

SHOULD PURCHASE COOS BAY COAL

ONLY WAY, SAYS F. P. BAUMGARTNER, BY WHICH PORTLAND CAN EXPECT TO EXTEND TRADE RELATIONS WITH THAT SECTION, BUTS NOTHING THERE.

"Many residents of this city seem surprised," says F. P. Baumgartner, local agent of the California & Oregon Coast Steamship company, "that several steamers are not plying regularly between Portland and the towns on Coos Bay. They argue that that section of the country is considerably closer to Portland than to San Francisco, and consequently is in a position to secure all the trade down that way."

"To one who does not understand the situation such reasoning may sound plausible. The facts of the matter are, however, that under the circumstances Portland is getting her fair share of the business, and will probably be unable to get more unless a sudden and great change comes over her citizens. Not one dollar of Portland capital is invested in the Coos Bay country, and local consumers do not buy a pound of produce from there. On the other hand, San Francisco capital has opened up and developed the country. Captain Simpson of the Bay City owns nearly all the sawmills and the sash and door factory. He also operates a fleet of vessels up and down the coast. The Spreckles own and work the coal mines; they also own the railroad which connects Marshfield and Myrtle Point. Californians have established creameries and many other enterprises there. The product of all these industries is shipped to southern ports, because a ready market is found for them."

"They get all their flour mill feed and such like from here, but we get practically nothing from them. I believe, however, it would be possible to induce Portland residents to use the Coos Bay coal if the matter was taken up in a systematic manner. If someone with a little capital would take hold of the proposition here, build bunkers and prepare properly for handling the business, I think he could do well at it. It is a business that would eventually pay. When the consumers generally become convinced of the fact that the coal is cheaper and better than that procured at other places, they would soon begin to buy it in liberal quantities. North-bound business will create south-bound trade, and by using the coal the effects would soon be felt by the additional shipments made on the returning steamers. If we want their patronage, we will have to reciprocate."

"San Francisco always will have a big hold on the country, because it was opened up and the principal enterprises there are owned by her energetic citizens. This was done while Portland capital was lying idle, and now some people wonder why it is that the merchants of Coos Bay do not buy everything they need from business houses in this city."

"There are three steamers regularly plying between San Francisco and Coos Bay points. That makes about an average of seven steamers a month. In addition, there is a small fleet of sailing vessels calling there at regular intervals from the Bay City. On the return the latter never take out anything but lumber. "In the spring it is the intention of the company I represent to put on another steamer from Portland. She will run in connection with the Alliance, which will provide a service of about six steamers a month from here. It will then be up to the people of Portland to extend their commerce with Coos Bay. It can be done, but not by refusing to purchase anything produced in that section of the country."

MINNESOTA Y. M. C. A. (Journal Special Service.) Rochester, Minn., Feb. 4.—More than 100 delegates and visitors assembled here today at the thirtieth annual state convention of the Young Men's Christian association. Every branch association in the state is represented and in addition there are prominent Christian workers from numerous parts of the country. Some of the leading speakers to be heard during the three days of the convention will be in session are State Secretary E. E. Brown of Illinois, International Secretary C. C. Michener of New York, Dean Edward Increase Bosworth of Oberlin Theological seminary, and International Railroad Secretary J. L. Hamilton of New York. Today was devoted chiefly to the reception of the visitors. This evening there is to be an informal welcome and tomorrow the regular business of the convention will be taken up in earnest.



Mrs. J. W. Gilstrap DRUGLESS DOCTOR BOOK 215 ALSEY BUILDING, THIRD AND MORRISON. Office Phone, Black 3077. Residence, Black 4237. Office hours 10 to 12, 1 to 4. All diseases of men and women speedily cured without the use of drugs or surgery. HUNDREDS OF TESTIMONIALS showing the efficacy of the drugless treatment. Rheumatism, catarrh and women's diseases a specialty. No Drug Bills to Pay Mrs. J. W. Gilstrap

NO EXCHANGE FOR TIMBER LANDS

CONGRESSIONAL REPORT IS NOT FAVORABLE TO THE EXCHANGE OF HOLDINGS IN FOREST RESERVES FOR TIMBER LANDS AS LAW WOULD FAVOR SETTLERS.

(Journal Special Service.) Washington, Feb. 4.—Representative Mondell of Wyoming in making a favorable report to the house upon his bill prohibiting the selection of timber lands in lieu of lands in forest reserves states: On June 4, 1897, the following legislation in regard to lands within forest reserves was enacted: "That in cases in which a tract covered by an unperfected bona fide claim or by a patent is included within the limits of a public forest reservation, the settler or owner thereof may, if he desires to do so, relinquish the tract to the government, and may select in lieu thereof a tract of vacant land open to settlement not exceeding in area the tract covered by his claim or patent; and no exchange shall be made in such cases for making the entry of record or testing the patent to cover the tract selected."

Can Secure Other Lands. The above legislation was enacted in order to enable owners or bona fide claimants of lands within forest reserves to relinquish their lands or claims, and obtain therefor an equal acreage of public lands. It was argued that on the one hand the public interest would be served by eliminating private land from the forest reserves, leaving the government in exclusive ownership or control as far as practicable, and that on the other hand the legislation was desirable from the standpoint of settlers in the forest reserve, inasmuch as it would enable them to relinquish lands, the value and desirability of which had been effected by the establishment of the reserve, and obtain other lands of equal area elsewhere.

There were some features of the situation with regard to the forest reserves and as to the effect of the legislation in question which were undoubtedly neither clearly understood nor fully appreciated at the time of the passage of the act; and while the objects sought were unquestionably laudable, and in the interest of the public service, and such would have been the results if exchanges had been limited to lands of practically equal value or confined to lands which were occupied by settlers. In its operation the legislation has enabled certain land grant railroads and other large land owners to exchange lands which were originally and practically valueless or had been rendered so by being denuded of their timber, for the most valuable timber lands owned by the government.

School Lands Relinquished. From tables prepared by the commissioner of the general land office it appears that there has been relinquished as basis for lieu selections 1,969,102 acres, and that of this amount considerably more than half or 1,028,240 acres, have been of railway grant lands within the primary limits of such grants. And it is undoubtedly true that a very considerable portion of the relinquished lands amounting to nearly half a million of acres carried in the tables as miscellaneous have been railway indemnity lands. Three hundred and thirty-three thousand nine hundred and seventy acres of the lands relinquished were California and Oregon school lands, and a prominent citizen of California is now under indictment for alleged frauds in connection with securing these lands for bases of lieu selections and other frauds and irregularities in connection with lieu lands.

Settlers Not Benefited. It is very clear that comparatively few actual settlers have taken advantage of the provisions of the lieu land law; that the principal beneficiaries have been the owners of railroad and state school lands. It also appears from the tables that there are at this time over three quarters of a million acres of lands within the primary limits of railroads which are available as bases for the selection of an equal area of valuable timber land; that there are over 600,000 acres of such lands under contract for survey which will be available for the same purpose when surveyed in the near future; and there are over a million acres of such lands which will undoubtedly be surveyed in the near future, making in all 2,481,280 acres of land within the primary limits of railway land grants which are, or which will be in the near future, available as bases for lieu selections, and for which an equal acreage of the most valuable timber lands of the nation may be, and undoubtedly will be, exchanged if the bill in question does not become a law.

Land in Forest Reserves. In addition to this vast acreage of lands within the primary limits of railway land grants which can be exchanged for valuable timber lands there are undoubtedly large areas in the forest reserves of indemnity railroad lands as well as other holdings which can be exchanged for other forest lands. The inclusion within forest reserves of so large an area of railroad lands (in the neighborhood of 3,500,000 acres within primary limits and thousands of acres more of other lands) which could be used as bases for lieu selections, if such lands were all of them of a character imperatively demanding their reservation for the conservation of water supply and the preservation of the provisions of the lieu land law, by the spirit of the act authorizing the creation of forest reserves, might perhaps be justified and defended on the ground of wise public policy, even though such action resulted in the absorption of large tracts of the public domain in lieu sections. But it is unfortunately a fact that large areas of railroad lands and other lands in private ownership have been included in forest reserves, which are neither generally timbered or of any considerable value for water conservation or for any other purpose contemplated by the forest reserve law, the inclusion of which within the reserves has given the owners of the lands an opportunity to possess themselves of some of the best timber lands of the nation.

Object of the Bill. The committee agrees with the secretary of the interior and the commissioner of the general land office that the passage of the bill is in the interest of public policy and that it is urgently desired in order to prevent the absorption of millions of acres of public timber by lieu land locations. As pointed out in the commissioner's report those seeking to make changes have no chance to complain of the provisions of the bill, as the exchange is not compulsory, and it is desired to use lands within reserves now timbered, as a base for exchange, the timber can be removed before making the exchange, in which even a fair value can be exchanged for non-timbered lands, as contemplated by the bill.

SURE CURE FOR PILES. Itching piles produce moisture and cause itching. This form, as well as bleeding or protruding Piles are cured by Dr. Miles' Pile Remedy. Stops itching and bleeding. Absorbs tumors. 50c a jar, at druggists, or sent by mail. Treatise free. Write to your case. Dr. Hosack, Phila., Pa.

SICK AND HELPLESS COME UNTO ME

I Have Discovered the Marvellous Secret of Life and I Give It Free to You.

My Mission on Earth is to Heal the Sick and Cure the Weak and Hopeless—Come Unto Me That I May Give You Health and Life and Youth.

Send me Money, Simply Send Your Name and Address and I Will Send You Free Enough of My Vital Life Fluid, the Most Marvellous Compound Ever Discovered to Convince You of Its Mysterious Unfailing Power.

I have discovered the marvellous secret of life and with it I can make you well, no matter what your sickness. I can make you strong and well, no matter how weak or crippled you are. With my Vital Life Fluid, the secret of which is known only to me, I cure nearly every known ailment of the human flesh. I believe there is no ill or ailment under the sun which my marvellous Vital Life Fluid will not banish, for it has time and again restored to the perfect bloom of health a host of poor and unfortunate sufferers.



DR. C. S. FERRIS. He Has Discovered the "Secret of Life" for He Cures All Diseases With His Marvellous Vital Life Fluid.

Fluid will not banish, for it has time and again restored to the perfect bloom of health a host of poor and unfortunate sufferers.

I do not seek to demonstrate a theory. I have no time for that, for I am accomplishing facts. I am curing thousands who had given up all hope of life. I am bringing joy and happiness into hundreds of homes. If you suffer from kidney and liver diseases, lumbago and stomach or heart trouble, consumption, constipation, rheumatism, neuralgia, blood and skin diseases, catarrh, bronchitis, neuralgia, diabetes, syphilis, lost vitality, nervous debility, insomnia, blood poison, anemia, female weakness and ailments, eczema, salt rheum, headaches, backache, nervousness, fevers, coughs, colds, asthma, come to me and I will cure you and make you well. The wicked may scoff and cry "fake," but the people whom I have snatched from the very jaws of death and have lifted up and given strength and health are living witnesses to the everlasting power of my matchless Vital Life Fluid, and rest the whole world of my words. I will send to every sufferer some of my precious Vital Life Fluid absolutely free. That is my duty; and it will perform its miracle cure right before your own eyes. Write and tell me what you wish to be cured of, and I will cure you. I will send you my marvellous Vital Life Fluid that will make you as strong and healthy as if disease had never touched you. Write me today. Never mind the scoffing of your friends. For life may be at stake and you know it. They cannot save you, but I can save you and will if you will only let me. My private address is Dr. C. S. Ferris, 5048 Strawn building, Cleveland, Ohio, and I personally answer every letter which writes me, be they rich or poor, a prompt and courteous answer and enough of my precious Vital Life Fluid free to convince them that I have truly discovered the secret of long life and perfect health.

ALASKA GETTING OVER ITS DOOM

JURNAU MAN SAYS THAT HELPING ALASKA WILL HELP PORTLAND—DISTRICT NOT READY FOR STATEHOOD—CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATIVE NEEDED.

"The Pacific coast from Oregon to Alaska is a wonderful country and needs only the hearty co-operation of its people to become one of the greatest sections in the world, commercially and agriculturally," remarked John A. Sternberger of Juneau, Alaska, who arrived in Portland yesterday from Seattle. "Trade with Alaska has helped Portland and the sound a great deal during the last few years, and the Northwest states should not forget that when they do anything to further the interests of the northern territory they are but benefiting themselves. "Alaska is in its infancy. In fact, it can hardly be said to have been born yet. A little fringe of settlements along the coast is about all. What has taken place in the interior? Practically nothing. But rapid development is soon to come. The country is getting over its boom now and the people are settling down to business. "We are not prepared for state government yet. We are too small in population, but what we want are representatives who will tell congress what we need, and most of all from Oregon and Washington."

Mr. Sternberger is visiting relatives in Portland and expects to be in this city several days. He is connected with the Daily Alaska Dispatch at Juneau. An entertainment will be given by Brooklyn School Alumni association in Blank's hall on Powell street tomorrow evening. The proceeds will go to the school library fund.

Not Hungry When you should be means disordered nerves, which will lead to nervous prostration. Dr. Miles' Nerveine is guaranteed to benefit you or money refunded. Book on nerves sent free. DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

FIRST HANGING AT THE PENITENTIARY

NOT A SLIP OR A BLUNDER MARKED THE EXECUTION OF HARRY EGBERT AT THE STATE PRISON YESTERDAY—NEW LAW HIGHLY CONSIDERED.

That the new law providing that all legal executions in the state of Oregon shall hereafter take place at the state penitentiary at Salem is a wise enactment is the unanimous opinion of the men who witnessed the first hanging within the prison walls Friday. With the greatest care and every detail carried out with dispatch, the gruesome spectacle was robbed of those sensational features which frequently characterize executions by sheriffs. Among the 60 or 70 citizens, sheriffs and others who received invitation to the affair, were men who had witnessed from three to a dozen executions. With one accord all agreed that never before had they seen a hanging which passed off so smoothly so devoid of sickening details, as did that by which Harry D. Egbert forfeited his life. While it was their first experience, Supt. C. W. James, Warden Frank Curtis and Deputy John D. Smith carried out their painful duty with the manner of veterans in the hangman's business. Every detail had been perfected, every precaution taken, and to their foresight and good judgment may be attributed in a large measure the so-called success of the execution.

A Double Gallows. In the first place, the death chamber is admirably fitted for the purpose to which it has been dedicated. It is a very substantial two-story brick structure, erected to house and execute men of the most desperate stripe. A double gallows is in the second floor, and the mechanism worked without a hitch. There are two levers, one for each trap, but which of the officials released the spring sending Egbert into eternity, is unknown to the outside world. The idea of the new law was to make executions as private as possible, and to take from these gruesome affairs those sensational scenes which have often marked them in the past. Another feature is that the prison officials, experienced in their work, can more easily attend to an affair of this kind by reason of practice, than can country sheriffs.

Egbert's hanging was witnessed by an orderly and well-behaved party of men, who realized the solemnity of the undertaking. The rigid conduct and the frivility which oftentimes marked a hanging, were absent. Superintendent James had selected his guests with care and none abused the confidence imposed in them. Affairs in the nature of an execution might afford an excellent opportunity for 300 inmates of the prison to make a concerted effort to break out. But Superintendent James guarded against this. With one or two exceptions, every convict was locked in his cell. There was no excitement among them. Every precaution was taken to guard against an attempt at a delivery, and the officers were successful. Every officer was in his proper place; every man knew just what to do, and it was done with a promptness and determination which proved that each knew his duty.

From his cell to the gallows, Egbert had to walk about 200 feet, although this feature will hereafter be unnecessary, when the cells for condemned men are built in the death chamber. It was feared that Egbert might attempt suicide and so he was most carefully watched while marching to the gallows for fear he might cast himself to the cement floor beneath. Part of the march was through the prison yard, but although unshackled, Egbert realized that an attempt to get away would be futile. Curtis and Smith walked on either side and Egbert marched like a soldier to his doom. He smoked his last cigarette while on his way to the gallows, and the nerve exhibited by him was remarked by every one.

Egbert Was Game. During his confinement the guards had learned to like the prisoner, and while he was being strapped he gave each of his attendants a farewell shake of the hand. While the black cap was being adjusted he still was game and gave a nod of recognition to an acquaintance in the audience.

Rev. Mr. St. Pierre, who baptized Egbert into the Presbyterian church several weeks ago, was deeply affected at the sad scene. He stated that he believed that Egbert had fully repented for his misdeeds and died a Christian. "This poor boy could recall nothing of his childhood but blows and curses," he said. "He had practically no raising. He could remember of his boyhood days he was knocked down with a necktie or being cursed by some one. What could be expected of one reared amid such surroundings? It is a sad case," and the sympathetic clergyman's eyes welled with tears. James and his assistants have been having a successful regime at the penitentiary after several administrations had given the institution a black eye. The rules give the convicts more liberty than in some prisons, and the slight infraction of any of the rules meets with instant punishment; a fact which every man fully realizes.

The superintendent is an Eastern Oregon man, of undoubted ability, who inspires confidence in his subordinates. Warden Frank Curtis is a Portland man, having been president of the longshoremen's union. He has had rapid promotion since his appointment as a guard, and has developed into a competent official.

CONGRESSIONAL RECEPTION.

(Journal Special Service.) Washington, D. C., Feb. 4.—Elaborate arrangements have been made at the White House for the congressional reception, which the president and Mrs. Roosevelt will give tonight. Nearly 5,000 invitations have been extended and it is expected the attendance will be larger than at any previous function at the White House this season, excepting, especially, the New Year reception. In addition to the members of congress, many important personages in official, military and civil life will be present to lend brilliancy to the occasion and the attendance will be further swelled by the presence of the members of the New York Republican editorial association and the National Republican editorial association. Both associations are in annual session here today, and the editors and their wives have been especially invited by the president to attend the White House reception this evening.

WISCONSIN CHEESEMAKERS.

Monticello, Wis., Feb. 4.—The Southern Wisconsin Cheesemakers' association, one of the largest and strongest organizations of its kind in the country, began its annual convention here tonight with a good attendance. Papers by dairy experts and discussions on various topics relating to practical cheesemaking will occupy the two days of the convention.

STRAIN'S 285-287 WASHINGTON STREET FOUR DOORS EAST OF THE PERKINS HOTEL. CLOSED ALL DAY Tomorrow. Entire force of the store and a corps of assistants engaged all day Friday marking down prices for our Great Jubilee Sale. to begin on Saturday. This will be the greatest clothing and gents' furnishing goods sale the United States has ever known. Talk about bargains! This sale will make it known that Paul Strain is in Portland. Other clothiers cringed and winced at our former sales. This one will make them howl with pain. PAUL STRAIN King of the Clothing Colony of the North Pacific Coast.

CHANGING POSTS OF POLICE OFFICERS. PATROLMAN GOLTS DOING DUTY AS WARRANT OFFICER—SLOAN STATIONED AT THIRD AND MORRISON STREETS—BAD LANDS OFFICER MOVED UPTOWN.

The appointment of a warrant officer at police headquarters has been found duty during the month of the present month. Patrolman John A. Golts took this position about the first of the present month. For several months Officer R. A. Phillips, who resigned to go into business for himself, virtually held this office, although not designated warrant officer. Officer Golts will hereafter have charge of all warrants issued from the police court. This policeman will serve the papers under the direction of Captain Gritzmacher. These include the warrants for the gamblers and for persons accused of all manner of crimes. The officer will keep a complete record of each warrant, showing whether or not it has been served, and this will prevent confusion, of which there has been considerable in the past. During the morning Officer Golts officiates as bailiff in the police court, being assisted by Patrolman T. E. Hammerley, who walks a north and beat during the remainder of the day. Officer Golts has been on the local force less than a year, but he has already proved his efficiency. He was for years an officer in Winona county, Minn., serving both on the police force there and as deputy sheriff. Among the other changes on the first of the month was the stationing of a policeman M. F. Sloan at Third and Morrison streets, one of the busiest corners in the business center of the city. Chief Hunt has had in mind for months the matter of detailing men for post duty such as is done in all the large cities. This is the stationing of a policeman on the busiest corners to prevent accidents, disseminate information and to be of general service. As previously announced, Patrolman

THE PORTLAND PORTLAND, OREGON. AMERICAN PLAN \$3 Per Day and Upward. HEADQUARTERS FOR TOURISTS AND COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. Special rates made to families and single gentlemen. The management will be pleased at all times to show rooms and give prices. A modern Turkish bath establishment in the hotel. E. C. BOWEN, Manager. H. T. Gibson, who has for several years walked a north and beat, has been transferred to a beat including the territory from Washington to Morrison streets back of Fifth street. Gibson made a splendid record in the tenderfoot, where he was known as a terror to evil-doers. RENOMINATED FOR CONGRESS. (Journal Special Service.) Ottawa, Ill., Feb. 4.—The Republican congressional convention for the 15th district was held here today and resulted in the renomination of Congressman Charles E. Fuller.