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OFFICE: 15 MARSHALL BUILDING
Prineville, Oregon

Helena, Mont., sapphire and ruby beds comprise 3,000 acres.
The Santa Fe runs a potato train daily from Los Angeles to Chicago.
A veritable silver bonanza has been struck at Mesa City near Phoenix.

Complaints about the Soldiers' Home at Santa Monica are becoming frequent.
Extensive water beds have been located in Death's Valley near Resting Springs.

The turquoise stone found near Phoenix, A. T., has been pronounced of a superior quality.
The Arizona Board of Territorial Equalizers met recently, and will raise the taxes on all railroads in the Territory.

San Diego is still striving for the erection of a plant to work the iron ore from the Timpanote mines in Lower California.
The supply department at Mare Island is being investigated. There are charges of favoritism which exclude legitimate bidders.

The Klu Klux gang of renegade Apaches are committing depredations in Arizona again. Murder and theft are their employment.

The word camps in the mountains in Nevada are opening up for the season's work, which promises to end earlier than usual this year.

Prospectors from the New river country celebrate the story that the Salton River would become a lake this season, similar to that of last year.

W. G. Bailey, who with his family were supposed to have been lost on the Colorado Desert, have been rescued. The hardships of the party are described as terrible.

It is stated that 3,000,000 pounds of food will pass through the hands of the merchant at Albuquerque, N. M., this season.

The Mammoth mine in Silver City, N. M., is being guarded by a shotgun brigade. The property, which is very valuable, is in litigation, and there are three claimants.

A combination of lumber dealers in Southern California has caused the suffering of prices. The mountain leaders have had difficulty in competing with the eastern trade.

A Boston syndicate has purchased 1,000 acres of land in the state of Nevada. The land will be irrigated through force pumps and wells and rendered valuable for farming purposes.

The various Phoenix (A. T.) banks and mortgage companies have levied attachment on the Phoenix electric light plant, aggregating \$10,000. The failure is said to be due to a shortage of funds.

W. P. Brown, the California naturalist, has collected over 10,000 insects belonging to the horn-worm family, 5,000 of the cricket tribe and about 1,000 butterfly flies and antiferous rare plants and animals.

The Yaqui and Mayo Indian troubles in Sonora, Mexico, are continuing largely profitable. The Mexican government is massing soldiers in the Yaqui country. Sixty soldiers were recently killed in an ambush fight.

Romania S. Bailey, the man who scuttled the United States out of a treaty with Mexico a few days ago, was charged guilty at Los Angeles in the United States Court, and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$75.

Work of rebuilding the Walnut Grove dam near Phoenix, A. T., has begun. When finished this reservoir will cover an immense tract of reclaimed land and will also give a strong impetus to placer mining in that section.

The interest in the North Side railroad is increasing at Phoenix, A. T., and its completion in the near future is an assured fact. By July 1 they will be laying the track on eight miles of the grade, and by November the road will be completed.

In boxing up the remains of United States soldiers recently exhumed near Prescott, A. T., three Indian spear heads found in one of the spears had entered the back and the head was found fast in the breastbone on the inside.

The Mexican government, so it is reported from Nogales, a town on the Mexican Arizona border, has banished Santa de Calzosa, a Mexican woman, who claimed divine power, and who is charged with inciting the Mayo Indians to rebellion and murder. The woman is on the Arizona side at Nogales.

The heirs of George Hearst—Phoebe Hearst and William R. Hearst—have brought out at Phoenix, A. T., to quiet title to the San de las Bonillas y Nogales land grant. This land includes that occupied by settlers on the San Pedro river, making in the town of Fairview and the greater portion of the Mormon settlement of St. David, as well as other valuable valley land.

W. W. Taylor and Harry Bailey, two noted confidence men, have awarded several parties at Los Angeles, and Bailey succeeded in marrying a wealthy widow, although he has a wife in Detroit. The police ordered Taylor from town, and before Bailey could dispose of much of his new wife's property he, too, had to leave. They are said to be oily, pleasant talkers, with a fund of information which they freely make use of with tourists and susceptible people.

The Sacramento police made a search of premises occupied by highlanders, and recovered, hidden in the basement, a locked box containing the records of the organization and all the insignia of the various societies, which the short-cut murderer or robbery of a hated Chinaman is proposed, to notify them of a meeting. The capture is an important one, and may lead to much desired information.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Captain Louis Kempf to be Assigned to the Command of the New Coast-Defense Ship Monterey.

The House has passed the bill giving \$1,000 for a pedestal and monument to General W. T. Sherman.

Senator Blackburn has introduced a bill appropriating \$1,200,000 for the procurement under contract of fifty mortar and carriage for the defense of the Pacific Coast.

The Department of Agriculture issues a statement showing the imports of American iron into Germany for the first three months of this year, compared with corresponding time last year, have increased from 1,110,000 bushels to 5,818,000.

Mr. Carnitelli has been unable to get his mining bill before the House, and the result is that if the House adjourns on July 4, the date which is contemplated, there will be no chance for the bill to pass. It requires unanimous consent to bring it up, and that cannot be obtained.

It is understood that Captain Louis Kempf is assigned to the command of the new coast-defense ship Monterey, which is being completed at the Union iron works in California. Whether that will be his permanent berth is not yet received preliminary orders to her during the present month.

The House went into committee of the whole for consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill. The bill was read by paragraphs for amendments. J. D. Taylor of Ohio took occasion to make a vigorous speech, which was answered in the same vigorous manner by Simpson of Kansas. The committee rose, and the bill passed.

Representative Hermann has succeeded in passing a bill extending for three years the time of settlers who are purchasers of forfeited railroad lands, and whose time to make payment expires September 23 next. McMillan of Tennessee explained the history of the bill to Hermann's objection. Hermann read to the House resolutions passed by the Republican and Democratic Conventions of 1890.

Where many people reside on forfeited land along the railroad. He also read petitions from the State Grange and Alliance, asking for this legislation and stating that by reason of the failure of the crops many persons were unable to pay for homes.

Senator Ralph has secured from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds a favorable report upon his bill to increase the limit of the cost of a public building at Portland to \$1,000,000, also a favorable report of his amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill for the same purpose. The Senator says he will secure the passage of his bill through the Senate at the first favorable opportunity, but hardly hopes for a favorable consideration in the House. He fears also, if he succeeds in getting the amendment to the sundry civil bill, the House will refuse to consider it.

It is certain that it will not be better to defer the attempt until the next session after the Presidential election.

The Treasury Department has prepared a statement protesting against the action of the House in passing a legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill with a clause requiring manifests giving detailed information, including values, to be presented before cars containing merchandise in transit through the country will be allowed to go forward. The statement says the presumable object of the clause is to secure statistical information regarding the practical effect will be a discrimination against American railroads in favor of foreign lines, as shippers will not submit to the annoyance proposed in the legislation. It says a similar regulation was put in force some years ago by an order of the Treasury, but was revoked on a ground complained by American railroads.

Embossed books for the use of blind persons have been prepared in more than 250 languages and dialects.

Mrs. Sidgwick has just been appointed principal of Newman College, University of Cambridge, England.

There are 530 women students in the University of Michigan, distributed throughout all the departments.

In one of the public schools of New York city there are 710 children, all but ten of whom are of foreign birth and language.

In Paris the common public schools are provided with medicine cases, and instructions are given for the use of remedies.

The New York Legislature passed a bill making the teaching of music in the public schools compulsory. Governor Flower vetoed it.

Joseph Wood Scherman, Cornell's new President, is yet a few years under 40, but a notable scholar. Twenty-five years ago he was a clerk in a grocery store on Prince Edward Island.

President Eliot of Harvard, not satisfied with the mess he made by his Memorial speech, has again got himself in hot water by his disparagement of the American public school system.

Cornell University has given President to three universities—Schaefer to Iowa, Jordan to Stanford and Andrews to Brown. Eight members of its faculty have declined college presidencies.

The school of architecture of the University of Pennsylvania is to have a "traveling scholarship in architecture," with an annual income of \$1,000, which will enable the holder to study the best models in Europe.

It appears from the official records that last year attention was taught to no less than 4,245 pupils in American schools for the deaf. In a large number of these cases the infirmity dated from birth and was inherited.

EASTERN ITEMS.

Methodist Minister Arrested for Jumping Board Bills.

MINNEAPOLIS FLOUR OUTPUT

Cotton Acreage in Ten States Less Than Last Year—A Jilted Woman's Revenge.

The New York Grant monument fund is complete.

Chicago has an elevated road, and is slated over it.

In Minneapolis 7,877,947 barrels of flour will be produced this year.

The cotton acreage of Tennessee will be 10 per cent. smaller than last year.

Chicago Board of Trade market quotations will soon be distributed free to the public.

A jilted woman in Chicago hired a prizefighter to spoil her former lover's wedding.

The wall-paper trust has been incorporated in New York with \$11,000,000 capital.

A young Methodist minister has been arrested at Atlanta, Ga., for jumping board bills.

Gas is to be manufactured in Long Island and piped under the East river into New York.

Colonel W. B. Remy, Judge Advocate General of the navy, has been placed on the retired list.

Louisiana's Supreme Court decides that the "Jim Crow" law does not apply to interstate passengers.

The New York Board of Education is preparing to wine out all saloons in the vicinity of school houses.

The Kansas crop report shows wheat average equal to last year, with an excess of corn, here and there.

For three vacant chaplaincies in the United States army over 4,000 applications have been placed on file.

For killing a negro Section Boss Anderson of Greenland, Fla., has been threatened with a negro uprising.

United States troops have been sent to the scene of the troubles between stockmen and ranches in Wyoming.

The city of Chicago, feeling that its attractiveness is somewhat at stake, has organized a society for the prevention of smoke.

Mississippi planters in the river bottom are moving for a permanent reduction of the assessments on account of over-crops.

The crops in Kansas are so grand that it is heading well for a two-fold crop promise.

An ordinance licensing gambling houses in Omaha was signed by the Mayor, and they are running wide open in violation of a State law.

There is talk of submitting the Louisiana Senatorship to a vote of the white people of the State, the Legislature being unable to agree on a candidate.

The descendants of the immortal three crew-knot will celebrate the 100th anniversary of that deceased hero and statesman at Hartford, Conn., August 17.

An unknown foreigner has created a reign of terror in Cambridge, Mass., by slaying a number of women, whom he regarded as witches.

Owing to the long season of spring rains, much of the bottom lands in West Tennessee, heretofore planted in cotton, will this season grow corn or some other crop.

New York insurance company will put up a building two stories high and a high cable, with a street frontage of 36 feet 6 inches. It resembles an Egyptian obelisk.

Dr. Nagle of the bureau of vital statistics of the State of New York has become in recent years a specialist in 100 languages and dialects as spoken in the city.

LOST INSTINCTS.

Sounds, Sights and Colors Known to Animals and Not to Man.

If the doctrine be true that man is really the heir of all the various species and genera of the animal kingdom it seems a little hard upon us that, even by way of exception, we inherit none of the more marvelous instincts of those species and genera, and have to be content with those greater but purely human faculties by which the most wonderful of animal instincts have been extinguished.

Sir John Lubbock maintains there are insects, and very likely even higher animals, which perceive colors of which we have no glimmering and hear sounds which to us are inaudible. Yet we never hear of a human retina that includes in its vision those colors depending on vibrations of the ether which are too slow or too rapid for our ordinary eyes, nor of a human ear which is entranced with music that to the great majority of our species is absolutely inaudible.

Again, we never hear of a human being who could perform the feat of which we were told only recently of a bloodhound. In a dark night it followed up for three miles the trail of a thief with whom the bloodhound could never have been in contact the last just purloined some rolls of tan from the yard in which the dog was chained up, and finally sat down under the tree in which the man had taken refuge.

Why, we wonder, are those finer powers for discriminating and following the track of the scent, which so many of the lower animals possess, entirely extinguished in man, if man be the real heir of all the various genera which show powers inferior to his own?

We see no trace in animals of that high enjoyment of the finer scents which make the blossoming of the spring flowers so great a delight to human beings, and yet men are entirely destitute of that almost unerring power of tracking the path of an odor which seems to be one of the principal gifts of many quadrupeds and some birds. It is the same with the power of a dog or cat to find its way back to a home to which it is attached, but from which it has been taken by a route that it cannot possibly follow on its return, even if it had the power of observing that route, which usually it has not. Nothing could be more convenient than such a power to a lost child. But none ever heard of a child who possessed it.

Still more enviable is that instinct possessed by so many birds of crossing great tracts of land and sea without apparently any landmarks or sea-marks to guide them, and of reaching a quarter of the globe which many of them have never visited. It is believed that they do not often forget to learn the way.

The migratory birds must possess either sense or instincts entirely beyond the range of human imagination, and yet no one ever heard of the survival of such a sense or instinct in any member of our race. It may be said, indeed, that men have often inherited, or rather acquired, the sense of direction of the globe which many of them have never visited. It is believed that they do not often forget to learn the way.

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BISHOP AND CZAR.

A STALWART PRELATE WHO WOULD NOT OBEY HIS MAJESTY.

The Russian Bishop Ambrose, of Penza, gave his Rector a Terrible Reception on the Occasion of a Distinguished Visit—He Made the Czar Obey.

Bishop Ambrose was an extraordinary man, renowned for the firmness of his character, the depth of his erudition and the narrowness of his views. The son of a simple deacon, he owed his elevation to his oratorical talent, his historical works, and especially his ascetic virtues. He lived in his episcopal palace with the austere habits that had endeared him to the people. He dressed like a simple peasant, lived in a cell in his palace, and his principal diet consisted of cabbage and radishes. In fact he lived like the poorest monk; but for all that he had the strength of a giant. His salary of 2,000 or 10,000 roubles he distributed among the poor, giving right and left, and never refusing charity to the hosts of beggars that always swarmed around him.

In 1871, Alexander I announced that he intended to visit Penza; but if he knew the reception that was in store for him he would have tried some other town. The governor sent the chief of police to the bishop to request him to clear his palace before the arrival of the czar.

"All right," the bishop said, "I can get the mud in front of the place cleared away, but where can I hide your head and the governor's head? It would be useless to bury them in the ground; the odor of your actions would still permeate the whole place."

Of course the two officials were furious, but there was no help for them. Ambrose was too powerful. When the czar arrived the governor gave orders to the archbishop to come with all his clergy and receive the emperor at the front entrance to the cathedral; but that was just what he would not do. He massed his clergy with all their banners at a side door on the southern side. To the remonstrances of the governor he replied, "I am the archbishop, and I alone give orders here."

YANKING THE CZAR UPSTAIRS.
The civil authorities were grouped at the front entrance. The czar, naturally enough, went to the place where the banners were. There were some rather steep steps in front of the side door and the czar complained that his legs were weak and that he would prefer to enter the church through some other door.

"Nonsense," the bishop exclaimed. "The weakness of your legs doesn't prevent you from dancing. Come!"

Seizing him by the arm, the powerful bishop yanked his majesty up the steps. He thrust the czar bent down to the ground, the bishop pulled him up by the arm, forced him to bow down to the ground. The czar thought that was enough, so he again attempted to kiss the image.

"Not three times," said the bishop. "The czar had to obey and bow twice more before he was permitted to kiss the holy image."

That, however, was only the beginning of his troubles. After having heard the czar's complaint, the czar retired to the apartments that had been carefully prepared for him by the governor, and was about to enjoy his first nap when all the bells of the churches burst out with a terrific clangor. The archbishop accompanied by his chapter and an immense crowd, all chanting loud enough to take the roof off, presented himself before the governor's residence and announced his intention to purify the rooms occupied by the czar by sprinkling them with holy water. Alexander I sent his adjutant to the terrible prelate to tell him that his majesty was fatigued and was unable to receive him.

"You are the adjutant of the czar of this earth," the bishop said, "but I am the adjutant of the czar of heaven!"

The young man refused to admit him, and the mighty bishop, grabbed him by the collar, tossed him back thirty feet in the rear and walked majestically into the czar's room.

"I will have you arrested," the governor shouted, in a furious rage.

"There is not power enough in the whole world," the bishop responded, "to arrest the cross of God!"

Alexander had to submit. His rooms were thoroughly sprinkled, after which he was compelled to listen to an interminable sermon on the evils of self-love and the passion for luxury. On leaving the emperor the archbishop proceeded once more to the cathedral for the evening office. At 10 o'clock the bells rang out a second time. Then the czar sent word to the archbishop to stop the ringing of the bells for the third time, which was the old Russian custom, but Ambrose would not yield an inch. He was the adjutant of the czar of heaven, and he would take no orders from a lesser potentate. An hour later the bells began a dreadful racket for the third time.

The next morning his majesty had to review his troops, and as he wished to bear mass first, he dispatched his adjutant to the bishop with an order to celebrate Mass at 6 o'clock and make the services as brief as possible.

"Tell the czar," Ambrose said to the adjutant, "that service will be at 7 o'clock, as usual, and that it will be neither longer nor shorter than usual, but strictly according to the laws of the church."

He kept his word. The czar and his troops had to wait. Of course his majesty had his revenge. Ambrose was dismissed from his office and retired to a monastery, but that did not trouble him, for he had lived while archbishop like the poorest monk in all Russia.—New York Sun.

American paper is fast supplanting that of English make in Australia, owing to its superior quality and cheapness. One mill in New York state has permanent orders from that country to supply 8,000 tons annually.

It Would Not Suit.
"Now, ma'am," said the gentlemanly clerk, "this carpet can't be beat."
"Then I don't want it," replied the shopper. "I always take up my carpets in the spring and beat them."—Epoch.

Original Meaning of Cheater.
Cheater originally meant executor, or officer of the king's exchequer, appointed to receive dues and taxes. The present use of the word shows how these officers were wont to fleece the people.—Dry Goods Chronicle.

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THE MAN WITH A FAULTING.

His Efforts to Retain the Intense Anxiety Which Was His Systematic.

It was 10:30 o'clock at night, and the rain and wind and darkness made it a wild one, when the train suddenly came to a halt. Some one had swung a lantern on the track about a quarter of a mile from the bridge spanning Shady creek. Those of us who turned out to learn what was up saw a farmer-looking man come back to the smoking car with the conductor, and when in out of the storm the latter asked:

"Now then, you say there's trouble ahead. What is it? Talk fast, for I am now twelve minutes behind time."

"The man was about forty years old, dressed in coarse clothing and was wet to the skin. The lantern was an old fashioned one, made of tin, and the light was furnished by a piece of candle about three inches long.

"Look where, general," he replied to the conductor in a nervous way, "go under slow on me or I can't tell you the story."

"What do you mean?"
"I've—I've got a fallin'. If you'll give me excited I'll stut-stutter till you can't understand a word I say."

"Very well, you stopped me?"
"Yes, I felt called to do it. Hold on, now! Don't push me!"
"I'll give you time. You live near here, don't you?"

"Right up by the branch thar. Lived thar goin' on twenty years. Keep cool, general, and don't get me nervous. I'm a-doin' all right so far."

"Well, you felt called upon to stop me?"
"I did. It's been rainin' purty steady for about a week."