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ST. HELENS DISTRICT IS ONE OF THE BEST IN OREGON.

## Some Principal Properties, and What Has Been Done Toward Their Development.

TOLEDO, Wash., June 22 .- Probably no mining district in the Northwest is at-tracting more attention just now than the St. Helens mining district, situated in the extreme northwest corner of Skamania County, Washington. The area of the region is about 500 square miles. The main point of the district is Mount St. Helens, a former volcano, from 3500 to 10,000 feet high, and covered with snow the year around. The drainage system of the country is exclusively that of the Columbia River and its tributaries. The credit of making the first discovery

in this district belongs to Peter Koonts, Ed Burbee and Witt, of Toledo. Their strike was made in 1890. The district, at that time, was a pathless jungle, and its opening is due mainly to the prospectors and settlers. The district has had many drawbacks to contend with. Among the most prominent must be mentioned the inaccessibility and lack of transportation. Nevertheless, about a dozen men have had the utmost confidence in the mines had the utmost confidence in the mines of the district, and have kept on develop-ing their properties. These are the men whose hopes are beginning to be realized. Considerable capital, mostly from Port. land, has been invested of late, in buy-ing up good properties and developing the same, and in every instance, where the work has been done judiciously, the ore has improved in quantity as well as quality. Mining men familiar with the quality. Mining men familiar with the country predict that it will be one of the greatest copper-producing camps in the world.

The general character of the ore is cop-per in all its different forms and com-binations, carrying gold, silver and other minerals. The ore is found in what is generally termed fault or fissure vcins, which are so large as to excite even the most conservative miners. The formation of the country consists mostly of syenite diorite, quartzite and metamorphic slate (argylites). The district is densely timbered with

The district is densely timbered with fir, cedar, hemlock, pine and larch. The Alaska, or yellow, cedar is also found in the higher allitudes. One thing that im-presses the newcomer is the immense amount of water on every hand. It is nearly impossible to find a claim with-out water and timber enough for all min-ing purposes on the ground or in the vichity. Many small lakes have been formed in the higher altitudes, making natural reservoirs. The mountain ranges rise from 1900 to 3000 feet above the vai-ley, and most of the discoveries have been ley, and most of the discoveries have been made on or near the base of these ranges, so that they can be opened up at great depths by turneling into the mountain-side. This not only saves sinking, but hutsting muching motions. sting, machinery and pumps, for it

affords natural drainage. The climate is peculiarly agreeable for outdoor work. Spring sets in about May 1. In the mountains little snow falls un-til December, but from that time the snowfall is here from that time the snowfall is heavy. It usually disappears by June 1, except at great altitudes and In deep gulches, where it has been piled in broublast. up by slides. If provisions have been laid in before the heavy snowfall, however, work can be carried on the entire year without any inconvenience.

# How to Reach the District.

To reach Toledo or Castle Rock from Portland, one should take the steamer Northwest or the Northern Pacific train to Castie Rock or Winlock. From Winlock a daily stage runs to Toledo. As soor as the proposed railroad up the middle Toutie is completed, one may leave Portland in the morning, climb the mountain during the day and return at night. There are several other mutes by which is reach the distinct routes by which to reach the district, Leaving Toledo, one may follow the wagon road up the Cowlitz River to the mouth of the Cispus; thence by trail to the mines, or by wagon road from Table of the Chicago group of six the mouth of North Toule; thence up that claims. The average width of the vein

ITS MINES HAVE A FUTURE driven it in the background. A new com. boy's life when he thinks he is lord of pany has lately been formed to continue development. The Samson has a large body of low-grade ore. Near the Samson is the Washington Treadwell, owned by Jennings Bros, and H. H. McCarthy, of Portland. The vein, simply abuse it. or ore hody, is from 75 to 100 feet wide, and samples taken at random have given from \$10 to \$30 in gold, and a small amount of copper. A tunnel of about 100 feet has been driven, and the owners not seem to do much good, while sugges-tion does. As to the influence of com-panions, it was greatest between the ages of 10 and 15. This influence is next to are making preparations for extensive development this season,

Next comes the Grizzly, owned by I. that of home. This mine is about 30 feet Shultz. wide, on which a large amount of work has been done. The vein is well defined and can be traced for a long distance. The Index and Far West group, on the same mountain, is owned by Olson Bros. Both of these properties have fine sur-

TOLEDO 25 MALE

99,504

**Mining District** 

From map by A. Hooper, of Toledo,

Wash., who has been prospecting in

the St. Helens region for the last 10

# THE MORNING OREGONIAN, TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1901.

**ITALY'S FAMOUS BANDIT** everything, and it would seem that a good whipping is often the best way to cure this defect. Tenderness is excellent for most children, but there are certain natures on whom it is wasted, because they GOVERNMENT HAS A LONG HUNT FOR MUSOLINO, THE OUTLAW. Conscience does not seem to be very owerful in children before the age of Preaching or advice unsought for does Lives and Treasure Expended in

Vain-Only a Question of Time When Success Will Come.

PERPETUAL YOUTH. A man hunt, which so far has cost more than \$100,000 and many lives, and

### seems to be as far from ended now as Bathers Think They Have Found It when it began, is one of the burdens of

to pay his vow of vendetta. Now, the government was aroused, and it raised the reward for Murolino to \$1000, and dispatched a body of 500 carabinieri to the Calabrian Mountains to hunt for the outlaw. The carabinieri are a special corps of the Italian Army, and are sup-posed to be expert at hunting bandits and outlaws. The detachment went to San Stefano and started out on their man-hunt. They are still at it. There were other bandits in the mountains, and Musolino at first joined with these, and the band lived as do other bandits-by levying tribute on the rich, by holding for ransom the wealthy who fall into their clutches and by helping themselves to what the country affords.

with a dagger through his heart and a the man-hunters have had their trouble scrap of paper stuck in his clothing, say-ing that his death was the work of Giuseppe Musolino, who was beginning bark. The men, if they have a gun, fire it off under pretext in winter of scaring off the wolves, in summer of shooting scaring sparrows. If they have no guns they se up a shouting upon the appearnce of the carabinieri. He may be disguised as he pleases, they know him, and when asked why they shouted they say they did so to call their flocks or to bid their dogs be silent. But the carbinlere knows that they shouted to warn Guiseppe Musolino, if he should happen to be within hearing that his pursuers are about, and his cue is to "light out" for a more healthful is to " locality. Most picturesque is the manner in which the women give warning to Museline of the approach of any of the carabinieri.

same modultain, is owned by Olson Blos. Both of these properties have fine sur-face showings, and will in time prove valuable. About half a mile above the Grizzly is the Ironclad, which has a six-foot vein. Thirty feet of tunneling has been a large body of men and women-princl-

CONDITIONS SINCE AMERICAN AND GERMAN OCCUPATION.

IN THE SAMOAN ISLANDS

There is More Protection for Property Than When Native Sovereign Was in Power.

WASHINGTON. D. C., July 1 .- Conditions in the Samoan Islands, since the transfer of Tutufia and Manua to the transfer of Tutulia and Manua to the United States, and Savali and Upotu to the German government, is the subject of a report by the British Consul located in the islands, a copy of which has just been received by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. The report is as follows: "The Islands of Savali and Upolu were annexed by Germany on March I, 1900, Shortly afterwards, on April 17, the United States took possession of Tutulia and

Shorthy afterwards, on April 17, the United States took poesession of Tutuila and Manua. The only export for many years has been copra, amounting to, in 1887, 245,000; 1998, £60,000; 1889, £20,000; 1000, 246,000, Copra, largely used for the man-ufacture of soap and candles, etc., goes to the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Russia, Italy and the United States, prin-chally to the United Kingdom and Gercipally to the United Kingdom and Germany. One of the first acts of the Gov-ernor was to protect the natives by enforcing fair weights; he is now ender ing to induce them to make a better ar-

"At the present time cacao is engaging much attention here. At a distance of two or three miles from the sea it grows almost wild, and can be cultivated with success everywhere in Samoa, except perhaps on the summit of the mou haps on the summit of the mountains, where the climate will probably be too cold. The quality is good. Mr. Carruth-ers' cacco fetched lately the highest price in the London market. The Governor is introducing plants of the colebrated Soconusco variety from Mexico. Cacao planting should draw the attention of ome capitalists. The great drawback is that leases from the natives for a longer period than ten years are not likely to be confirmed, as the government does not wish to encourage land speculators, and refers any application of this kind to the Berlin authorities "Coffee has been a failure. Even the

hardy Liberian coffee introduced a few years ago is now suffering from the same disease that destroyed the Mocha any other varieties. Vanilla and kola pr lise well. Rubber should also succeed namas and pineapples are shipped o sionally to Auckland in small quantities but the time occupied in transit is too long and the fruit is often spoiled on the

'The principle articles imported are salt beef in kegs and tinned meats, entirely from Auckland; soap, from Auckland and Sydney; prints, longcloth, and other articles of drapers, etc., principally from Auckland and Sydney, although during the last three years merchants have be-gun to import from Hamburg many arti-cles formerly brought from the colonieskerosene oil, tinned biscuit, and lumber

me from San Francisco. 'Commercial travelers from Auckland and Sydney visit Samoa regularly for orders. The large German firm founded by the Godffroys, for many years establish. ed in this group, imports from Hamburg the greatest part of the manufactured goods used in the carrying on of its bus-

"At present the import duties are as follows Ale, 50 cents per dozen quarts; spirits, \$3.50 per gallon; wine, \$1 per gal-lon; sparkling wine, \$1.50 per gallon; tobaco, 50 cents per pound; eigars, \$1 per pound; sporting arms, \$4 each; gunpow, der, 25 cents per pound. On all other arti-cles, ad valorem, 2 per cent on involce cost and charges. It is supposed that some alterations will be made before ng in this tariff.

"Storekeepers pay a yearly tax of from \$12 to \$100 per annum, according to the business done. The tax on buildings is 1 per cent yearly on two-thirds of their value; that on trades and professions is from \$2 to \$60 per annum. There is an And while export tax of 21/2 per cent on the value er cop



done on the vein, and a large amount of ore is on the dump. Across from the Ironelad, in an east-erly direction, is the U. S. Leroy, which erly direction, is the U. S. Leroy, which has a six-foot vein of copper and galena Ponce de Leon, the famous Spanish nobleman, looked for vainly when America The vein is in plain view for nearly was first discovered, says the Brooklyn One of the best-known groups in the

Eagle, Those are known to their neigh

four years ago, he has led the life of a hunted wild beast, but he has managed to save himself from capture, though a large reward is offered for him dead or alive,

his enemies, and every now and then a Zoccoll would be found murdered. Up

in the mountains, and after long and in- the woman of the house immediately be credibly hard work among the almost inaccessible fastnesses they made some gins to sing in a loud, shrill voice a song which can be heard for a long distance almost captures. One after another they ran to amid the mountains. Her song is taken Musolino himself always managed to elude them. Meantime he did not forget all the mountains ring again with the echoes of the shrill volces.

stream via Soda Springs to the dis-trict. This is the most-traveled route. Every dollar's worth of tools and supplies used in the mines comes from Portand, and if a smelter was created in Portland, that city would reap the benefit to be derived from one of the coming mining districts of the Northwest.

The Pacific Miner in a recent article said: "The St. Helens copper mines can no longer be kept from human knowl-edge and human view, and if the min-ers and mining promoters could know for themselves the true mineral worth of the district, the St. Helens hills would swarm with prospectors, and if Portland re too sluggish to build a smelter, ore will be shipped to Tacoma. Traffic once started in that direction may continue for some time, but it cannot be that Portland will allow Tacoma to step into the territory only 50 miles from our breakfast tables, and unmolested, carry away our treasure box."

The first property in going up the North Toutle is the Winnie Lee, owned by the Cascade Mining Company. As-says of the ores show a value of \$33 in gold, silver and copper, \$23 of which is gold. A 40-foot shaft has been sunk and a contract has been let for a 150-foot tunnel. This same company owns a group of 16 claims on the south alope of the Goat Mountain Range. These claims are known as the Polar Star, on which a tunnel of 259 feet has been completed. usands of tons of ore are on the dut awaiting treatment. About 300 tons of the ore are copper sulphides, assays of which show from \$90 to \$120 in gold, copper and silver, copper predominating. A small smelter has been erected by the company, A small and will soon be in operation. Good camps have been established at the mine, and a crew of miners has been working for many months. The company intends to keep on developing its property. Good offers for the claim have been made by Eastern capitalists, but the company has refused to sell the property at any price.

In the vicinity of the Minnie Lee, the Goat Mountain Mining & Tunnel Site Com-pany owns a group of 22 claims and one nel site, on which a crosscut tunnel of 500 feet is being run. Fifty feet of the tunnel have been completed. The company expects to tap the cliff lode at a depth of 75 feet.

The Chloride, on Goat Mountain, is a 60-foot vein, from which some fine ore has been taken within the last few months. A drift of 25 feet and a crosscut of 19 feet have been made. The latest assays run about \$29 in gold and copper.

About two miles above the Minnie Lee is the Toledo, and one mile farther is the Last Hope. Both have been worked for years. The Last Hope is the property of a company recently formed, and known as the Security Mining Company, of which L Bingham and H. H. McCarty, of Portland, are the leading spirits. A crosscut of 75 feet has been completed, and a contract for 150 feet has been let. This tun. nel will tap the ore body, which is so feet wide, at a depth of 160 feet. Sev. eral samples taken from surface croppings have run from \$20 to \$89 in gold, silver and copper.

About one mile above the Polar Star, in the same range of mountains, is the Ger-mania group of 10 claims, owned by Portland people. Many thousand tons of ore are in sight. Nature here has done more in exposing the mineral wealth than man could do in years. A deep guich runs diagonally across the claims for about 2000 feet, exposing the rock from 200 to 300 There is not a foot of it that is not mineralized with Iron and coppe pyrites. At least 100 feet of tunnel worl ne on the property, and the has been do owners have let a contract for 150 feet

which runs through the group is about 14 feet. The average width of the pay streak is about six feet. The gangue is white quartz, carrying copper and iron sulphide, with an assay value of \$15 to \$40 per ton in gold and copper. A great deal of work has been done on the property. On the discovery claim an open cut of 50 feet and a tunnel have been made, and on the northwest extension about 150 feet of tunnel have been run, with enuraging results.

The St. Helens

years.

ore.

1000 feet.

The Juneatta, in the same vicinity, is of the same character as the Chicago, and the veln can also be traced on the surface for several thousand feet

Over the Spirit Lake divide, toward the lake, are the Norway and Sweden claims, where a crew has been at work for nearly a year. Many tons of ore, which carry \$40 to \$80 per ton in gold and copper, are on the dump, and as soon as the wagon road is completed transportation to the smelter will begin

The Young America, Climax and sev-eral other good claims are in this neigh-porhood. All have been worked enough to make a good showing. Going back the Chicago and crossing the Lewis River divide, one arrives at the Mountain Fairy, Mary and Jack Pot, owned by Portland people, All these claims have fine surface showings of copper, and de-velopment is going on most of the time. The Ripper and Chief are about one mile east of the group just mentioned. A strike was made on these claims last Fall by Hostedler Bros. and George McClure, who are the owners, A solid body of galena and chalcopyrite was un Assays gave returns of \$81.60 overed. in gold, copper, sliver and lead. The vein is from six to eight feet wide, with quartz and diorite gangue. A tunnel of 50 feet and a shaft of 25 feet consti-tute the main development. Three miles further east, on one of the tributaries of Lewis River, is the Hodden Treasure and the Eureka, Jumbo and Victoria group. Considerable work has been done on all of these claims. The Eureka and Vic-toria group are owned by B. O'Neill, who has some experts en route to the district to report on the property, with a view of selling. On the Eureka a seam of gray copper about 10 inches wide has been uncovered. This assays about \$400 in sliver, 23 per cent copper and \$12.60 in gold. On the Victoria No. 1 and No. 2 the ledge has been uncovered, showing a width of nearly 200 feet of a solid body of white quartz. A crosscut tunnel is ing run, which will cut the vein abo 100 feet deep. The entire vein is well min.

eralized and gives good values. With the prospect that the Portland, Vancouver & Yakima Railroad will be within a few miles of this group before is over, the the Summer owners contemplate putting in a mill and concen-

Near the mouth of the Cispus River Charles Vogelsang owns a group of claims that some day will astonish the world. One vein is nearly 75 feet wide, with millions of tons of ore in sight. Assays range from \$12 to \$28 in gold and silver. The discovery is only a mile or two from the wagon road on the Cow. litz River. There are many other claims that deserve notice, and as soon as the ountry is tapped by a railroad several tons of ore will be shipped daily to the nearest smelter.

#### Is Punishment Beneficial? Everybody's Magazine.

This question was asked of a large number of persons: What punishment or rewards have you ever had that did you good or harm? The majority claimed to be benefited

punishment.

bors by the nickname of "perpetual youts," for the reason that they are all firmly convinced that if they keep on bathing there they can keep off old age indefinitely. In consequence anybody can go to the "fountain" any day in the weeek and no matter how low the mercury in the thermometer has fallen, he will see 50 to 100 persons wading around in the water with no more apparent concern about the weather than if it were the middle of July. The fountain consists of a freely run.

ning brook that runs through the dense cedar woods that surround the small City of Egg Harbor. To all appearances the water was no different from that in any other ordinary brook. The people who were bathing there, however, claim that the water has a wonderful effect on them, and some of them make a practice of bathing there in the brook as ofter once a week, no matter how cold weather may be.

But whether the water is the actual cause of the effect or not, it is a fact that almost everyone in the neighborhood of the brook looks younger than his or her real age, and there is a surprising number of very old people living thereabouts-men from 75 to 100 years-who look 20 years younger than their actual Nearly every man and woman in ages. the town seems to have a ruddy com-plexion and nearly every citizen in the place, from the Mayor, the Aldermen and their wives, down to the store clerks. takes his bath in the brook more or less regularly

All of the bathers are interesting, but undoubtedly the most interesting, but lot is the leader of the bathers, aged Dr. Charles Smith. This old gentleman is 125 years of age. Yet he does not look a day over 80, and he jumps around like man of 30. That there is no doubt of the old fellow's very extraordinary age, however, is shown by the fact that both the Freemasons and the Elks have the doctor's age s such on their books. The old man has rosy, cheeks, scarcely a wrinkle, is not the slightest bit denf, walks without a cane, drives a fast horse, and-most interesting of all-married his third man most interesting of all-married his third wife not many months ago. Dr. Smith has a large garden behind his house at Egg Harbor, and he does every bit of the work on it himself, except the plowing.

When asked to what he attributed his very unusual good health, Dr. Smith said that it was due to two things: taking good care of his health and bathing every day in the fountain of youth for the last 50 years.

was not always in good health," the old physician. "I came here said the old physician. from New York broken down in health over half a century ago. I had retired from all practice and supposed I would dle within a year or two. But one day while fishing I got soaking wet in the brook, I having stepped in so far that the water reached to above the tops of my long boots without my noticing it. I expected my death from cold and hurried home. What was my surprise when I got there to find that instead of feeling badly I felt spryer than usual. Thinking that the water might be some new sort of mineral compound, I resolved to try it again, with the result that I came to the conclusion that the brook is the very fountain of youth that Ponce de La sought in vain many years ago. Y You remember that when he was looking for Ponce de Leon was going when he gave up the search, so there is no doubt in my mind that this is the very fountain that

the Indians referred to." There is no fence around the brook; The boys thought the any one can bathe there free of charge.

more. Next comes the Samson group, on which more work has been done than on any other property in the district, but misman-agement and failure to pay the men have

and he has also carried out a yow h made, and killed ten members of a famlly with whom he declared a vendetta. He comes and goes in a most marvelous way, sometimes under the very noses of the people who are after his head, and he seems to know instinctively of all the stratagems which are resorted to for his capture. His life is a hard and lo nely one, and often of the greatest suffering and privation, but it is free, and that is what Musolino has sworn he will be as long as he lives,

He is young, tall and slim, and was a popular fellow in the little Calabrian city of San Stefano before he became a handit A numerous family in San Stefano were the Zoccolis-well-to-do people, prosperous do people, prosperous and proud-and a falling out with one of the Zoccoli brothers was the beginning of the downfall of Giusseppe Musolino. When families fall out in Calabria something usually happens. It is like a difference of opinion in Corsica, or in the mountains of Kentucky. There are conflicting accounts

of just how the trouble began. The best authenticated story is that Musolino and Zoccoll quarreled over a girl. Probably they did; most Italian quarrels originate in that way. In Kentucky vendettas arise in disputes over politics or trade or fan-cied insults to family pride, one of the longest on record having started because one small boy made fun of a patch on the seat of another small boy's trousers; but in Italy, where the warm sun and the glorious scenery fire the blood and weo the senses, there is pretty sure to be woman in the case when there is any trouble.

Finally, one day, one of the Zoccolt brothers went to the authorities of San Stefano and made a complaint against Giusseppe Musolino. He said that the young man had declared a vendetta against the Zoccolls and he wanted him arrested. Now the Calabrianz are given to the venderta habit, and the Italian government is trying by every means to cure them of it. So it usually goes hard with a man charged with that crime. Glusseppe was arrested and brought to trial. The evidence against him was by no means conclusive, but instead of giv-ing him the benefit of the doubt, the judge sentenced him to 21 years' imprisonment. There was great excitement in San Stefano over the affair, most of the people taking the side of Musolino. Great also was the grief of the father and mother of Musolino, and the despair of Glusseppe. When he heard the sentence

he cried out that he never had declared a vendetta before against the Zoccolls. but that he did so now, and that he would never live a prisoner. They took him to the little lock-up of the town and left him there for the night, intending to take

him the next day to the prison, where he was to pass the term of his sentence. But the next morning the bird had flown and Glusseppe Musolino was as free as the eagles on the Calabrian mountains, He had broken out of the jall, probably with the help of some one on the outsid It was the turn of the Zoccolis to tremble now, for they knew that Glusseppe would keep his oath, and that many of the family would die before he was cap-tured. Word was sent to the authorities in Rome that the condemned criminal had escaped and taken to the mountains, swearing the vendetta. Musolino was declared a bandit and an 'outlaw forthwith and a price set upon his head. It was only a small price-\$200-but \$200 is It the Indian guides kept on pointing toward the north. Well, this brook is exactly north of the direction in which exactly north of the direction in which thought that some pensant or mountain-eer would be tempted by the offer of the reward to betray the outlaw's hiding place, and that he could be brought in by the police of the district. But the police were absolutely unable to get any

clew to Musolino's whereabouts reward had no effect on the peas-Then, one morning, they found a Zoc-

coll lying dead just outside the town, nieri as surely as a dog can a fox, and

to this time the outlaw has killed of the members of the family against which he swore the vendetta. It is said that before the chase for him got so hot that he used to steal into San Stefano at light and pay secret visits to the home of his father, who still lives in the town, a respected citizen.

Last Fall the Italian Government raised the price set upon Musolino's head to \$4000, and told Captain Viola, who com-

mands the detachment of carabinieri hunting the outlaw, that he must catch him at all hazards, which is easily said by the government, but is hard on Captain Viola. Musolino, now that he is alone, leaves no visible trace of his presence. He is everywhere and nowhere. now on the bare peaks of Mount Bova, above the "torrent" of Amendolla, and of Amendoll now miles away on the wooded heights of Africo, Precacore, Roghudi, or other mountains. Several times have the binieri tolled up the "torrent" of a cara of Amen dolla with their hopes of catching Muso-lino, only to be disappointed. This "torrent is a real torrent in the rainy season, but, like many others of the streams in the Calabrian Mountains, becomes a bare and stony gully in the dry season Now and then Musolino will be heard of crossing the plains of Basilico, in his native district, and before the carabinieri can get there he will be reported among the Bagaladdi hills-hills so steep, with passes so narrow, that only one man at a time can scale them. Last Winter was unusually severe in Calabria, and up in the mountains it was bitterly cold. Musolino passed the whole of the Winter in those heights, entering, at the dead of night, a peasant's hut to warm himself and to procure a meal of bread and cheese, sleeping for two or three hours with his back against the door and his

rifle between his legs, while the peasant's family dared scarcely to breathe: then on again to the other side of the mountain to another hut for three hours more of sleep and refreshment-then off again no one could tell where.

Calabria forms the southeastern exremity of Italy, and is the toe of the which that country resembles on boot the map. It is a mountainous country, and the people are primitive in their modes of living and methods of thought. They are cut off from the rest of the vorld by reason of the geographical formation of the country, and speak a distinct dialect hardly understood by other Italians. On the tongue of land in the mountains, in which Musolino is hiding, is a population of 140,000 people, most of whom know every inch of the difficult country, and nearly every man, woman and child of these 140,000 Guiseppe Muso. lino can count as his friend. They are

nearly all openly or secretly his protectors against the authorities, and even the reward, enormous to them, of \$4000, has not been sufficient to cause one of them to betray him to his hunters. To mayors of cities, municipal and departmental employes, rich citizens and poor citizens, have been offered inducements appealing ployes. to their particular position in life, such as "safe" elections, orders and money, to aid the government in the search for Musolino, but few have been tempted. Laborers have been paid a month's wages for acting as spies for a week, and crim. inals in hiding have been promised a free pardon if they will help the carabinier to catch Guiseppe Musolino, but Guiseppe remains uncaught.

Members of the carabinieri have dissumbthe of the caraonary nave dis-guised themselves as charcoal burners and shepherds and gone to live in the mountains in hopes of getting informa-tion as to Musellno's haunts and habits. They have, even as shepherds, bought sheep and settled down as genuine herdsmen among the people who are known to have knowledge in their possession that and would lead to the outlaw's capture, but all to no avail.

The Calabrians can scent out a carabi-

all the mountain sides and lofty peaks 10 are vocal with the song of the singing imposed originally in accordance with the Berlin treaty of 1889. "The population of German Samoa conthe ravines and forests until the sound of

DOLIVER

over. It would seem to be only a question of time when Musolino must be caught, for the Italian Government, having spent \$100,000 on the chase, will not abando it now. But it is a long fight this war of 500 men against one, and Giuseppe still breaths the free air of his mountains and the family of the Zoccolls grows

application of the process of elimination. He has said that he will make no attempt escape from the country as long as one of the Zoccolis remains alive in it.

smaller all the time through the ba

DAILY CITY STATISTICS.

### Building Permits.

J. C. Flanders, alteration to building at rt and Lovejoy streets, \$2000. F. Johnson, two-story res Prescott street, corner of Ninth, \$1000,

Birth Returns, June 28, boy, to the wife of W. H hambers, 389 East Davis street boy, to the wife of John Sullivan, 146 Twenty-first street

June 29, boy, to the wife of R. W. Lewis 619 Everett street. June 20, boy, to the wife of R. G. English services are regularly held. "The area of Tutuila and Manua is

Harvey, 252 Stout street. small-perhaps 35,000 acres-much of which is steep and mountainous. Tutulia is sev-June 28, girl, to the wife of C. W. Leick, 989 Corbett street.

June 19, boy, to the wife of E. M. Mil-er, 71 East Twenty-sixth street. June 25, boy, to the wife of J. J. Tich-

or, 65 East Twenty-sixth street. June 11, boy, to the wife of C. Garner

East Twenty-seventh street. June 22, boy, to the wife of E. S. Fay, 585 East Pine street.

#### Death Returns.

June 29, Kittle B. Bernard, 36 years, 363 Thirteenth street, cancer. June 27, Elizabeth Eccles, 63 years, 288 Fourth street, gastro entriti-June 29, Charles A. Ruepell, 52 years, 142

East Ninth street, cerebral congestion. June 26, Rosa Bluhm, 63 years, Monta-villa, brought here for burial. June 29, Esta Hule, Chinese, 5 years, 714 Fourteenth street, accidentally East burned to death.

June 29, Ah Chung, 49 years, Joss House Contagious Diseases.

J. Olsen, Twenty-third and Washington streets, diphtheria. Mrs. George Smith, 211 Twelfth street typhoid malaria.

Real Estate Transfers

For abstracts, title insurance or mtg loans, see Pacific Coast Abstract Guar anty & Trust Co., 294-5-6-7 Falling bldg

Sores, chaps, wind-burn, all painful irri-tating skin afflictions quickly cured by Satin-Skin Cream. 25c. Meier & Frank's.



NOSTETTERS

dyspepsia, or any stomach ill, take the Bitters. It also cures Indigestion, Constipation, Liver and Kidney Troubles, and has done so for the past fifty years. Tryit.

in the countries supplying the imports, from Germany, £16,290. The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is pleasant, mild and natural. They gent-ly stimulate the liver and regulate the howels, but do not purge.

Manua, and about twenty whites and as many half-castes." The imports of the Samoan group in

the figures being: From British Empire, £70,137; from the United States, £18,549;

1900 were about £\$0,000 in value, and the exports £48,000. No details of the 1300 commerce were available when the renort was sent, but the 1839 figures showed that the United States held second rank

enty miles from Apia, Four thousand na-

lives are living on Tutuila, and 1900

the singing is lost in the distance, and sists of about 200 whites, 200 half-castes, and 22,000 natives. Imports, therefore, cannot be very large, native wants mate like this being limited; but should

planting companies be formed, and the land utilized, matters will assume a very different aspect.

There is more protection for property now than formerly was the case the islands were under the rule of a native sovereign. The government is concllinting both parties with much success, and at present the relations between the natives and all foreigners are most amicable. If a rebellion should occur, it would arrive out of the disputes between the old, conflicting native factions,

"The area of Upolu is 220,000 acres; of Savali, 510,000 acres; in all, 630,000 acres, of which only 20,000 acres are now being cultivated. One hundred and fifty thousand acres have been sold to foreigners. Commerce would be increased to a very great extent should the land generally be thrown open to improvement by sale or forty-year leases. The price of the land ranges between \$2.50 and \$25 per acre, according to its situation and improvements. An American company la sold several thousand acres in bloc

at from \$2 to \$5 per acre. "There are several schools in Ap-