendant upon the "finishing" of my work, I make no great protest. That I furnished him much valuable raw material, to at least admitted. It was material, too, that I had spent years in collecting, and for which I received no compensation. Perhaps that was my own fault. But I am not good at bargaining, and no compen-sation was ever offered. I can truthfully say that whatever knowledge of Oregon history Mr. Bancroft possesses, he obtained from me. I do not mention that fact as a conspicuous defect in his education, for there was not much known on the subject 25 years ago, and at best not every one can be a historian, but because I am fond of my work and am grieved that through too much editing it has falled somewhat of my purpose in

CHINA'S TSUNG LI YAMUN.

performing a long and serious labor. FRANCES FULLER VICTOR.

Board of Asinine Incompetents Setting World by the Ears.

The recent dispatches from China anent the troubles in that country have made frequent reference to the Tsung Il Yamun, or Chinese foreign office. This ministerial board is thus described by Eliza R. Seldmore, in her new book, "China, the Long-

fived Empire," published by the Century Company:

"All international affairs are dealt with," writes Miss Science, "by the with," writes Miss Scidmore, "by the board of the Tsung il Yamun, established as a temporary bureau of necessity after the war of 1860, and still ranking as an inferior board, not one of the six great boards or departments of the government. It has not even the honor of being houses within the imperial city. Ministers have always a long, slow ride in state across to the slabby gateway of the forlorn old yamur, where now it aged, ideepy incompetents mutile with foreign offnira. As these il elders have reached such posts by steady advances, they are always septuagenarians, worn out with the excting, empty routine rites and funct of such high office, and physically too exhausted by their midnight rides to and surget departures from the palace to be-

dated Tsung II Yamun, "The appointment for an interview with the noncommittal, irresponsible board must be made beforehand, the minister and his secretaries are always kept wait-ing, and the inner reception-room swarms heart in lovwith gaping attendants during an interview. Once the American Minister made

vigorous protest and refused to conduc-

Cures Weak Men Free

INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME FOR ALL .

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual wenapose, lost vitality, night losses, varicoccie, etc., and en-large small weak organs to full size and vigor



L. W. KNAPP, M. D.

mply send four name and address to Dr. & Kmapp, 2001 Hull Hidg., Detroit, Mich., d he will gladly send the free receipt with il directions so that any man may easily curs most at home. This is certainly a most gen-ses offer, and the following extracts taken on his daily mail show what men think of agencraits: from his daily mail show what men think of his generosity:

"Dear Sir.—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a therough test, and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely branch me up. I am just as vigerous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sir.—Tour method worked beautifuily, Recults are exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sir.—Yours was received, and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully ray it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain realed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking, and he wants every min to have it.

any negotiations while there were underlings in the room; and as it was business that the Chinese government wished con-ducted, the minious were summarily cast out-cast out to the other side of the many-binged, latticed doors, where they suffled audibly for first places at cracks and knothoics. The other envoys would not sustain the American protest, and soon the farce of the compty room was played to an end and the servants came in with their pipes and fans, ten and cake

and candles, as usual, stood about, com-mented on and fairly took part in the diplomatic conversations as before "An unconvelopable time is always con med in offering and arranging the teas and sweets, and to any direct question those Colestial statemen always answer with praises of the melon seeds or ginger root. 'Lowering buckets into a bottom-less well,' was Sir Harry Parke's comparison for an audience at this yamun."

Dublin's Mayor's Dignity.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin maintains a degree of pomp and circumstance far greater than that of any other civic dig-mitary in the United Kingdom outside of Locdon. His official residence is a stateby edifice, with ample accommodations for entertaining, including "the round recon; a vest chamber constructed when the city entertained George IV. The equippies and powdered footmen of his toroship would do no discredit to his brother official in London.

The Lord Mayor received £3000 a year a year to Dublin goes further does in London. The Chief Magistrate has enjoyed the title of lerd since the time of Charles II. By far the most distin-guished holder of the office was Daniel Q'Conneil.

No Hurry.

gagement."-Philadelphia Press.

"Ah!" he cried, "now that our engagement is settled, let me press you to my "Don't be so impetuous," protested the Summer girl.

"This is not a pressing en-

for your summer vacation don't forget a bottle of Abbey's Salt. Whether you go to the comptry or abroad to the mountains or the senshires, the "Salt of Saits" will give zest and pleasure to your outing, by keeping you in perfect health. It your stomach is out of order, perhaps from excesses in esting or drinking; if your liver isn't working right; if you are billious; if you have head-aches; if you are temporarily bothered with any of these illnesses, the regular use of Abbey's Effervescent Salt will put you right. It has done it and is still doing it for hundreds of thousands the world over. It will do it for you! BR. J. MacMunn Holly, New York, states; "Your Abbey's Salt has proved a success. I find it particularly useful in Torpidity of the Liver, attended by Constipation. Its other uses are legion." Sold by most Druggists or sent by mail. 25c., 50c., \$1.00 per bottle. THE ABBEY EFFERVESCENT SALT CO., 945 Murray Street, New York.

Make Lazy Liver Lively

Booldet free on application.

You know very well how you feel when your liver don't act. Bile collects in the blood, bowels become constipated and your whole system is poisoned. A lazy liver is an invitation for a thousand pains and aches to come and dwell with you. Your life becomes one long measure of irritability and despondency and bad feeling.



Act directly, and in a peculiarly happy manner on the liver and bowels, cleansing, purifying, revitalizing every portion of the liver, driving all the bile from the blood, as is soon shown by increased appetite for food, power to digest it, and strength to throw off the waste. Beware of imitations! 10c., 25c. All druggists.

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Best for the Bowels