

ADMINISTRATION POWERLESS

No Hope for the Klondike Sufferers Until Congress Meets.

Washington, Dec. 2.—The cabinet today considered the subject of sending relief to the people of the Klondike. The president received a telegram from the Portland (Oregon) Chamber of Commerce, stating that there was danger of destitution and suffering in the Klondike, and offering to supply the necessary food for relief if the government would undertake its transportation. The information was not definite as to actual conditions, but was on the same lines as has previously been telegraphed from the Northwest.

The cabinet considered every phase of the situation. It was decided that nothing could be done until congress meets, when an appropriation will be asked for the purpose of transporting food and supplies.

Although many plans have been discussed none have been decided upon. It is positive, however, that whatever action is taken will be under the direction of the war department, and by the time congress acts Secretary Alger will have formulated plans. No attempt will be made to go to the Yukon, as the ice has closed progress in that direction. The relief supplies will have to be sent over the passes. Just how they shall be transported is a question requiring earnest consideration, and one that will require the study of many plans in order that an entirely feasible one may be evolved. Secretary Alger will gather all possible information, and will communicate with persons who know the route to the Klondike and are familiar with transportation methods in the Arctic and other frozen regions. Reindeer and dogs probably may be used.

The members of the cabinet were all intensely interested in the matter of securing relief. Whether the men who are supposed to be suffering went there or not against repeated warnings of all officials is not the question, the simple fact being that they are there and need relief, making it imperative upon the government to extend aid if possible.

No estimate has been made as to the cost of the expedition and none will be asked of congress. Congress will be asked to appropriate a sufficient amount, and the war department will expend it in the most economical way. The task of getting supplies to the Klondike in midwinter is not underestimated, and doubts are entertained as to it being possible.

The expedition cannot reach the Klondike before February at least, and the president hopes there is an sufficient supply of provisions to last until relief arrives.

Secretary Alger believes Captain Ray has gone to Dawson, and he will make his way back and report upon conditions there.

AUTHORITIES OUTWITTED.

Dauntless Made Another Trip With Arms for the Cubans.

New York, Dec. 2.—The steamer Dauntless has again eluded the officials of the government and is off for Cuba with a cargo of arms and "ammunition," says the Jacksonian correspondent of the Herald.

The Dauntless, a small port November 19 for Savannah, Ga., with the schooner Jenny Thomas in tow, the schooner was supposed to be without cargo, and when the famous filibuster was held up at the mouth of the St. John river and searched by the cruiser Vesuvius, little attention was paid to the Jenny Thomas. Nothing was found on the Dauntless, and after an hour's delay she was allowed to proceed with her tow. That was the fatal mistake of the government officials, for it the schooner had been searched it is said that a large cargo of munitions would have been found.

The schooner was towed to the mouth of the Savannah river and dropped, and on Monday the Dauntless was bearded by Captain John O'Brien, better known as "Dynamite Johnny," and immediately put to sea. She is believed to have effected a landing on Sunday night on the southern coast of Cuba.

CONSUMPTION IN NEW YORK.

Starting Report Made by Dr. Biggs, of the Board of Health.

New York, Dec. 2.—Dr. Biggs, of the board of health, made some startling statements before the board of estimates, while that body was today considering the city budget for 1888. The board of estimates was asked to approve a grant of \$60,000 for the care of tuberculous in a special hospital. Dr. Biggs, speaking for the board of health in support of the appropriation, declared that one out of seven persons who die in this city are victims of tubercular consumption. Dr. Biggs further stated that among the working classes the percentage of deaths due to this disease was one-quarter. The board of estimates approved the \$60,000 asked for. President Wilson, of the board, said:

"This is an important step forward in the work of combating tuberculosis. After the first of the year, \$60,000 will be available for expenditure in behalf of the individuals who are affected with this disease."

In St. Petersburg no outdoor musical performances were permitted.

Russia's Gold Coinage.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 2.—An imperial ukase issued today orders the coining and issue of five-rouble gold pieces, equal in value to one-third of the imperial, which weighs 12.9.2 grammes, 900 fine.

Indiana Town Burned.

Muncie, Ind., Dec. 1.—At midnight fire broke out in the heart of the town of Fairland, 20 miles east of this city, and the entire business part was destroyed. The loss cannot be obtained.

Spanish Government Satisfied.

Madrid, Dec. 2.—A member of the Spanish cabinet, in an interview just published, says the government of Spain is well satisfied with the result of the publication of the decree providing for an autonomous form of government in Cuba and Porto Rico, adding that the manner in which it has been received in the United States is favorable to Spain.

The number of pupils in the schools of the United States last year was 16,451,197, an increase of nearly 5,000,000 since 1880.

TO SHUT US OUT.

France Will Put High Duties on Certain American Goods.

Washington, Dec. 2.—The authorities in Washington, according to the correspondent of the Herald, have been informed that France, while ostensibly engaged in negotiations with this government for a reciprocity treaty, is taking steps to place a prohibitory tariff upon some American products. The state department has been notified that a bill is pending in the legislative assembly of France imposing a high duty upon certain products, which will practically make that country a closed market, so far as the United States is concerned.

Ambassador Porter will be requested to make an earnest protest against the measure.

This bill may cause the authorities here to go slow in negotiations for the reciprocity agreement. The department has received no reply to its proposition that in exchange for a lower tariff on French wines the French government shall remove the prohibition against the importation of American cattle. Unless this concession be granted, the measure referred to may be defeated, and the reciprocity negotiations come to naught. Should this happen, the French government may retaliate by imposing the maximum tariff under its laws upon American products which now enter under the minimum tariff.

As these products are few, however, the authorities are not greatly disturbed over the outlook.

Dr. Van Hollenben, the new German ambassador to the United States, will be formally presented to the president tomorrow. He is expected to make representations in regard to the tariff. The state department is informed that Baron von Hollenben's instructions contain propositions designed to lead to a reciprocity arrangement. It is believed the United States will require in return for any concession the removal or abatement at least of restrictions now imposed upon the importation into Germany of American cattle and beef.

The German government, of course, will direct its efforts in the direction of securing the repeal of the bounty section of the tariff law, which clearly affects Germany's sugar interests. Many representations on this subject have been made already by the German authorities. It is not likely, however, that the president will recommend any restriction of the tariff law, and apparently the only way in which the German government can secure an advantage for its industries would be to enter into a reciprocity agreement.

Officials are speculating on the attitude of the agrarian interests of the German empire and the German emperor, who favors the peasant party upon their proposition to be submitted. So far as they have gone the outlook is not favorable.

The expedition cannot reach the Klondike before February at least, and the president hopes there is an sufficient supply of provisions to last until relief arrives.

Secretary Alger believes Captain Ray has gone to Dawson, and he will make his way back and report upon conditions there.

MASSACRE OF INNOCENTS.

Frightful Mortality Among the Cuban Concentrators.

New York, Dec. 1.—A dispatch to the World from Havana says: The World's first figures of Cuba's starvation were timidly moderate. They showed the deaths of only 200,000 persons; but every painful fact unearthed tends to prove them nearly double that number. When the grim returns all in it is now almost certain that this Cuban massacre of the innocents will reach 400,000. And this awful number does not include those killed in battle or the thousands and thousands of women and children who died of exposure, disease and massacre in the battle.

Immense damage has been done to government property at Sheerness dockyard and the Woolwich arsenal. Several thousand troops were hurriedly ordered out today to remove thousands of pounds' worth of ammunition and stores from the wharves and sheds to places of safety. The tide continued to rise, and invaded some of the workshops, quenched the engines and stopped the electric lights. The workers were obliged to go home, wading knee deep.

Six vessels were wrecked between Yarmouth and Bacton, only a few miles apart, on the Norfolk coast, and 25 lives were lost.

The brig Vedra stranded at Bacton. The storm tore out her masts, and when the rigging line was fired, the crew was unable to haul it in. Finally the line dragged them into the surf, and three out of seven were drowned.

Rochester and Strood, on the Midway, about 30 miles south of London, have suffered severely. At Rochester the gas works are flooded and the town is in darkness, the trams now traveling southward and traversing various parts of the Continent. Very rough weather is reported along the north coast of France.

A dispatch from Liverpool says that during the gale the Russian ship Nikolai, Captain Karlson, stranded on a treacherous bank near Formby, south of Southport. After fearful experiences her sails were blown away and the vessel was so damaged as to be uncontrollable. One of the crew, a man named Karlson, was swept overboard and drowned. The captain says no one on board slept for four days. The vessel will probably become a wreck.

DEATH AND DESTRUCTION.

Blaze on Lake Steamer Extends to Ducks, with Fatal Results.

Escanaba, Mich., Dec. 1.—Late tonight a fire broke out on the steamer Anna, and before it could be controlled it spread to the ore docks, the largest in the world. Two of the docks are on fire, and the others are threatened with destruction. Two of the crew of the steamer, whose names cannot be learned, are known to be lost, and several others injured. The steamer was lying at the dock loading ore. Shortly before midnight, the crew discovered that the vessel was on fire. The crew made every effort to quench the flames, but a brisk wind was blowing and spread the fire with great rapidity. From the steamer the fire spread to Dock No. 4, which was partly loaded with ore and lumber. The lumber was soon a mass of flames, and from this it spread to the next dock. The fire is still burning fiercely. The loss will be fully \$300,000.

Flight of the Fast Mail.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 1.—The Union Pacific has made a record for fast running. A mail train has been shot across the country from Cheyenne to Council Bluffs, 519 miles, in 59 minutes. This is the actual elapsed time, and includes all stops. Engines were changed twice and one engineer was relieved. All the regular stops were made, and one extra, for an air-brake hose burst and had to be repaired at the expense of over five minutes a mile.

United States Warns Germany.

Berlin, Nov. 30.—The state department at Washington has requested Ambassador White to ascertain the intentions of Germany with respect to the claims of Herr Luder, whose recent imprisonment in Hayti caused friction between the German and Haytian governments.

A burned-out bridge near Medicine Bow, Wyo., delayed the mail five hours and forty minutes, and the train reached Cheyenne five hours late. It was necessary to reach Council Bluffs on time or pay a heavy fine to the government.

Nicaragua Canal Commission.

New York, Dec. 1.—C. S. Wheeler, who was assistant engineer of the Sault Ste. Marie canal, has accepted the position of chief engineer of the Nicaragua canal commission. The expedition will sail Sunday next, it is said.

Will Emigrate to Mexico.

Kansas City, Dec. 1.—A special from Muskogee, Okla., says: The Choctaw and Creeks, who have been in council, have determined to organize a colony and emigrate to Mexico.

Frisco's Heaviest Woman Dead.

San Francisco, Dec. 1.—Mrs. Theresa Cardosa, a well known resident of this city, who died on Sunday, was buried yesterday in the Italian cemetery. She weighed over 600 pounds, and the undertakers had to break down the stairs of her late residence in order to lower the body into the hall. A special casket bound with iron, and as it was too large for a hearse it was taken to the cemetery in a heavy express wagon. Mrs. Cardosa has been married twice, and leaves five children, the youngest being 18 months old.

A Southern Outrage.

Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 1.—On a large cotton plantation in St. Francis county eight negroes went to the home of Joe Miller, a cotton picker, and after robbing him of his savings, dragged him from bed and murdered him. The body was thrown into the river. Ada Miller, the murdered man's wife, was then outraged and the house raided. William Williams was arrested and made a full confession, implicating several others, four of whom have also been arrested. Officers are searching for the remaining four.

SWEEP BY THE GALE.

A Fearful Storm Raging Off the English Coast.

London, Dec. 1.—The gale which swept the English coast yesterday, doing great damage at many places, raged all night. In many places it was almost cyclonic in its violence, and the long list of disasters includes a large loss of life, many wrecks of large vessels and the loss of scores, if not hundreds of smaller craft, with serious damage to property ashore at many important towns.

At Norfolk, Bacton and Happisburgh five vessels, as yet unidentified, went down, and the crews of all perished. A number of bodies have been washed ashore near Yarmouth. The brig Ruby was wrecked off Hemsby. The coast guard made desperate efforts to save the crew, and succeeded in getting a line on board. A dying woman was "rocketed" in safety, and then the brig capsized, all the rest of the ship's company perishing.

A large steam collier dashed upon Flamborough head, the famous promontory on the North sea coast, floated off, and then founders, with all on board.

A steamer not identified was wrecked on the Birdlington sands, with her entire company.

Last evening the steamer Rose of Devon went on the rocks near Red Cliff, Cornwall, where she pounded all night long, her crew of 12 perishing. This morning the bodies of the captain and seamen, all wearing lifebelts, were washed ashore.

The British ship Larchus, Captain Burgess, was driven ashore near Fleetwood, at the entrance of Morecambe bay, about 18 miles northwest of Preston. The crew were saved, but the position of the vessel is dangerous. She left St. Johns, N. B., November 1, for Fleetwood.

Phenomenally high tides are reported in many localities. The district near the mouth of the Thames has suffered severely, several townships being partly submerged. The Sherness dockyard and the Woolwich arsenal were inundated.

Scarcely a vestige remains in sight of Lord Nelson's old flagship, the Foudroyant, long fast in the sands of Blackpool. There is a lot of wreckage near the Goodwin sands.

Immense damage has been done to government property at Sheerness dockyard and the Woolwich arsenal. Several thousand troops were hurriedly ordered out today to remove thousands of pounds' worth of ammunition and stores from the wharves and sheds to places of safety. The tide continued to rise, and invaded some of the workshops, quenched the engines and stopped the electric lights. The workers were obliged to go home, wading knee deep.

Six vessels were wrecked between Yarmouth and Bacton, only a few miles apart, on the Norfolk coast, and 25 lives were lost.

The brig Vedra stranded at Bacton. The storm tore out her masts, and when the rigging line was fired, the crew was unable to haul it in. Finally the line dragged them into the surf, and three out of seven were drowned.

Rochester and Strood, on the Midway, about 30 miles south of London, have suffered severely. At Rochester the gas works are flooded and the town is in darkness, the trams now traveling southward and traversing various parts of the Continent. Very rough weather is reported along the north coast of France.

A dispatch from Liverpool says that during the gale the Russian ship Nikolai, Captain Karlson, stranded on a treacherous bank near Formby, south of Southport. After fearful experiences her sails were blown away and the vessel was so damaged as to be uncontrollable. One of the crew, a man named Karlson, was swept overboard and drowned. The captain says no one on board slept for four days. The vessel will probably become a wreck.

ABOUT CHANGE OF LIFE.

"I suffered for eight years, and could find no permanent relief until one year ago. My trouble was Change of Life. I tried Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and relief came almost immediately. I have taken two bottles of the Vegetable Compound, three boxes of Pills, and have also used the Sanative Wash, and must say I have never had any-

thing help so much. I have been health than I ever had in my life. I feel like a new person, perfectly healthy and I have recommended it to several of my friends who are using it with like results. It has cured me of several female diseases. I would not do without Mrs. Pinkham's remedies for anything. There is no need of so much female suffering. Her remedies are a sure cure."—MISS ELLA KRINER, Knightstown, Henry Co., Ind.

By the way, the leading druggists tell us that the demand for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is simply beyond their power of understanding; and what is best of all, it does the work promptly and well.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 35@40c per sack; sweets, \$1.40 per cent.

Onions—Oregon, new, red, 90¢; yellow, 80¢ per cent.

Hops—8@14¢ per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 4@6c.

Wool—Valley, 14@16¢ per pound; Eastern Oregon, 7@12¢; mohair, 20@22¢ per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, 50@55c; dressed, \$2.50@3.00 per cent.

Cattle—Choice, per ton, \$19@20c.

Oats—Choice, 2@3¢ per bushel; cracked, 1@1.50@1.75¢ per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, \$2.75@3.00; cows, \$2.25; dressed beef, 4@5.5¢ per pound.

Veal—Large, 4@5¢; small, 5@6¢ 60 per pound.

Seattle Market.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 27¢; ranch, 16@18¢.

Cheese—Native, Washington, 12@16¢; California, 9@12¢.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 30@32¢.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hen, 10¢; spring chickens, \$2.50@3.00; ducks, \$3.50@3.75.

Wheat—Feed wheat, \$2.25 per ton.

Oats—Choice, per ton, \$19@20c.

Corn—Whole, \$2.25; cracked, per ton, \$2.22; feed meal, \$2.22 per ton.

Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$2.22; whole, \$2.22.

Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef