GOES THROUGH VAST ICE FIELDS

Rough Trip of Steamer Portland in Northern Waters.

ST. MICHAEL IS CONGESTED

Fifteen Hundred Men and Women Subsist On One Meal a Day While Waiting for Steamer to Arrive—Other Northern News.

SEATTLE, July 18.—The steamship Portland arrived in port at 1:20 this morning bringing news of awful ice fields and a great congestion of people at St. Michael which was relieved by her arrival at the mouth of the Yukon followed by other craft.

The Portland took two weeks—June 20 to July 4—to reach St. Michael from Nome. She ploughed through vast ice floes and on June 24 was within eight miles of St. Michael only to put out to sea again. The report from St. Michael only was to the effect that 1500 Yukon men and women had lain at that port for three weeks waiting for the first steamer. So scarce did provisions become that these were living for a long time on one meal a day.

There is a great rush down the Yukon from as far up as Dawson for Nome and a big ferry business will be done during the summer between those ports. The Portland took 400 passengers from St. Michael to Nome. The river steamer City of Paris was carried out from the mouth of the Yukon by the ice flows and was lost for a time on Behring Sea. The steamship Portland and Dora went out after her, but she finally managed to put back under her own steam, making port June 28.

CONNAUGHT INSTALLED.

New Grand Master for English Free Masons to Succeed the King.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Eleven thousand English Free Masons attended the installation yesterday of the Duke of Connaught as grand master of the United Grand Lodge in succession to Edward VII., according to the London correspondent of the Tribune.

Albert Hall was thronged with members of the grand lodge past and present and with the masters and wardens of English lodges, as it was in 1875, when the Prince of Wales was placed on the Masonic throne.

The ceremonial was virtually the same as at the installation of the Prince of Wales. The grande lodge officers entirely filled the orchestra and chorus seats. The Duke of Connaught was installed by Earl Amhers, pro-grand master, assisted by the Earl of Warwick, deputy grand master.

The most impressive moment was when the installation was proclaimed and the vast concourse saluted the new grand master. Grand Master Hope of Scotland and the Duke of Abercorn Grand Master of Ireland, made short addresses and telegrams of congratulation were received from the absentee Lord Milner, the Bishop of Calcutta and the Lord Mayor of London were present to receive advancement in the craft and honors were conferred on Lord Kitchener.

WENT AROUND THE WORLD.

Great Northern Official After Trade from the Orient.

SEATTLE, July 18.—Samuel Hill, third vice president of the Great Northern arrived here yesterday from the Orient after completing a trip entirely around the world. He travelled from Moscow, Russia, across the trans-Siberian railroad to Vladivostock and later visited Nagasaki, Yokohama and other Oriental ports.

He declared that he found the products of Washington Oregon, California and Alaska 1000 miles in the interior of Siberia. American trade relations, he asserts, have been seriously crippled with Russia, owing to the action of the American government although headed that the general disposition of Russians is to welcome American products.

The primary object of the journey was the creation of trade connections in the Orient by which the Great Northern might become the beneficiary, this being one of the favorite enterprises of the railway in question through its Japanese steamship connections. Mr. Hill asserts that there is an ever growing and thriving trade between the Pacific coast and the Orient, which has received a check owing to the action of our government with Russia, but which is replete with incalculable opportunities if properly take advantage of.

Mr. Hill was accompanied to Seattle by Robert Lebaudy of Paris, Gaston Stegler of Le Matin and General Von Ketteler of the German army.

SUFFERING IN ENGLAND.

Both London and the Country Districts Feel the Intense Heat.

LONDON, July 18.—Although Scotland and Ireland have recently enjoyed local thunder storms there is no prospect for rain in the middle and southern parts of England and a steady increase of heat for several days to come is predicted.

There is general complaint from the country that the sun is burning up the crops. The sunshine everywhere is greatly in excess of the average, the temperature is above the mean and the rainfall is far short of the average. London is a great sufferer from the heat as the city has not been rain washed in weeks. Sunstrokes, apoplexy and heat prostrations are frequent and the hospitals are busy. The livestock market is unusually crowded, as owing to the failure of pasturage farmers are forced to sell their cattle.

Four deaths from heat and eighteen sunstrokes were officially reported in London yesterday. Many men in the steel works in the midlands were prostrated. The crops at Aldershot are suffering seriously.

The medical press and circular suggests that the heat waves in the United States during recent years have been caused by the deforestation of the country with the advance of civilization.

TALK OF ARBITRATION

Civic Federation Stands Ready to Settle the Steel Strike.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Arbitration of the steel works strike is already being talked of by the local representatives of the American Federation of Labor with which the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers is affiliated.

The subject has been discussed by the organizers of the federation and it was said that though the strikers in quitting work struck the deal blow they will probably be ready to arbitrate the strike soon.

It was said that the National Civic Federation which tried to settle the strike of the machinists but did not succeed stands ready to assist in arbitrating the strike of the steel workers if called upon. Theodore Shaffers president of the Amalgamated Association is a member of the arbitration board of the civic federation as are also Samuel Gompers and the leaders of a number of other national labor bodies.

In civic federation circles it was learned the organizers of the federation are preparing to have arbitrators on hand in case any emergency occurs rendering it necessary for them to provide arbitrators. As the federation of the strike lasts more than a week or two, will have to face the question of a general per capita assessment in aid of the strikers, the organizers are anxious to have the strike ended soon.

Herman Robinson, who is general organizer for the federation in the eastern states said last night that the federation stands ready to assist as soon as arbitration is asked for. A letter is to be sent to the executive committee of the federation only submitting the name of Herman Ridder as an arbitrator and asking that he be appointed by the committee.

MISSIONARY WORK IN JAPAN

Bishop of Tokio Tells Why Local Societies Are Not Assisted.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The Right Rev. John McKim Episcopal Missionary Bishop of Tokio, Japan, has given in his adhesion to the work of the general convention of the church, which is to be held in San Francisco in the fall. Bishop McKim speaking of the religious conditions in Japan at the present time said:

"The religious condition of Japan is a hopeless one. It would be impossible to be expected as of a people a language from Yokohama there was a country of little or no religion at all. The Buddhists are quite as much given to superstition as any people in the world. They are quite as much addicted to worship idols, though it takes a form different from that in India or Africa. As a rule, since the establishment, the government of Japan, religion is away from China, which is another matter.

"The Buddhists are a very mild sort of people, not in regard to religious matters quarrelsome. Nominally they are almost all Buddhists, with perhaps a exception of Christians, but it is only in name and not Japan has no national church.

"Since a missionary effort commenced largely upon the present organization of the system of missionaries. For that reason Methodist workers in Japan are more successful than the Baptists. The congregationalists are not so making the progress that was made by this body some years ago. Congregationalism now seems to be on the decline and many of its converts become nationalists. Our church seems to be making more headway and where it appears to be more permanent progress than any other body."

BETTING CASE DECIDED

INDIANAPOLIS, July 18.—Federal Judge Baker ruled today that betting on the future price of commodities is not betting in a game under Indiana law and the money so bet in this state cannot be recovered. Election bets cannot be recovered.

WILL NOT BE ABANDONED.

BUTTE, July 18.—Senator Clark received a dispatch from Washington today saying the story that the Fort Keough post in the eastern part of the state was to be abandoned as reported.

WHEAT MARKET.

TACOMA, July 18.—Wheat, bluestem, 57; club, 56.

PORTLAND, July 18.—Wheat, Walla Walla, 55@56.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—Wheat, December, 101½; cash, 96¾.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Wheat, September, opening, 67⅝@⅝; closing, 68⅛.

TALKS ON LITERATURE

CHURCH HYMNS ARE DOGGEREL SAYS A PROFESSOR.

Students and College Professors Cannot Enjoy Poetry Because They are Half Pagan.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Prof. Oscar Triggs, of Chicago University, who some time ago compared John D. Rockefeller to William Shakespeare, today informed the class in English literature at the university that the hymns of the Protestant church are doggerel, and that dime novels are literature when compared to Sunday school books.

Prof. Triggs was asked by a member of the class whether orthodox people could read Walt Whitman.

"I take it for granted," replied the professor, "that there is not a member this class who does not hold heterodox views. If you did not you would not be here, since the study of literature has no place in the education of an orthodox person. You can find little poetry that is not unorthodox.

"Of course there is a vast deal of songs and hymns, but no poetry.

"The great bulk of church hymns is mere doggerel, pure and simple. Take Watts for example.

"In the same connection can be named the Sunday school books. The dime novel is preferable to the average Sunday school story because the dime novel may become literature while the Sunday school book never can hope to be."

Prof. Triggs later said that college professors and students could enjoy poetry and fiction because they were half pagan.

"Our whole modern civilization is a mixture of Christianity and Paganism," he said, "and the Christian spirit by no means dominates. This fact was recently shown by the conduct of the so-called Christian nations in China.

"It is well for our civilization that it is thus blended of Pagan and Christian ideas. It makes a better and stronger civilization. It would not be well if all men were Christians."

HAT TRUST PROBABLE.

Makers Have Been Discussing Plans for a Gigantic Corporation.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The hat manufacturers of the country are now talking combination and should the plans now being discussed by the manufacturers of New Jersey and Connecticut materialize, another gigantic corporation will be added to the list.

The new company will, it is said, be called the United Hat Manufacturers of the United States. Several conferences have recently been held in this city and according to report at least three of the largest manufacturers have agreed to join the combination.

WILL NOT ARBITRATE.

United States Steel Company Will Not Recognize the Union.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The following official statement according to the Journal and Advertiser, has been given by a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Company:

"The United States Steel Company will not resort to any arbitration of its present difficulty. There is nothing arbitrate. The company stands willing to agree to the demands of the men as to wages and hours. If there is any other question at issue it is merely a technical one raised by the Amalgamated Association."

RUSSIANS WERE WORSTED.

Thibetans Repulsed the Incursions and Several Fights Resulted.

TOMSK, S. C., July 18.—News has just reached here of incursions of Russians into Chinese from Thibeta attended with the Thibetans in which the Russians appeared to have been in danger of being worsted had they not been rescued by the good officers of Chinese officials.

CARNEGIE HOLDS ALOOF.

Says He Will Not Interfere With the Steel Workers' Strike.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Andrew Carnegie on being approached at his home in Scotland by a representative of the Journal and Advertiser and asked to express an opinion with regard to the strike formally declined to be interviewed.

He was asked if he would interfere and replied: "I firmly refuse to do so."

On being asked if he considered the men right in their demand he said: "I will not discuss the strike."

MURDER UNPROVOKED.

Man Runs Amuck With Loaded Revolver and Kills an Actor.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Gottlieb Faber, a landscape artist was shot and killed in front of his home at 161st street and Broadway last night by Thomas McGuirk, 64 years old, a watchman employed by the contractor who is cutting the Washington Heights section of the Rapid Transit Tunnel.

Mr. Faber who was 60 years old had been sitting on the veranda of his home at 161st street. McGurk came past the Faber house flourishing his revolver Mr. Faber stopped him.

"Look here," he said, "I don't want you to be running around here with that revolver. I own this house and I'm afraid you will shoot some member of my family."

"I don't care what you want," said McGuirk. "I'll do as I please."

He then fired one shot into the ground. Mr. Faber remonstrated with him again and McGuirk pointed the revolver at him and fired. The bullet struck Mr. Faber in the neck severing the jugular vein and killing him almost instantly. McGurk was arrested.

Mr. Faber came to this country twenty years ago. Before that he had painted many pictures for the King of Wurtemburg. He designed the float representing the Jumel mansion at Washington Heights and 159th street, which figured in the Centennial parade in 1889.

RESERVES THE RIGHT OF CITY OWNERSHIP

Action Taken by Portland Charter Commission—Against Legislative Interference With Cities.

PORTLAND, July 18.—The charter commission, composed of thirty-three representative men of Portland, tonight decided by a vote of 19 to 5 to reserve to the city the right to own, acquire, construct and maintain water works, gas works, electric light works, steam, water or electric power works, heating works, telephone lines and street railways.

The commission put itself on record against legislative interference with cities and city government.

TEA IMPORT STATISTICS.

New York, Chicago and San Francisco Lead in Order Named.

NEW YORK, July 18.—According to statistics contained in reports to the treasury department, next to New York, Chicago and San Francisco, the port of Boston stands at the head of ports ranking below the three leading ones as a tea port.

The amount of tea passed at Boston during the six months ending June 30, 1901, was 230,524 pounds and it was not found necessary to make any rejections. Japan tea made up 196,184 pounds of the importations at Boston; Ceylon 30,312, India, 85,612 and China 12,816. St. Paul ranks next with no rejections in importations of 272,461 pounds. Japan made up 221,877 pounds of this amount and China 49,684 pounds.

"DIVINE HEALER" ARRESTED

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Francis Schlatter, known as the "divine healer," was arrested today on complaint of the Central Union Mission authorities for creating a disturbance in the mission. He was charged with vagrancy. It is said steps will be taken to examine his mental condition.

HYDE PARK STAKES.

CHICAGO, July 18.—The Hyde Park stakes, the richest purse of any event outside of the Metropolitan circuit, was won this afternoon by Sir Oliver, Mermnon second and Sir Frank third. The stake was worth nearly $6000.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

United States Land Office,
July 3, 1901.
Oregon City, Ore.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled, "An act for the Sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the public land states by act of August 4, 1892, William H. Cleveland, of Astoria, County of Clatsop, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7450, for the purchase of the southeast ¼ of section No. (24) in Tp. N., (41) N. Range No. (9) W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City on Thursday the 21 day of October, 1901.

He names as witnesses: Geo. McFarland, of Olney, Oregon; August Adolph, of Olney, Oregon; James Hurn, of Seaside, Oregon; and Thomas Bradwell, of Astoria, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 21 day of October, 1901.

CHAS. B. MOORES,
Register.

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OPPOSES UNITED STATES

EUROPE THREATENED BY AMERICAN COMPETITION.

Austro-Hungary Newspaper Advises Combination Against American Industrial Aggression

VIENNA, July 18.—The Fremdenblatt, the organ of the Austro-Hungarian foreign office, in an article entitled "American Industrial Competition in the Near Future," says:

European nations will have to combine against a competition which threatens them and sinking their differences make a common front against American industrial aggression. The United States is forging an iron ring of defense to ward off the blows of the enemies of America.

"The tariff program of the large manufacturers of Austria which was recently presented to the minister of commerce, is based mainly on a principle that is universal and unlimited. The most favored nation clauses should be abandoned, especially with reference to the United States and that old commercial treaty with the United States which reaches back to the second decade of the last century and should be replaced by a new short term treaty. Salvation in the customs question with regard to America is only to be found along these lines."

It appears that the Fremdenblatt does not think matters will go so far as to bring about a customs union in Central Europe—an achievement which will long remain an ideal, but it will be enough if common action secures that most favored nation clauses are not granted.

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THE COMMUTER.

How He Spends His Hours of Daily Railroad Traveling.

The much abused suburbanites, whom the cartoonists picture as coming to the city every morning from "Lonesomehurst," "Lost Man's Lane," "Prunehurst by the Trolley" and other places with equally suggestive names, are an interesting class of individuals. The transient element of the city's population spends several hours every day whirling over the railroads. When the novelty of these daily bits of railroading has passed into the monotony of years of travel through the same country the commuter has learned to make the best of the time he spends on the train.

The "card fiend" is a prominent figure in this class. Both morning and evening four or five games of cards are going on in every smoking car, and it is safe to say that thousands of dollars change hands in this "innocent amusement" while the players are hurrying to or from business.

Next to the "card sharp" is the man who only enjoys his cigar and paper. He is oblivious to all his surroundings and only shows animation when he is at his journey's end.

Many of the policies and plans of some of this city's most successful business men have been born or developed on these trains. The short respite between the bustle of the city and the cares of home life is to this type of man a season for meditation.

Another interesting commuter is the individual who is on good terms with all his fellows. He travels up and down through the car exercising his repertory of latest jokes or sympathizing with some gloomy looking friend who thinks that all the world is against him. He seems to never grow weary in his well doing.

The train life of the commuter is now and then enlivened by wrecks. Though tossed about and sometimes cut and bruised, he generally escapes serious injury. Such experiences as these he considers the spice and coloring of his existence.—New York Mail and Express.

COLOR OF GOLD COINS.

Reasons For Differences In Tint of Coins of French Mintage.

Some time ago a Frenchman placed together a number of gold coins of French mintage of the beginning, middle and end of the last century. He was much surprised to see that they differed in color. He set about finding out the reasons for this difference, and the results of his investigations have been published in La Nature.

There is a paleness about the yellow of the 10 and 20 franc pieces which bear the effigies of Napoleon I and Louis XVIII that is not observed in the goldpieces of later mintage. One admirer of these coins speaks of their color as a "beautiful paleness" and expresses regret that it is lacking in later coins. The explanation of it is very simple. The alloy that entered into the French gold coins of those days contained as much silver as copper, and it was the silver that gave the coins their interesting paleness.

The coins of the era of Napoleon III were more golden in hue. The silver had been taken out of the alloy.

The gold coins of today have a still warmer and deeper tinge of yellow. This is because the Paris mint, as well as that in London, melts the gold and the copper alloy in hermetically sealed boxes, which prevents the copper from being somewhat bleached, as it always is when it is attacked by hot air. So the present coins have the full warmness of tint that a copper alloy can give.

If the coins of today are not so handsome in the opinion of amateur collectors as those issued by the first Napoleon, they are superior to those of either of the Napoleons in the fact that it costs less to make them. The double operation of the oxidation of the copper and cleaning it off the surface of the coin with acids is no longer employed, and the large elimination of copper from the surface of the coins, formerly practiced, made them less resistant under wear and tear than are the coins now in circulation.

No Keys to White House.

In these modern days the front door of the White House is not locked at night. Practically no doors are locked, and if the steward should look around for keys he would probably not find half of those formerly in use. Big policemen are about the only doors at the executive mansion. They guard the main doors at all hours of day and night, and there is no need to close and lock the inner doors. Before President Lincoln's time policemen were rare at the president's home, and when all the clerks and servants had gone home at night the housekeeper went around and carefully locked all the doors inside and outside except to rooms occupied by those going in and coming out.—Washington Star.

Don't Be Sparing of Your Love.

The power of love is one of the greatest gifts to humanity. It generates the sunshine of the moral universe, without which life would be a desert waste. Use this divine power without stint. Be prodigal of your love. Let it radiate freely. It will brighten the dark places. It will gladden the sorrowing. It will lift you above the petty, grinding cares that so soon corrode the mind and sap the energies. It is the golden key that will admit you to the palace of the true life.—Success.

Well Enough.

"Didn't I tell you to let well enough alone?" said the doctor to the convalescent who had disobeyed and was suffering a relapse.

"Yes, doctor," whined the patient, "but I wasn't well enough."—Detroit Free Press.