

ARRESTED BY RUSSIAN CRUISER

Three Japanese Sealing Schooners Are Seized.

AMERICANS AMONG THE CREW

The Seizure Makes Sixth Schooner and Boat's Crew the Present Year—The Men Sentenced to a Year in Jail.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 25.—According to advices received by the steamer Olympia from the Orient three more sealers, Japanese sealers have been seized by the Russian cruiser Yakut, for sealing within the limit around Campbell and other Russian seal islands. This makes six sealers and a boat's crew of another which have been seized this year, or about 71 men, most of them Japanese, but some American and Canadians.

The sealers were taken to Petropavlovsk, where they were condemned, and the men to Vladivostok, where some were sentenced to one year in jail and others were waiting for trial.

CHILEAN STEAMER HELD

Believed That Cargo of War Munitions Were Shipped From Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.—Suspicious circumstances surrounding a shipment of arms and ammunition on the Chilean steamer Loa, now lying in this port, has led to action by the United States officials to prevent any possibility of the warlike goods reaching the hands of the Central American insurgents.

The cases contain 400 Remington rifles and bayonets and 2,500,000 ball cartridges. The bills of lading show that the arms and ammunition came to this city from El Paso, where they are supposed to have been reshipped from some point in Mexico.

The ship's manifest stated that the munitions of war were for the government of Salvador and were to be landed at Acajutla. The consul of Salvador here disclaims knowledge of the shipment, though Schwartz Bros., the ostensible shippers, claim to be acting for Bloom Bros., of New York, who are agents for the government of Salvador. The steamer will be held pending investigation by the United States authorities.

THE LOA ALLOWED TO GO

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.—Rumor regarding the arms and ammunition aboard the Chilean steamer Loa, about to sail for Central America, were set at rest today when report of Consul General Meza, of Salvador, and the action of Collector Stratton in allowing the vessel to clear were announced, it being shown to the satisfaction of the federal authorities that the arms and ammunition are for the Salvadoran government.

THE YOSEMITE PARK

Report of Superintendent Sylvia Campers Kill Trout With Explosives.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The annual report of the acting superintendent of the Yosemite National Park in California shows that game is very plentiful in the park and there have been 480 visitors this season, of whom about two-thirds were campers. Stricter regulations are recommended for governing the presence of campers. There is evidence that these people have used high explosive in the Bridal Veil Creek to

CANCER

Sufferers from this horrible malady nearly always inherit it—not necessarily from the parents, but may be from some remote ancestor, for Cancer often runs through several generations. This deadly poison may lay dormant in the blood for years, or until you reach middle life, then the first little sore or ulcer makes its appearance—on a swollen gland in the breast, or some other part of the body, gives the first warning.

To cure Cancer thoroughly and permanently all the poisonous virus must be eliminated from the blood—every vestige of it driven out. This S. S. S. does, and is the only medicine that can reach deep-seated, obstinate blood troubles like this. When all the poison has been forced out of the system the Cancer heals, and the disease never returns.

Cancer begins often in a small way as the following letter from Mrs. Shirer shows: A small pimple came on my jaw about an inch below the ear on the left side of my face. It gave me no pain or annoyance, and I should have forgotten about it had it not begun to enlarge and itch; it would heal a little, then subside, but would not heal. This continued for some time, when my jaw began to swell, becoming very painful. The Cancer began to eat and spread, until it was as large as a half dollar, when I read of S. S. S. and determined to give it a fair trial, and it was remarkable what a wonderful effect it had from the very beginning; the sore began to heal and after taking a few bottles disappeared entirely. This was two years ago; there are still no signs of the Cancer, and my general health continues good.—Mrs. R. Shirer, La Plata, Mo.

S. S. S. is the greatest of all blood purifiers, and the only one guaranteed purely vegetable. Send for our free book on Cancer, containing valuable and interesting information about this disease, and write our physicians about your case. We make no charge for medical advice.



THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

TROOPSKEEPUP SEARCH

BRIGANDS NOT IN BULGARIAN TERRITORY

Statement of Minister of Interior

Sorekoff—Three Reports Received at Sofia.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The minister of the interior, Sorekoff, of Bulgaria, has made the following statement to the Sofia correspondent of the Journal and Advertiser concerning the case of Miss Stone:

"If I could send my troops across the Turkish border, I would find Miss Stone in two days. I have just received word from our troops that Miss Stone is not on Bulgarian territory. We have three military cordons moving toward the frontier and on the frontier itself I have placed a military guard. If the brigands were on our territory the cordons would certainly find them. Ours and the Turkish troops are now searching in the Pera Mountains where, unlike Bulgaria proper, there are no villages and only a few scattered houses in the mountains. If my troops find the brigands we will make short work of them."

MOVEMENTS OF BRIGANDS

Three Reports From Different Sources Received at Sofia.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Three reports, each corroborative of the others, have been received from widely different sources concerning the movements of the brigands who hold Miss Stone and Miss. Talika captives, according to the Sofia correspondent of the World. One is that the band, which consisted of 15 men, has been dissolved in the mountains near Jetepe and that fifteen of the members have returned to their homes. The remaining three members are said to have been made custodians of the prisoners and it is claimed that they are holding them in the wooded recesses of Jetepe, which is in Turkey, about twenty miles from the Bulgarian frontier.

Another version of the situation is that because of the early and heavy fall of snow in the mountains the brigands and their prisoners have come down from the mountains and are now located near Nevrok in the foothills of the mountains in which Jetepe is located.

The third report comes from Constantinople and is to the effect that communication has been opened with the brigands from a point in Turkish territory.

WILL KEEP CHOLOSOZ BONES

Murderer's Skeleton to Be Placed in a Museum in Washington.

Chicago Tribune. Under Sam has a rat in his trap—a human rat, desperate and vicious, with poisoned fangs. He is going to kill it like any other vermin, but mercifully. It will die by electricity, quickly and surely.

The electric death is a stroke of hard-fisted lightning. There will be a spasmodic struggle, and then, after a moment or two, the body of the assassin, Cholozoz, will be declared without life by the physician in attendance. It will be handed over to his immediate superior, an authority, and without losing an unnecessary minute, they will proceed to a searching examination.

The first step will be an inspection of the brain, which, being removed, will be photographed. A plaster mold will then be taken from it, so that its form may be reproduced in a cast. All this will require only a few moments, and, as soon as it is accomplished, the medical men will dissect the brain in order to ascertain whether it exhibits any peculiarities of structure or alterations in its tissue.

This, having the photograph and the mold in plaster, was the process carried out in the case of Charles J. Guiteau, the murderer of Garfield, and also in that of Wilkes Booth, the assassin of Lincoln.

BRAIN TO BE EXAMINED

Certain portions of the brain of Cholozoz, particularly of the gray matter of the cortex or rind, will be put aside for examination at leisure with the aid of the microscope. Then the physicians will make a complete inspection of the rest of the body, including all the vital organs, taking copious notes, which later on will furnish the material for an official report.

Finally the body will be skeletonized, and the bones, though technically the property of the state of New York, will be formally surrendered to the government. It is probable that they will be forwarded in a box to the war department at Washington and will be stored away. Eventually they will be strung together and placed on exhibition, but not until many years have passed.

The bones of Guiteau, preserved in the fashion, have been stored away at Washington for nearly twenty years. They are not on exhibition because it is not desired to excite a morbid curiosity in the popular mind, as would be the case if they were shown to the public. People would come in crowds to gaze at them, and the effect would be rather unwholesome than otherwise.

SHIPMENT OF ORANGES

VISALIA, Cal., Oct. 26.—The first carload of this season's oranges to leave California will be shipped to New York today from Porterville. The car will be decorated as it is a record breaker for the state.

PRICE OF SILVER

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Silver, 57 1/2.

A MENACE TO ENGLAND

IRISH MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT DENOUNCED

British Colonial Secretary Makes Important Declaration at Meeting in Edinburgh.

EDINBURGH, Oct. 26.—Mr. Chamberlain, colonial secretary, addressing more than 800 persons in Waverley Hall, Edinburgh, announced that the government intended to frame new laws for the house of commons in an attempt to limit Irish obstruction.

"We propose," he said, "to bring forward rules which shall give to the majority of the commons greater control over its own business and greater control over the men who resist and obstruct it and we shall endeavor to prevent the mother of parliaments from those who would destroy her usefulness and reputation." But this was not the only thing Mr. Chamberlain declared the government intended to do.

"The present representation of Ireland in the commons," he said, "is an abuse and scandal. No alteration could be made except in immediate anticipation of a general election and we are not contemplating that. But when we get nearer to the time we shall ask you whether you think Irish representation is so precious to you, is so valuable to the national interests that it is desirable to limit it on a scale which gives the Irish a representation enormously exceeding the proportionate representation of Ireland and England."

The colonial secretary went on to point out that on the basis of population Ireland had thirty members in the commons, while the house of commons had 420 members in all.

"I say that this constitutes an abuse," he continued, "and there is no reason why it should be perpetual. In another portion of the speech, which was largely devoted to the Irish question, he observed:

"If these gentlemen who now speak about the Mahdi and pray for the Boer, if they had a realization of their own, if all of the things of Irish government had been in their hands if they had the power, as it is now, if they would have refused to have paid their contribution to the war and they would have placed us in a position of embarrassment."

The relations of the parliamentary opposition with the Irish party, Mr. Chamberlain said, he considered "disgraceful to the empire." In reviewing the war in South Africa, which he declared again had been forced upon Great Britain by the Boers, he said the government acknowledged that it had made a mistake as to the time of ending the war and that he admired the leaders of the Boers, but he insisted that it was the duty of Great Britain to meet this liability with equal resolution. Then follow what is regarded as a most important declaration:

"I think the time has come, or is coming," said the colonial secretary, "when measures of greater severity may be necessary, and I say that such measures would find precedents in any other part of the world, but we have not such precedents in the actions of those nations which have refused to pay their share of the cost of the war in South Africa, and in the Empire, in Germany and in the Franco-German war we have never approached."

HAY PAUSHEPOTE TREATY

Treaty on Which New Treaty Should Be Drawn Must Wait Approval.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Several cables to the state department are being received. Very few senators have failed to communicate their views to the state department respecting the lines upon which the new Hay-Paushepote treaty should be drawn, and the state department is satisfied it has now succeeded in framing a convention that will meet with the complete acquiescence of the senatorial leaders. This is true even of some of the Democratic senators.

Mr. Choate, United States ambassador at London, has reported fully to Secretary Hay upon the conditions as he left them in London.

IN DISPUTED TERRITORY

No Change in Controversy Between Chile and Argentina.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—According to the Buenos Ayres correspondent of the Herald there is no change in the controversy between Chile and Argentina over the building of roads by the former republic in territory under dispute.

The minister of marine has decided to call into service the following war vessels:

The San Martin, the Belgrano, the Pueyrredon, the Neuquen, the Bahia Paraiso and the Patagonia, besides several auxiliary ships.

TALK OF GENERAL ELECTION

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Daily News says it hears from a quarter usually well informed that the government contemplates a general election in 1902, and that the Conservative election agents have received instructions to be prepared for eventualities. The same paper makes the statement that when the Liberal government was overthrown

IRISH MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT DENOUNCED

British Colonial Secretary Makes Important Declaration at Meeting in Edinburgh.

EDINBURGH, Oct. 26.—Mr. Chamberlain, colonial secretary, addressing more than 800 persons in Waverley Hall, Edinburgh, announced that the government intended to frame new laws for the house of commons in an attempt to limit Irish obstruction.

"We propose," he said, "to bring forward rules which shall give to the majority of the commons greater control over its own business and greater control over the men who resist and obstruct it and we shall endeavor to prevent the mother of parliaments from those who would destroy her usefulness and reputation." But this was not the only thing Mr. Chamberlain declared the government intended to do.

"The present representation of Ireland in the commons," he said, "is an abuse and scandal. No alteration could be made except in immediate anticipation of a general election and we are not contemplating that. But when we get nearer to the time we shall ask you whether you think Irish representation is so precious to you, is so valuable to the national interests that it is desirable to limit it on a scale which gives the Irish a representation enormously exceeding the proportionate representation of Ireland and England."

The colonial secretary went on to point out that on the basis of population Ireland had thirty members in the commons, while the house of commons had 420 members in all.

"I say that this constitutes an abuse," he continued, "and there is no reason why it should be perpetual. In another portion of the speech, which was largely devoted to the Irish question, he observed:

"If these gentlemen who now speak about the Mahdi and pray for the Boer, if they had a realization of their own, if all of the things of Irish government had been in their hands if they had the power, as it is now, if they would have refused to have paid their contribution to the war and they would have placed us in a position of embarrassment."

The relations of the parliamentary opposition with the Irish party, Mr. Chamberlain said, he considered "disgraceful to the empire." In reviewing the war in South Africa, which he declared again had been forced upon Great Britain by the Boers, he said the government acknowledged that it had made a mistake as to the time of ending the war and that he admired the leaders of the Boers, but he insisted that it was the duty of Great Britain to meet this liability with equal resolution. Then follow what is regarded as a most important declaration:

"I think the time has come, or is coming," said the colonial secretary, "when measures of greater severity may be necessary, and I say that such measures would find precedents in any other part of the world, but we have not such precedents in the actions of those nations which have refused to pay their share of the cost of the war in South Africa, and in the Empire, in Germany and in the Franco-German war we have never approached."

HAY PAUSHEPOTE TREATY

Treaty on Which New Treaty Should Be Drawn Must Wait Approval.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Several cables to the state department are being received. Very few senators have failed to communicate their views to the state department respecting the lines upon which the new Hay-Paushepote treaty should be drawn, and the state department is satisfied it has now succeeded in framing a convention that will meet with the complete acquiescence of the senatorial leaders. This is true even of some of the Democratic senators.

Mr. Choate, United States ambassador at London, has reported fully to Secretary Hay upon the conditions as he left them in London.

IN DISPUTED TERRITORY

No Change in Controversy Between Chile and Argentina.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—According to the Buenos Ayres correspondent of the Herald there is no change in the controversy between Chile and Argentina over the building of roads by the former republic in territory under dispute.

The minister of marine has decided to call into service the following war vessels:

The San Martin, the Belgrano, the Pueyrredon, the Neuquen, the Bahia Paraiso and the Patagonia, besides several auxiliary ships.

TALK OF GENERAL ELECTION

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Daily News says it hears from a quarter usually well informed that the government contemplates a general election in 1902, and that the Conservative election agents have received instructions to be prepared for eventualities. The same paper makes the statement that when the Liberal government was overthrown

IRISH MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT DENOUNCED

British Colonial Secretary Makes Important Declaration at Meeting in Edinburgh.

EDINBURGH, Oct. 26.—Mr. Chamberlain, colonial secretary, addressing more than 800 persons in Waverley Hall, Edinburgh, announced that the government intended to frame new laws for the house of commons in an attempt to limit Irish obstruction.

"We propose," he said, "to bring forward rules which shall give to the majority of the commons greater control over its own business and greater control over the men who resist and obstruct it and we shall endeavor to prevent the mother of parliaments from those who would destroy her usefulness and reputation." But this was not the only thing Mr. Chamberlain declared the government intended to do.

"The present representation of Ireland in the commons," he said, "is an abuse and scandal. No alteration could be made except in immediate anticipation of a general election and we are not contemplating that. But when we get nearer to the time we shall ask you whether you think Irish representation is so precious to you, is so valuable to the national interests that it is desirable to limit it on a scale which gives the Irish a representation enormously exceeding the proportionate representation of Ireland and England."

The colonial secretary went on to point out that on the basis of population Ireland had thirty members in the commons, while the house of commons had 420 members in all.

"I say that this constitutes an abuse," he continued, "and there is no reason why it should be perpetual. In another portion of the speech, which was largely devoted to the Irish question, he observed:

"If these gentlemen who now speak about the Mahdi and pray for the Boer, if they had a realization of their own, if all of the things of Irish government had been in their hands if they had the power, as it is now, if they would have refused to have paid their contribution to the war and they would have placed us in a position of embarrassment."

The relations of the parliamentary opposition with the Irish party, Mr. Chamberlain said, he considered "disgraceful to the empire." In reviewing the war in South Africa, which he declared again had been forced upon Great Britain by the Boers, he said the government acknowledged that it had made a mistake as to the time of ending the war and that he admired the leaders of the Boers, but he insisted that it was the duty of Great Britain to meet this liability with equal resolution. Then follow what is regarded as a most important declaration:

"I think the time has come, or is coming," said the colonial secretary, "when measures of greater severity may be necessary, and I say that such measures would find precedents in any other part of the world, but we have not such precedents in the actions of those nations which have refused to pay their share of the cost of the war in South Africa, and in the Empire, in Germany and in the Franco-German war we have never approached."

HAY PAUSHEPOTE TREATY

Treaty on Which New Treaty Should Be Drawn Must Wait Approval.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Several cables to the state department are being received. Very few senators have failed to communicate their views to the state department respecting the lines upon which the new Hay-Paushepote treaty should be drawn, and the state department is satisfied it has now succeeded in framing a convention that will meet with the complete acquiescence of the senatorial leaders. This is true even of some of the Democratic senators.

Mr. Choate, United States ambassador at London, has reported fully to Secretary Hay upon the conditions as he left them in London.

IN DISPUTED TERRITORY

No Change in Controversy Between Chile and Argentina.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—According to the Buenos Ayres correspondent of the Herald there is no change in the controversy between Chile and Argentina over the building of roads by the former republic in territory under dispute.

The minister of marine has decided to call into service the following war vessels:

The San Martin, the Belgrano, the Pueyrredon, the Neuquen, the Bahia Paraiso and the Patagonia, besides several auxiliary ships.

TALK OF GENERAL ELECTION

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Daily News says it hears from a quarter usually well informed that the government contemplates a general election in 1902, and that the Conservative election agents have received instructions to be prepared for eventualities. The same paper makes the statement that when the Liberal government was overthrown

Genessee Fruit Company

ABSOLUTELY PURE CIDER VINEGAR.

FISHER BROS.

PACIFIC COAST COMPANY

COAL

For Steamer, Commercial and Family Use Orders Promptly Executed

Samuel Elmore & Co., Agts.

Pacific Navigation Company

Steamers "Suc. H. Elmore" and "W. H. Harrison" Only line—Astoria to Tillamook, Garibaldi and Bay City, Hobsonville

Connecting at Astoria with the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company and also the Astoria & Columbia River Railroad for San Francisco, Portland and all points East. For freight and passenger rates apply to

Samuel Elmore & Co., General Agents, ASTORIA, OREGON

AGENTS: J. H. & N. R. Co., Portland, A. & C. R. Co., Portland, J. C. LAMB, Tillamook, Oregon.

HOTEL PORTLAND

PORTLAND, OREGON

The Only First-Class Hotel in Portland

The Morning Astorian

Sixty Cents Per Month Delivered at Your Residence

NEW ZEALAND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of New Zealand

W. P. THOMAS, Mgr., San Francisco.

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS

Subscribed Capital, \$5,000,000 Paid-up Capital, 1,000,000 Assets, 2,545,114 Assets in United States, 300,000 Surplus to Policy Holders, 1,718,792

Has been Underwriting on the Pacific Coast over twenty-two years.

FOUNDED A. D. 1710

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE

OF LONDON

THE OLDEST PURELY FIRE OFFICE IN THE WORLD.

Capital Assets, \$10,000,000 Cash Assets in United States, \$2,016,938

C. A. HENRY & CO., GENERAL AGENTS.

215 Sansome Street San Francisco, Cal.

NOTICE TO VOTERS TO REGISTER.

Notice is hereby given that all persons are required to register as a condition to the right to vote at the city election of the City of Astoria to be held on the 11th day of December, 1901, and all persons qualified may register up to the 9th day of December, 1901, up to the hour of 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the office of the auditor and police judge in the city hall of the City of Astoria. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. H. E. NELSON, Auditor and Police Judge of the City of Astoria, Astoria, Ore., Sept. 28, 1901.

Foley's Honey and Tar heals lungs and stops the cough.