

## BIG DRAINAGE PLAN.

A Florida Syndicate to Develop a Giant Sugar Monopoly.

### WORTHLESS LAND MADE VALUABLE.

An Eccentric Iowa Citizen Buried in a Sitting Position.

### HAD HIS COFFIN MADE TO ORDER.

Opening of The International Grain Market in Vienna—The Harvests of The World.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 29.—Beyond all question the irrigation scheme being pushed in Florida by capitalists of this city, Philadelphia and New York is to be the greatest North America has ever seen. At present it is only a big land syndicate, but it may develop into the giant sugar monopoly of the world. The company has had an existence for months, and through its agents has secured at a few cents an acre a tract of land on the St. John and Indian rivers, eighty-three miles long and from three to six miles wide. It has three feet of rich muck, and it is estimated to be worth \$100 an acre when drained. It is estimated that it will require \$1,000,000 to complete the drainage. They are now at work digging out the trenches. The building of dikes and laying of pipes will begin in October.

#### A Queer Coffin.

CENTERVILLE, IOWA, Aug. 29.—Hezekiah Sheppard, a wealthy farmer ninety years old, who lived at Drakeville, was buried recently in a coffin in the shape of a chair. For fifteen years Mr. Sheppard has been unable to rest, except by sitting in an easy chair, and in that position he proposed to die. His friends tried to dissuade him from his eccentric notion, but he had a cabinet-maker construct the curious casket. It was substantially built of white oak, with walnut trimmings. It was kept on exhibition in Mr. Sheppard's room six weeks previous to his death, and he took special satisfaction in displaying it to his friends. He left instructions to have his body placed in this casket in a sitting posture, the wrists strapped to the arms of the casket, the limbs to its legs, and the head and neck to the back. A glass panel was placed in front, to expose the face of the dead man.

#### International Grain Market.

VIENNA, Austria, Aug. 29.—The great international grain and seed market was opened today with a large representation from American as well as European countries. The proceedings were opened with a conference in the great hall of the agricultural bourse. An immense amount of statistical material has been sent in for the consideration of the delegates, and tomorrow reports will be presented giving estimates of the harvests of 1892 in the United States, Canada, Russia, India, and other grain producing countries.

#### Canada Will Come In.

St. Louis Globe. G. C. Montgomery, a resident of Toronto, says: "I live in Canada, and I do know that annexation to the United States is only a question of a very few years. The youngest generation are entirely too broad-gauged to long remain the wards of royalty. The necessities of trade will compel Canada to apply for admission to the union. With Canada on the southeast, United States on the south, and Alaska on the west, that vast and little known country called British America will be developed, and will fall naturally under the stars and stripes. It would be impolitic to allow England to retain it under such conditions. There are some of the greatest timber belts in the world, and many rich mines awaiting development in that vast territory. There will one day be great American cities 600 miles north of St. Paul."

#### Weather Report.

PORTLAND, Aug. 31.—The official weather bulletin yesterday says of eastern Oregon: Threshing operations are in full blast in most counties. In Grant county the prospects for wheat are said to be good, while in Baker county wheat is turning out from twenty to forty-five bushels per acre. The general tone of the reports concerning the wheat crop is more cheerful. What little hay yet remains to be cut is being harvested with great activity, the weather being exceptionally fine. Very little change is noted in the condition of fruit as compared with last week. In some counties it is said to be looking well. Corn could yet be improved some by a timely rain, but not so with potatoes which are fast drying up.

#### A Galena Mine.

Grant County News. The most curious discovery made in the Slovan district is what is known as Con Dougherty's galena farm. This remarkable strike is on the flat bench which extends back from the creek shore to the south of Four-Mile creek. In the midst of the swamp Mr. Dougherty found rich croppings of galena, and he and his partners are digging out ore like farmers digging potatoes.

Boston, Aug. 31.—Gilbert G. Rice, the man whose sufferings at the hands of Tennessee miners did so much to turn sentiment against them, arrived here yesterday to consult a specialist on his ailments resulting from maltreatment by the miners. Rice said the men captured him while he was investigating land he was about to purchase, and thinking he was a spy set about to devise means to punish him. It was decided to tie him by the neck to a freight car sidetracked, on a steep incline, with a lariat one of the miners had. Rice in reciting the story, says the decision was quickly carried out. "The noose was drawn around my neck and the brakes loosened. One of the miners dropped the noose from my neck to my waist. As the car started the lariat straightened out and I took a step forward. Then another and another, until I found it difficult to keep up. The sides of the track were lined with a jeering mob of miners. As the car passed they cheered wildly. There was a sudden turn as the car flew around the curves, and at the end of the taut lariat I felt myself flying through space. I had gone off on a tangent and the rope near the car struck a telegraph pole with a suddenness that made me dizzy. The rope wound itself rapidly around the pole. There was a sharp report, the lariat parted and the car went on. As I swung around the pole the lariat grew shorter and shorter until I was brought flat up to the pole with a force that took my breath and rendered me insensible. Hours later I revived and got free from the lariat which had torn my flesh about my loins into shreds. Two ribs were broken and I was bruised all over. I found a squatter's hut and two days later was in Knoxville. I have been very ill ever since. My weight has fallen from 205 pounds, three weeks ago, to 150 now and the shock has turned my hair white."

#### ARTESIAN IRRIGATION.

The Oregon Assembly Should Petition Congress on the Subject.

Congress appropriated a sum of money for the purpose of conducting artesian experiments in either Oregon or Washington, whichever state should first accept it and provide a practical and economical method for its expenditure. This money was allowed to lapse back to the treasury, and the good it might have accomplished for some of the arid sections of the west remains undemonstrated. If our state legislature will petition congress with a memorial asking that such an appropriation be made for the purpose of experimenting on dry uplands of the eastern portion of the state and providing a conservative method of expenditure, it is not unlikely that an appropriation sufficient to the need will be made next session. The objection of mere local import could not be reasonably urged against an act making such an appropriation, as its beneficial results would accrue to those industries upon the success of which the prosperity of the country depends. There is too little apparent chance for success to justify the risk of private capital in the enterprise except when private interest demands that an effort of that kind be made.

It is no part of an individual's duty to engage in an enterprise that will result favorably to the government and leave him no better off than before; but it is the duty of the government to provide all things necessary to rendering its domain eligible to the use of homeseekers. There should be a concerted action on the matter by residents of Eastern Oregon, and all possible information furnished the legislature concerning the geological formation at different points where such wells would be of value. Here in the basin between the two great mountain ranges of the state, there are favorable indications of subterranean streams of artesian nature, and the opinion of those who have given the subject much thought is, that we have an excellent opportunity to successfully prospect for such streams.

#### Bogus Money.

Telegram. Reports are received from points up the valley that counterfeiters are circulating bogus coin and greenbacks. Persons handling money these times would do well to keep their eyes wide open. In some places they are using the old dodge by changing a \$2 bill to \$10 by pasting the figure ten from a cigar stamp on a \$2 bill, and when the work is skillfully done it is said that one can hardly tell the difference. The bogus silver coins are lighter than the genuine and have a slick feeling and can be detected by their ring. In some instances the doctored \$2 bills have passed as \$10 bills through many hands before being noticed.

#### The Price of Wheat.

Review. The sale of 21,000 bushels of wheat was effected at Garfield the other day. The price paid was 55 cents sacked. The Enterprise states that the sale was not considered at all favorable, as the grain was of a superior quality and at the same time wheat was selling for 57 cents at Pullman.

#### Come to Oregon.

Astorian. People who will not go to Europe on account of the cholera should resolve to see more of their own country, including fair and fruitful Oregon. They will gain more useful knowledge by such tours than they could acquire in Europe.

## JIM HILL DROPS OUT.

Has no Further Use For The Transcontinental Scheme.

### WILL MAKE RATES TO SPOKANE.

Explanation of The Workings of The Rate in Past Affairs.

### ADOPTING THE MILEAGE SYSTEM.

Will Make Spokane the Jobbing Centre of the Northwest—The Hungarian Zone System.

SPOKANE, Aug. 31.—A Chicago special says no other line has yet followed the example of the Great Northern in withdrawing from the Transcontinental association. Word came, however, from St. Paul to Spokane which will render it impossible for the Northern Pacific to retain its membership after the Great Northern retires. President Hill has definitely abandoned the policy of rate-making in force on the transcontinental lines. He announces he will make rates based on mileage alone between St. Paul and the Pacific. At present all the transcontinental rates to the Pacific coast terminal points are based on ocean competition. For instance a commodity from St. Paul to Portland over the Northern Pacific might take a rate of \$2 per 100 pounds. The same commodity shipped over the same line to Spokane might and probably would take a rate of \$2.50 or more per 100 pounds. Spokane is 375 miles east of Portland, but the Northern Pacific would carry the same commodity through Spokane and 375 miles farther for 50 cents per 100 lbs.

This system of rate-making applies on all transcontinental lines, and has been approved by the interstate commerce commission in spite of the long and short haul section of the act. The reason given for this system, and which is considered good by the commission, is that lines are compelled to make unreasonably low rates to terminal points to meet ocean competition. Were they to use these terminal rates as the maxima, and scale down all interior points back to zero as a starting point, the whole system of roads would be non-paying. Either the transcontinental lines must abandon business to seaboard points or arrange in some way to make up the deficit for low terminal rates. It is this system which the Great Northern intends to overthrow by its mileage charges.

The note of victory from Spokane could almost be heard in Chicago. It proposes to become the jobbing center of the northwest, and to utterly eclipse the pretensions of Portland, Tacoma and Seattle. Spokane is the competing point of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, and, of course, reduced rates must be met by the latter. The Northern Pacific will also be forced to abandon its present system of making inland rates by meeting the rates of the Great Northern. This, in turn, will either drive it out of the association, or compel the other transcontinental lines to abandon their local inland additions to a through basis. Chicago officials are curious to know how President Hill will scale his basis of rates. It is thought he may attempt the application of the Hungarian zone system, making the same rates, for instance, to all points within the same zone.

#### Not Creditable to Either Party.

Astorian. The Washington democrats, as well as the republicans, have given too much importance to the Seattle ditch scheme. It looks as if the people of Seattle were resolved to make the state bow down and worship this absurd attempt to procure public money for a local so-called improvement. It is not creditable to the common sense of either party that they have tolerated a canal plank in their platform for a moment. The convention fights on this subject will only serve to warn congress against the miserable scheme to promote a real estate deal at the public expense.

#### The Big Gun Factory.

Telegram. The gun factory project is again being agitated, and it is quite probable that a board of officers may visit this coast and decide upon a location. If they do come, a heavy responsibility rests upon the local chamber of commerce to provide them with every facility for seeing the advantages of the Columbia in choosing a site. This would be such a splendid prize for Oregon that no pains must be spared to bring it here. Washington and California will make a vigorous contest, but between the two Oregon can show the best inducements.

#### An Old Plow.

West Side. F. A. Patterson brought down an old plow from his home, and it is now on exhibition at O'Donnell & Irvine's hardware store. It was brought across the plains in 1847 by J. E. Davidson. This plow is of the wooden mole-board pattern, and looks very ancient beside an Oliver chilled plow of modern date.

SPOKANE, Sept. 1.—Both the Idaho gubernatorial candidates happened to be in this city yesterday, and both were talked to about the coming campaign. "Idaho is republican by a large majority, and the democrats are not in it. You can just quote me as saying so," said McConnell, the republican nominee for governor, to a Review reporter.

From information gathered here and there among well-posted Idaho politicians, and from the candidates on the different tickets, it looks as if the campaign in that state would be several degrees hotter than fire from a partying gun in full action. The third party is itself a very vigorous body politic, according to Mr. McConnell's ideas on the subject.

"We shall start it with all guns loaded about September 15th," said Mr. McConnell, "and we'll just make a clean sweep of the state. This campaign will be no joke, I can tell you. We shall make a thorough canvass of every city, town, village and mining camp in Idaho, from the extreme north to the farthest south and from Washington to Montana. The fight will hinge principally on the question of tariff. The people are not yet educated on that. A generation has come and gone since free trade held sway and the people know little or nothing of the evils of it. But we propose to teach them the needed lesson. The republicans of our state are for protection and free coinage of silver. The state delegation to congress is a unit on those points. The republican ticket now in the field stands pledged to the same platform and principles. As to the democrats, no one knows just how or where they stand.

"The third party is not to be ignored in this campaign either," continued Mr. McConnell. "It is a pretty strong political organization in Idaho. You see, there are many democrats in it; democrats who are ashamed to affiliate with the democratic party any longer, and of course, having a goodly strength of numbers, they will make things interesting both ways for the other two parties. But, as I said before, Idaho is republican, there is no doubt about that.

"We shall put about twenty able speakers in the field by the middle of September, and in addition to these we will have a large number of local orators who will help to keep the campaign warm."

#### THE WHEAT SITUATION.

Sales Slow and the Market Quiet—Big Deal in Grand Ronde Grain.

The wheat situation is a trifle quiet. Local dealers report but a few transactions so far in Umatilla county grain. Purchases as yet made have been usually in small lots. The largest deal of the season has been in Grande Ronde valley wheat, 100,000 bushels of which were recently contracted for by Hamilton & Rourke, who have made arrangements to handle considerable Grand Ronde grain in future. They have warehouses at all points along the Elgin branch, and are building an elevator, with cleaning machine, and chop mill, at La Grande. Not much Umatilla county grain is moving. More has been received at Misson, on the river, than at any other station. From this point, 30,000 bushels have been shipped, and there is perhaps as much more in the elevator and Hamilton & Rourke's warehouse.

Along the O. and W. T. R., farmers seem to have difficulty in getting enough machines, and threshing is backward. Reports from North of Snake river say that the berry is very fine, and the crop generally will be of No. 1 quality. In all the region south of the river, including Columbia, Garfield, Walla Walla and Umatilla counties, the grain is more or less shriveled. The Grand Ronde valley crop is on the whole very good. The market here is in a dull and quiet condition, the principal cause being active sales of Willamette valley grain. Portland quotations indicate that our No. 1 grain is worth no more than 63 or 54 cents per bushel, sacked, although better prices than this have been paid.

#### Deliverance at Hand.

Review. The report that President Hill of the Great Northern would withdraw from the transcontinental association and give to Spokane the justice so long denied by other roads has been confirmed. This example must be followed by the Northern Pacific to retain its trade and meet the competition of its young and vigorous rival. Terminal rates are now all but assured. The Union Pacific must also fall into line with the other roads and the day of deliverance is at hand. Spokane will now be able to compete on equal terms with her seaboard rivals, and drive their jobbing trade, out of her territory and far into their own. She has only asked justice. Now that reasonable assurance has been given that she is to receive that justice, tardy though it be, no limit can be placed upon the rapid advance that she will make. She will grow more amazingly than ever in population, in wealth and in power. Never provincial, she will become in truth metropolitan. The rainbow of promise, glittering in matchless beauty, is arched above the magic city by the falls.

Lottie Collins, the original "Ta-ra-boom-de-ay" singer, is coming to America next month. Cholera, coming later, therefore, may find this country resigned to any fate.

## CHOLERA IN NEW YORK

Investigations Concerning the Hamburg Steamer Moravia.

### DEATHS FROM THE TRUE DISEASE.

The Whole Cargo of Immigrants Transferred to Hoffman Island.

### FIRST REPORT GAVE A CLEAN BILL.

The Same Mistake Made in This Case That Was Made in the Gemma Case at London.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The fact is now well established that it was true Asiatic Cholera which caused the death of twenty-two passengers on board the steamship Moravia, of the Hamburg-American line, from Hamburg. During the passage of the ship to this point, which the ship doctor insisted were from cholerae. All were buried at sea. The first death took place August 10th, and the last death August 29th. The Moravia was ordered to lower bay, and the health officers who made the inspection of the Moravia's passengers pronounce the cause of death in the stricken cases as true Asiatic cholera. All the immigrants in the steamship were transferred to Hoffman Island.

After leaving, Dr. Jenkins was summoned from shore, when his deputy, who first went aboard, learned of the condition of affairs, and he personally interviewed the ship physician and officers regarding the disease aboard the ship. The surgeon of the Moravia declared the twenty-two passengers of the ship had undoubtedly died of cholerae, and Dr. Jenkins immediately ordered the steamer off shore, giving her commander instructions to anchor off Hoffman island and remain until he received further orders. After the doctor left the steamer she weighed anchor and immediately returned to the lower bay, the yellow flag, indicating she had contagion aboard, flying from her foremast-head.

It was at first given out that the Moravia had a clean bill of health, and that the doctor had been surprised at the clean, healthy condition of the vessel. The return of the steamer to the lower bay created no surprise or suspicion, as it was believed that the immigrant passengers on board were to be treated to a bath at Hoffman island, and then landed for fumigating the ship and their clothes. When the facts began to gain circulation there was a panic among the people who had flocked down to the shore to witness the operations of the doctors on the vessel. The story was at first discredited, but Talmadge soon confirmed it. Those whose business did not detain them at the spot immediately hurried away from the station.

Dr. Jenkins informed the people of the Red Star line last night that cabin passengers could be taken off the Friesland when a steamboat went down to take them off. The custom house inspector refused to let any of the passengers take away their handbags, and only seventy-five of the passengers would leave without them. The Friesland was released and came up to the dock at Hoboken, where all her passengers were landed. The Italia was also released after inspection, as her passengers did not come from a cholera infected port. The White Star steamer Tonic went into quarantine, and will undergo a close inspection before being allowed to go to her dock. At the office of the Cunarders, cable dispatches were received stating that all communication with Hamburg had been stopped by the Liverpool authorities.

A London dispatch says the people of England generally are beginning to be nervously apprehensive that, despite the quarantine regulations, the country is doomed to another siege of the cholera plague. Prof. J. O. Afick, medical examiner of the university of Edinburgh, has declared, in an article on cholera, that in general a high temperature favors development of the disease, but that some of the most severe epidemics known have raged with the greatest fury in winter. There is deep indignation at the authorities for permitting passengers to land from the steamer Peregrine, from Hamburg. These passengers, after examination, were allowed to land, with the result that they have introduced cholera into one of the most densely populated quarters of London.

Four Russian emigrants at Liverpool were attacked while waiting to go on board a steamer for the United States. Physicians have declared the disease to be true Asiatic cholera. The announcement has created great excitement and the authorities are doing everything possible to prevent a spread of the disease. It is feared, however, that will be impossible.

City taxes for 1892 are now due and payable within sixty days, at the office of the undersigned.  
L. RORDEN, City Treasurer.  
DALLES CITY, July 6th, 1892.

## THE MARINE CADETS.

How Some of the Youngst of Eugene Are Taught to Act.

During the Turner's festival in Portland recently visitors from The Dalles greatly admired the drill of a corps of youths from Eugene, and Mr. I. C. Nickelson brought with him a large sized photograph which presented a view of the boys, together with others, which has since then attracted considerable attention. It will be interesting to many of our readers to know more of them as they are being recognized by military and athletic companies from California to Washington. Nearly two years ago a boy named Emil Baker, son of Chas. Baker of Eugene, says a correspondent, wanted a gun. Mr. G. A. Sachs, who was an officer in the royal Saxon artillery, began teaching the little fellow the tactics of the German army. Soon Emil's friends who saw his rifle made after the Prussian gun model, wanted to learn to be soldiers, too. It was not long before Mr. Sachs had his hands full, for as fast as the boys came he made them guns and drilled them until he now has a company of sixty boys and sixteen young ladies, who drill with lances and calisthenics, exercises tending to physical improvement. The training which the boys receive are the German army tactics: 1. German gymnastic, which consists of sixty different movements of the body, developing every member of the body uniformly. 2. gymnastics with rifles. 3. manual of arms. 4. marching. 5. field tactics. The suits are made like sailor suits, therefore the name Marine Cadets was adopted.

The Guard gives the following as the rules and conditions on which a boy may join the Marine Cadets: Cleanliness, he must not come to drill with soiled hands or face; he must not use tobacco in any form; he must not use profane language and must be attentive to all commands of his instructor. When the boys have learned the drill and have conducted themselves like soldiers, their guns are given to them. The organization is free to all boys rich or poor, bad or good. The boys who would be on the streets and in mischief may be yours. Idleness makes bad boys, bad boys makes bad men and they fill our jails. The cadets are taught to use their comrades like gentlemen, and care is taken to develop them morally as well as physically. We who have watched with pleasure the work of Mr. Sachs, know he has spent all his spare time and money on our children and brought them to their present condition with but little aid, and starting in after today provision has been made for a comfortable hall, for their use, and Mr. Sachs will spend eighteen hours each week drilling the boys and girls as he has heretofore. It is a credit to Eugene and a model worthy of imitation in other cities.

#### Walla Walla Grain Sacks.

Statesman. In a conversation with Warden McClees, a reporter learns that the jute mill at the penitentiary shut down last Friday on account of the supply of raw material running out. A large shipment, direct from Calcutta, is on the way and is expected to arrive in a few days, when operations will be again resumed. In addition to the shipment that is now coming the officials have ordered five hundred bales, which will arrive in about six weeks or two months. Up to date, there have been about 170,000 sacks manufactured at the mill, the quality of which is conceded by all to be far superior to anything ever put on the market here before. The sacks are sold at 6 1/2 cents at present, and the indications are that next year they will be sold for six. When the reader stops to consider that heretofore the farmers have been compelled to pay all the way from 8 1/2 to 9 1/2 cents per sack, it can be readily seen what a boom this jute mill is to the grain-raisers of Washington. The day of high-priced grain and wool bags in the northwest is a thing of the past.

#### Wasco Academy.

Wasco Sun. The next session of Wasco Academy will begin on Monday, September 5th. A full faculty of instructors has been engaged, with Prof. Brown, of Chicago, as principal. The academy should be filled with students, not only from this vicinity, but from abroad. The academy building occupies one of the most commanding sites in the city; has a beautiful and shady campus, and this is an exceptionally healthy location. With a little effort this institution would receive the patronage it deserves.

#### Tax the Luxuries.

Salem Journal. A number of prominent democrats have declared that if their party gets into power they will restore the duty on sugar, which the republicans put on the free list. These democrats are free traders only when it would injure an American industry; they would tax the people on sugar, tea, coffee and the necessaries. We say tax the luxuries.

#### Tennessee Jubilee Singers.

The old original Tennessee Jubilee Singers will give one of their famous concerts in Armory hall, Saturday eve., Sept. 3d. The feature of the evening will be the old fashioned southern camp meeting melodies and slave songs that originated in the south. This is a first-class company, composed of colored ladies and gentlemen. Go and hear them. Admission 25 and 50 cents.