City Library

OREGON COURIER.

VOL. XII. OREGON CITY, CLACKAMAS COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1894. NO. 2.

BELLOMY & BUSCH,

THE HOUSE FURNISHERS,

Are Now Ready for the Spring Trade.

SEE THESE PRICES

And Compare Them with Portland Prices:

Chamber Suits	$ 8 00	Baby Folding Cribs	$ 3 50
Parlor Suits	26 00	Bedsteads	1 50
Center Tables, large	1 75	Springs, woven wire	2 00
Lounges, raw silk	3 90	Mattresses, excelsior	2 25
Bed Lounges, raw silk	7 50	Mattresses, excelsior, wool top	2 75
Carpet Patent Rockers	3 50	Mattresses, wool	3 00
Divans, oak, upholstered in tapestry	8 00	Pillows, turkey down, pair	2 00
		Pillows, goose, pure white	4 50
Extension Tables, 6-foot	4 50	Kitchen Safes	3 50
Dining Chairs	65	Kitchen Cupboards, glass front	8 00
Kitchen Tables	1 00	Kitchen Rockers	1 00
Kitchen Chairs	45	Cook Stoves, No. 7	7 00
Hanging Lamps	2 50	Cook Stoves, No. 8	8 50
Floor Matting, per yard	10	Set of Utensils for above	5 00

Everything in Stock to Furnish a House.

FULL LINE OF CROCKERY.

DEPUTY MARSHALS

Accused of Collusion in Working the Government.

BANK PRESIDENT ARRESTED.

Tardy Justice Grips the Rascals of the Pacific and People's Home Savings Banks—Charged With Looting.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Slow San Francisco justice is at last moving to punish the wreckers of the Pacific and People's Home Savings Banks. The grand jury has indicted R. H. McDonald, Jr., President of the People's Home, and he has been arrested and lodged in the county jail. The handcuffs were put upon his wrists, and he spent the night behind the bars, waiting for $100,000 bail. It is understood that other indictments are to follow, and that more of the band of rascals, who have fattened off of the money of the unfortunate depositors, are to be indicted and cast into prison. They are all badly scared. They have lost all that bravado with which they were given to telling the depositors that they could take the few dollars dribbled out or go without anything, and are hunting attorneys and arranging for bondsmen. They hardly know what to expect, and fear the worst. The arrest of McDonald was a bomb in their camp, and scattered all their feeling of "What are you going to do about it?"

TACOMA BANK CLOSED.

The City Had Much Money on Deposit Therein.

TACOMA.—The State Savings Bank has closed its doors on an order from the court. J. S. Whitehouse has been appointed receiver. This action was taken at the instance of W. F. Reynolds, the President, whose home is in Chicago. He arrived here two weeks ago, and has been convinced the institution is insolvent. He took action without the knowledge of the other bank officials, who are very indignant and claim the bank is perfectly solvent. The total deposits are $104,040. The total assets are not known accurately, but the officers claim that they greatly exceed the liabilities. The bank is carrying over $156,000 worth of paper. The officers and stockholders claim that President Reynolds was induced to take this action by a man who wanted to be appointed receiver, but who failed to get the plum. The bank is a minor institution, but this city has $89,982 on deposit there. City Treasurer McCauley said that he is not responsible for this money. He claims ex-Treasurer Boggs is the responsible one. The deadlock of the City Council has prevented any action from being taken on McCauley's bond; consequently he really did not have charge of the city's money taken in prior to his election.

AGAINST DEPUTY MARSHALS.

Persuaded Indians to Have White Men Violate the Law.

WALLA WALLA.—When Judge Hanford left this city after the recent term of the Federal Court he carried with him affidavits containing sensational charges against Deputy United States Marshals McGuire Stratton and Wills of North Yakima. Fees in cases on charges of selling whisky to Indians have been a source of much profit to these officials. At the last fall term of court about eighty such cases were heard, nearly all from Yakima. Several Indian witnesses now make affidavit that these officials gave them money to give to white men to buy them whisky while the Marshals were secreted to witness the transaction and make arrests. The affidavits also state the Marshals would arrest men while drunk and employ Indians to testify that they had sold them whisky. Five defendants also made affidavit that they were offered inducements by the Marshals to plead guilty. It is reported that Marshal Drake stated before leaving here that he would take prompt action in the matter as soon as the Coxey trouble was off his hands.

A POOR SEA BOAT.

The Steamer Rosalia Could Not Buffet the Heavy Waves.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The steamer Rosalia, which left port Monday for Puget Sound, has returned. The steamer intends to go on the Alaska route from the Sound, and before leaving she was fitted up for the accommodation of about fifty cabin passengers and a like number in the steerage. That meant the raising of the superstructure two decks higher, and the little steamer stuck away up out of the water and appeared to be top-heavy. She got off Point Reyes on her trip north and met with a strong head sea. She was driven with good speed into the waves, and all went well for a time. Suddenly there was a crash, and a torrent of water came pouring in on the lower deck. Two large port holes in the bow had been smashed in by a heavy wave, and the deck was flooded. The hatches were not tight, and the water poured down into the hold, damaging her cargo considerably. She will discharge the ruined goods and repair.

NEW ORDER OF SISTERS.

It Takes Charge of a New Mexican Indian School.

SANTA FE, N. M.—Sister Agnes, who was Katherine Drexel, the noble Philadelphia woman and daughter of the late Banker Drexel, who has recently founded the society of the Catholic sisters known as the Order of the Blessed Sacrament and is now Mother Superioress of the order, has assumed charge of the St. Catherine Indian school. She came here some weeks ago upon the invitation of Archbishop Chappelle, and looked personally over the situation, after which she decided to take this institution under the control of her order and make it a combination normal and industrial school, which promises to exercise a great influence in Indian educational matters. The idea is to impart an industrial education to the Indian boys and girls, while also having stationed here an extra number of sisters from the East, who shall while engaged as teachers go through a system of normal training themselves in order to become efficient as teachers in other Indian schools which this society may establish.

A SEATTLE PROJECT.

Scheme to Develop Trade Between the Sound and Central America.

SAN FRANCISCO.—It is now reported that Seattle's scheme to develop trade between Puget Sound and Central American ports will be inaugurated with steam schooners capable of carrying 1,000 or more tons each. J. E. Chilberg, who is trying to develop the project, believes profitable shipments can be made of flour, lime, lumber and other products of the Sound, corn from the Missouri river and manufactured goods from the Middle States with the assistance of competing railroad tariffs. For return cargoes coffee, hides, tropical woods and silver ores could be carried, and a profitable passenger traffic could be developed between ports on the lower coast. The scheme is to turn half or more of the Central American trade from San Francisco to the Sound, and it is regarded as likely to prove successful, unless the Pacific Mail Company and the Southern Pacific agree to make concessions calculated to ward off the attempt to take a big proportion of the trade away from this city.

WASHINGTON'S FISHING INDUSTRY.

Fish Commissioner Crawford's Report for Last Year.

OLYMPIA.—Fish Commissioner Crawford has furnished Governor McGraw with the following statistics of the fishing industry in Washington: Fishermen were paid by Washington canneries 5 cents a pound for salmon, the catch amounting to 6,721,435 pounds. They also sold to Oregon canneries to the value of $150,000. The value of the spring pack of the Washington canneries for 1893 was $790,432, and of the fall pack $35,000. The amount received by Washington fishermen on the Columbia river for 1893 was $626,071. The sturgeon catch was valued at $52,635. The Gray's and Willapa Harbor fishermen were paid $23,439 by the canneries, and sold elsewhere salmon to the amount of $11,000. The value of the salmon pack in the Puget Sound district for the same time was $269,000.

A POLISH EXHIBITION.

Emigrants of That Nationality Will be Directed to Washington.

OLYMPIA.—Land Commissioner Forrest has received a letter from Dr. Emil Demikowski of Lemberg, Austria, announcing that a Polish national exhibition will be held in Lemberg from June 1 to November 1. Demikowski says that Polish emigration to the United States amounts to 60,000 persons yearly, and with this in view a pavilion has been erected for the States of the Union. The letter further says: "While visiting the World's Fair I had an opportunity to admire the wonderful and varied productions of Washington, and I resolved to turn the attention of emigrants to that hopeful State." The communication invites an exhibition of ore, fruits and agricultural products.

Cheap Admissions to the Fair.

SAN FRANCISCO.—After a protracted discussion the Executive Committee of the Midwinter Fair has decided to reduce the admission to the fair from 50 cents to 25 cents on Sundays and to 25 cents on week days after 5 o'clock. The 25-cent Sunday rate takes effect at once, but the date of the new evening rate has not yet been determined. The action of the committee resulted from a long agitation of the subject, and was in response to a popular demand. The fair is in an excellent financial condition, and with the reduction it is certain at the present average attendance to have a surplus by July 1, when it will probably close.

Litigation Over an Estate Ended.

SEATTLE.—Soon after the death of J. Gardner Kenyon, a wealthy property owner here, a half cousin named Watson W. Moore set up a claim to the estate, denying that there were any nearer living relatives. After many months' search a brother of the deceased was found. Moore then began suit on a note for $20,000, said to have been given by Kenyon for legal services. Enlarged photographs were made of the note, and after a hearing lasting several days the jury brought in a verdict against Moore. Kenyon died two years ago, and litigation has been in progress since then.

To Deepen the Colville River.

COLVILLE.—The citizens of Colville are taking steps to raise a fund to pay the expense of blasting out the Colville river at a point three miles below town. It is claimed there are some obstructions at that point that cause the water to rise and overflow the valley on the great flats near the city. It has been estimated that it will require less than $500 to do the work, and the benefits derived therefrom will run all the way from $25,000 to $50,000.

KIDS ARE SWIPED.

Children Mysteriously Disappear in Daylight.

A NEW COMET DISCOVERED.

Minnesota Crank Imagines He is Deputized by the Nazarene to Murder Mrs. Mary Lease.

WICHITA.—The Chief of Police of this city has received a letter from some crank residing in Kenyon, Minn., in which there was inclosed $10 to buy "pure white flowers to be placed on the body of Mrs. Lease on the day of her funeral," which he sets for May 20. He also specifies that a part of the money must be used to purchase oil to pour upon her feet. He says the Nazarene came to him in a vision with a cross of blood on his breast, and commanded him to kill Mrs. Lease on the 20th that her designs to subvert His kingdom on earth might be thwarted. He alleges the Nazarene also told him President Cleveland was a man of honest purpose, who would eventually straighten out the kink that at present threatens the business of the country, and that Prendergast, the assassin of Harrison, is going to be made an archangel after being hung. Mrs. Lease has been notified of her danger.

SITUATION AT BLUEFIELDS.

The Chief of the Mosquito Indians Has Returned.

NEW ORLEANS.—Advices from Bluefields by the steamer Rover, which left that port May 6, say that a sensation was created there on the 5th instant by the arrival of Robert Henry Clarence, Chief of the Mosquito Indians. Soon after the occupation of Bluefields by the Nicaraguan troops, owing to the belief that an attempt would be made on his life, the young chieftain disappeared, and made his way to the Indian settlement at Pearl Lagoon. His visit here was as short as it was unexpected, remaining only a few hours to purchase supplies, which he took away with him on a small vessel flying the Colombian flag. This caused a good deal of speculation, and in reply to inquiries he said that he had in no way surrendered his rights as Chief of the Indians within the jurisdiction of the reservation, but claimed that he had assurances of British support in maintaining the treaty of Managua. British Consul Hatch confirmed this belief, saying that England would scarcely have gone to all this expense of closing the treaty without compelling respect for it.

NEW COMET.

An Important Discovery Made by a Chicago Astronomer.

CHICAGO.—Chicago claims a new laurel—nothing less than the discovery of a new comet. T. H. Ling, an astronomer, announces that he has discovered a brand-new comet about half a degree below Zeba Hydra. The latter is described by the astronomer as a bright particular star south of the quadrilateral figure marking the Serpent's head. Warner observatory at Rochester, N. Y., was immediately informed by telegraph of Mr. Ling's discovery, which is expected to create no little interest among the astronomers of the United States. In an interview Mr. Ling said: "I have had only one sight at the stranger, and I don't know much about it. I shall watch it closely until I learn more. The comet appears now as a bright spot, and whether it is approaching or moving in the other direction cannot be told." The comet is said to be in the constellation of Hydra.

CHILDREN KIDNAPED.

Large Number of Mysterious Disappearances in St. Joseph.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.—The police are working upon the theory that an organized band of kidnapers are at work in this city. In addition to the mysterious disappearances of W. H. Harrison, a well-known traveling man, and two little daughters of Patrick Day the disappearance of three other small children is now reported. Mrs. Gay's two little daughters left home to gather greens. At night they failed to reappear, and although a search has been kept up ever since, nothing of the nature of a clew to their whereabouts has been discovered. Besides these one other child is also missing. All are under the age of 12 years. These mysterious disappearances, the strangest part of which is that they all occurred in broad daylight, have so alarmed all parents that little children are guarded with the utmost zealousness.

The Tide Turning.

WASHINGTON.—Representative McGann, Chairman of the Labor Committee, predicts that a turn in the tide of immigration is not far off, and that when it comes it will offer the solution to the depressed condition of American labor now existing. The tide of immigration has been steadily toward the United States for years, said he, until the labor market of Europe is being drained, so that the commercial classes are awake to the necessity of keeping their laborers at home. Furthermore, the leading men of Germany, France and Great Britain place the labor question foremost among the great national questions, while in this country the public man who seeks to advance the cause of labor is set down as a demagogue.

Eighty-Two Miles an Hour.

BUFFALO.—Lehigh Valley engine No. 655 was run to Batavia and return to see if it would show the speed expected. All the officials looked for was realized. The engine came out of the Buffalo shops, where it was rebuilt. The engine was attached to a coach, which was occupied by some railroad officials. In the face of a strong wind the big engine increased her speed at every turn, and a mile was run at the rate of 82½ miles an hour, when the signal was given to slow down. It is expected this engine will average seventy miles an hour with a heavy passenger train. It is fitted with every modern improvement known to locomotive builders, and is a perfect piece of mechanism.

Meyer Was His Friend.

NEW YORK.—Frank Burke of Chicago, the witness for the State in the Meyer poisoning case who disappeared recently, has written to Assistant State's Attorney McIntyre, saying he was sorry to run away after putting the State to the expense of bringing him here, but he had not the heart to go on the stand and give evidence against the man who had befriended him at one time and later was his partner in wrong-doing; so he went away and hoped the District Attorney would not attempt to hunt him, as it would be useless.

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS.

It is announced that the Japanese government has issued regulations prohibiting its subjects going to any country where they are not wanted.

The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has agreed to report bills for public buildings at Helena, Mont., and Boise City, Idaho.

Representative English of California has been appointed to the Committees on Railways and Canals and on Expenditures of the Treasury Department.

The Comptroller of the Currency has declared a second dividend of 10 per cent in favor of the First National Bank of Del Norte, Col., and a dividend of 20 per cent for the Livingston National Bank of Livingston, Mont.

The President has approved the bill to protect game in Yellowstone Park; also the bill authorizing the reconstruction of the bridge across the Niobrara river near Niobrara, Neb.

The Secretary of the Interior has abated the tax, amounting to $26,102, on spirits owned by the Portland (Or.) Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, which are shown to have been destroyed by fire April 7, 1892.

Senator McPherson has introduced in the Senate a bill for the relief of Rear-Admiral Stanton and the officers and enlisted men of the wrecked Kearsarge. It provides remuneration for their personal losses in the wreck.

Coombs has introduced a bill in the House for a Currency Committee to be composed of fifteen persons, not more than seven to be bankers and not less than two from each of the five geographical divisions of the country. The committee is to investigate the currency question and report to Congress next December.

McGann of Illinois, Chairman of the House Committee on Labor, has framed a terse joint resolution proposing to appoint a committee of Senators and three members of the House to inquire into the cause of the present industrial depression and idleness and to report within thirty days. The resolution is to make the inquiry on broad lines, so that the effects of the tariff uncertainty, silver legislation, etc., may all be considered without reference to the politics involved.

There is a lively contest going on in the Senate over the selection of a Senator to fill the vacancy on the Finance Committee caused by the death of Senator Vance of North Carolina. The interesting feature of this contest to Californians is the fact that Senator White is being considered for this position, and that his prospects for succeeding Vance are very bright. There is a possibility that the Californian may not be named, because he is serving his first year in the Senate and an honor of this kind is not usually given a new Senator.

Representative Terry of Arkansas has prepared a bill to reform the practice of the Federal Courts in appointing receivers for railroads. The bill will attempt to put a limit to railroad receiverships. Judge Caldwell in appointing a receiver for a railroad attached the condition that the receiver should pay debts due from the railroad for work, materials, supplies of every kind, including damages to persons or property prior to execution of the mortgage under which the receiver was appointed. Terry's bill will seek to incorporate this ruling into a permanent statute.

Representative Hermann has finally succeeded in procuring in the Indian appropriation bill, just reported to Congress, a recognition of the Siletz Indian agreement, which provides for opening 175,000 acres of excess land to settlement. The original agreement has been modified as follows: "At the time of homestead entry 50 cents per acre shall be paid, and $1 at the end of three or five years, if final proof shall be made. Interest on deferred payments and on the $100,000 on deposit to bear 4 per cent instead of 5 per cent; $10,000 of the $42,000 to be paid the Indians who shall now be of age, $75 each, and thereafter a like sum as each of the others shall become of age or shall have married. The parents who are supporting infants shall be paid annually all interest money on the pro-rata share of each infant, and in case of aged or infirm persons all interest money due shall likewise be paid them. Of the proceeds of the lands $32,000 shall be paid the Indians on like terms as the $10,000 mentioned. These changes shall be immediately ratified, and after sixty days' notice following the ratification all the excess lands shall be opened to settlement."

Senator Teller has presented the report of the committee on civilized tribes of Indians and the affairs of the Indian Territory. The report shows an anomalous condition of society, and indicates that many abuses have grown up. It gives the Indian population in the Territory as 50,055, while there are between 250,000 and 300,000 who have no rights to citizenship. The Indians themselves are held responsible for the intrusion of the whites. The expenses of maintaining the Federal Court and prosecuting crime in the Territory is about one-seventh of the judicial expenditure of the United States. This cannot be fully remedied until a Territorial or State government is established. The committee thinks, however, a partial remedy may be found in the appointment of two additional Justices and the appointment by the court of commissioners at different localities. The report also refers to the fact that children of the white and black population are deprived of the advantages of the common schools, and says that, while the parents of the children may have gone to the Territory with a knowledge of this condition, the people of the United States cannot afford to close their eyes to the wrong to the children, and declares that the matter of allowing the children of so large a population to grow up in ignorance is one of national concern.

Marion C. Butler, President of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, made an argument before the House Committee on Postoffices the other day in support of the postal telegraph stations. The Alliance favored the postal telegraph scheme because it would correct an evil of monopoly. McGuire of California also spoke in continuation of his argument on the subject, which he began last week. He declared the telegraph business is a monopoly; that an attempt to meet it by private competition would result in no benefit to the people; consequently the government ought to assume charge of the business. He believed for $25,000,000 the present Western Union plant could be duplicated and the people would not have to pay the interest on $90,000,000 capitalization in stock which does not represent actual investment. Replying to questions, he said he did not think any one could perform the work of the postal service as cheaply as the government. This remark led Loud of California to remark that he was willing to take a four-year contract for the work at $50,000,000 per year. Sundry difficulties that would possibly arise in the transfer of the telegraph to the government were suggested by members of the committee, but McGuire believed these could be overcome or obviated in ways that would not work hardship on the telegraph companies.

BORGONO HISSED

The German Socialist Editors Are Sentenced.

ENGLAND'S GRAND OLD MAN.

The Glory of Mr. Gladstone's Life Departing, as He Can Work No More—A Feeble Octogenarian.

LONDON.—The Sun correspondent cables: Those who feared that his retirement from public life would bring upon Mr. Gladstone just those evils which he designed to avoid are beginning to find their judgment justified. The grand old man has aged many years in the past three months. The picture he made at the Dr. Andrew Clark memorial meeting the other day was a pitiful one. He was a feeble, bent octogenarian, who leaned upon a stout stick even when addressing the audience from his chair. His words were brave, polished, well chosen and appropriate. Not a shadow has yet crossed his shining intellect, but both flesh and spirit are breaking. He is not ill, no specific malady is undermining his marvelous vitality, but the great change, which his grieving friends cannot fail to recognize, is making rapid progress. He has lost interest in life; that is ominous. For sixty years he found rest in other forms of activity and peace in new struggles. Work has been his only recreation. Fresh responsibility never failed to renew his vigor. His friends are beginning to understand now what Sir Andrew Clark saw clearly that for such a man to fold his hands meant despair and death.

EXTERMINATING SLAVE TRADE.

An Expedition in Africa That Will End the Arabs' Influence.

ZANZIBAR.—Advices have reached here from Mengo to the effect that the fugitive expedition under the command of Colonel Colville sent against Kabarega, King of Uniyoro, has completely defeated the King's forces. In November last King Kabarega attacked a chief at Toru, who was a British ally. The chief applied to the British for aid, and a force of 200 Nubians commanded by Major Owen was sent to his assistance. This force met Kabarega's forces, and after a fight that lasted three hours the latter fled, leaving at least fifty dead. War was then declared on Kabarega and a force of 400 Nubians and 10 000 Wyandota natives sent against him. Five thousand of the latter carried arms. This force was too strong for Kabarega, and though he gave battle, he was routed. The expedition has established a chain of forts from the Albert Nianza, on the banks of which Kabarega's headquarters were situated, to Uganda. It is expected that the success of the expedition will prove a death blow to the slave trade of this region and will bring Arab influence to an end.

GERMAN EDITORS SENTENCED.

They Commented Too Severely on the Conduct of the Police.

BERLIN.—Nine editors have been sentenced at the end of a two days' trial for having libeled the police in commenting on their conduct at the Friederichsruhe brewery January 18 last. On this date a company of policemen attacked with drawn swords a meeting of the unemployed, and drove all from the neighborhood of the brewery. The affair was made the subject of interpellations in the Reichstag, and was debated with excessive bitterness by the Social Democrats. Most of the offending editors were Social Democrats. They received these sentences: Robert Schmidt of the Vorwaerts, five months' imprisonment; Kessler of the Volksblatt and Wissberger of the Berlin Zeitung, three months each; Sachan of the Social Demokrat and Harnish of the Lichstrahlen, two months each. The rest were fined from 150 to 500 marks each.

HOSTILITY TO BORGONO.

The President of Peru is Hissed at a Bull Fight.

LIMA, PERU.—Borgono has received marked assurance that there is an element in this city which is decidedly hostile to him. A bull fight had drawn an immense crowd to the amphitheater, and when the matador on entering the arena raised his sword in salute to President Borgono a storm of hissing and whistling burst from the throng of spectators, and the cry arose: "No, he is no President; he is a usurper." The tumult, which lasted several seconds, created great excitement. Borgono is pushing his aggressive tactics against his opponents, and arrests of persons who are hostile to him and to his administration continue in all parts of the Republic. The government is extremely hard pressed for money.

Great Britain's Navy.

LONDON.—Baron Hood of Avalon, a Rear Admiral and formerly a Lord of the Admiralty, has called the attention of the Lords to the large increase in foreign navies, and asked whether the proposed increase in the British navy provided for by British estimates was sufficient to insure to Great Britain the command of the seas. Baron Hood especially urged an increase of 6,800 men in the personnel of the navy. The First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord Spencer, said the government was determined to maintain the navy and render Great Britain paramount upon the sea.

The Pope and Spain.

LONDON.—A dispatch to the Standard from Rome says Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, has intimated to the Pope that, while he is devoted and obedient to the vicar of Christ, he cannot counsel his followers to abandon the cause in Spain, which is that of reclaiming his legitimate rights, which claim is similar to that of the Pope for the restoration of temporal power. This decision from Don Carlos, which challenges the Pope's present attitude to the reigning dynasty of Spain, has produced a deep impression at the Vatican. A large portion of the Spanish clergy follow Don Carlos.

Gigantic Saloon Business.

ROME.—Baron Sonnino, Finance Minister, has signed a convention with an English syndicate, by which the syndicate has agreed to pay the government 50,000,000 lire annually in exchange for the alcohol monopoly. The government has been enabled thus to dispense with the project to reduce the interest on rentes.

Commercial Cable Extensions.

LONDON.—The Commercial Company announces that a submarine cable has been laid and is now open for public correspondence between Hongkong, China, and Labaan, Borneo.

MYSTERIOUS ELECTRICITY.

The Human Mind May Never Solve the Problem of What It Is.

To the metaphysical mind on the one hand and to the confident ignoramus on the other the mysterious nature of electricity offers a fruitful subject of speculation. To the latter especially it seems a reproach that the true nature of electricity has not long before been made manifest, and he is always prepared to dash off an explanation with much more confidence than Newton proposed his theory of gravitation. It seems inexplicable to the public at large that the mystery surrounding electricity is not dispelled. It does not seem to occur to those who are impatient to have the great question, "What is electricity?" answered that we are in just as dense ignorance as to the mechanism of other phenomena. Gravitation, light, heat and chemical action are in the same category of scientific mysteries and have had centuries more of thought bestowed on them than has been devoted to the new agent. While it now seems that we may be on the threshold of one of the greatest discoveries of the human mind, yet it is possible, and even probable, that the knowledge of man may never be permitted to extend to the entire solution of the problem, for it is the very problem of the universe itself.

Assuming what seems to be unquestioned, that electricity, electrical action or whatever we may call it, has its seat in the atoms or molecules of matter or of the hypothetical matter, ether, we are brought face to face with the same conditions that confront the cosmical philosopher. As the latter can never hope to have his material vision extend to the bounds of the universe, neither can the molecular physicist hope to materially appreciate the ultimate elements of matter. Lord Kelvin has shown that if a drop of water were magnified to the size of the earth one of its constituent molecules would only be magnified to approximately the size of a cricket ball. Bearing this in mind, the immensity of the problem which is so often flippantly referred to is evident. True, we may demonstrate the exact relation between electricity and magnetism and may satisfactorily connect these with other phenomena and even obtain a working hypothesis that will answer all scientific needs, but the ultimate solution may forever evade the human mind.

Whatever we do learn, however, will not be through the speculations of metaphysicians or the guesses of tyros, but through the physical investigations of Hertzes and Teslas. While as a mental training metaphysical speculation may have its use, the absolute lack of additions to our real knowledge during the many centuries from Plato to Bacon, when metaphysics held full sway, is conclusive that nothing can be expected from this direction, and merely speculative theories in regard to the nature of electricity deserve as little consideration as is now given to the metaphysical vagaries of the schoolmen of the middle ages.—Electrical World.

The Secret of Success.

To be truly successful, a man must be able to rise after failure. The general whose campaign is commenced amid a series of disasters, but who, nevertheless, by repairing his mistakes, concentrating his forces and watching his opportunities, carries triumph out of defeat is the truly great captain. The statesman or orator whose maiden effort was covered with confusion and ridicule, but who resolves—in spite, or rather because of this—that he will force his opponents to hear and to respect him shows that he is a great man. The ability and the readiness to learn from failure is the secret of success.

The man who has only an eye for difficulties will not succeed. When Howe was appointed commander in chief in the Mediterranean, a question concerning him was asked in parliament, to which Lord Hawke, then first lord of the admiralty, replied: "I advised his majesty to make the appointment. I have tried my Lord Howe on important occasions. He never asked me how he was to execute any service, but always went and did it."—Scribner's Magazine.

Nitrous Oxide Gas.

Nitrous oxide gas is a combination of nitrogen and oxygen, formerly called the dephlogisticated nitrous gas. Under ordinary conditions of temperature and pressure this substance is gaseous; it has a sweet taste and a faint, agreeable odor. When inhaled, it produces unconsciousness and insensibility to pain, hence it is used as an anæsthetic during short surgical operations. When it is breathed diluted with air, an exhilarating or intoxicating effect is produced, under the influence of which the inhaler is irresistibly impelled to do all kinds of silly and extravagant acts; hence the old name of laughing gas. The circumstances under which nitrous oxide should be applied as an anæsthetic must always be determined, just as with any other anæsthetic, by medical authority.—Brooklyn Eagle.

"Young Mrs. Blaine."

"Young Mrs. Blaine," as she was once called, but now the wife of William T. Bull, has grown stout and handsomer since her divorce from James G. Blaine, Jr., and her marriage to Dr. Bull. She has been abroad and returned with many bewildering triumphs of the great Worth. She has taken a beautiful home and has servants, horses and carriages at her command. Her husband stands near the head of his profession, with an income of $50,000 a year.—New York Letter.

Creation of a Knight.

The ceremonies at the creation of a knight have been various; the principal were a box on the ear and a stroke with a sword on the shoulder. John of Salisbury tells us the blow with the naked fist was in use among the ancient Normans; by this it was that William the Conqueror conferred the honor of knighthood on his son Henry. It was afterward changed into a blow with the flat of the sword on the shoulder of the knight.

A young man advertised for a wife, and his sister answered the advertisement; and the young man thinks there is no balm in advertisements, and the old people think it is pretty hard to have two fools in one family.

It was an old bachelor who said that he never read the women's corner in his paper, although he was something of a women scorner himself.

No representation of the face of a man was ever stamped on a coin until after the death of Alexander the Great, who was regarded as a divinity.

SEVERAL DON'TS.

Proper Food to Cause Rapid Growth in Poultry.

FACTS FOR THE APIARISTS.

Watch Your Colonies and Feed the Destitute—Early Bees Help to Breed the Large Swarms.

Spring is the season when the bees are most in danger of starvation and dwindling. Watch your colonies, feed the destitute till the honey crop opens and lessen the room by means of a partition board, increasing the space as it is needed.

If you have to feed, do not feed at the entrance or out of doors, as it would teach the bees to rob. Feed in the hive above the brood.

When you transport bees do not hitch the horses till the bees are in the wagon. Unhitch before unloading.

When you see many bees hunting around nooks and corners you may be sure there is some robbing going on somewhere.

One bee in March is worth ten bees in June, and it is the early bees that help to breed the large swarms. So make things convenient for your bees early in the season; supply them with water close at hand and flour in place of the pollen, which they cannot get yet.

Two drones cost as much to raise as three workers, and after they are raised they keep on eating while the workers labor for you.

In early spring remove the drone comb and replace it with worker comb or comb foundation as much as is in your power. You will always leave more drone comb than needed, and every square foot of drone comb replaced by worker comb is equal to a dollar saved.

Remember that comb costs the bees about ten pounds of honey for every pound of comb. So, if your honey is worth 10 cents a pound, worker comb or comb foundation is worth to you $1 per pound. This is why the business of foundation-making has taken such great proportions. Every man who uses it doubles his investment.

The use of comb foundation not only saves a great deal of labor and time to the bees, but it also secures straight combs in the frame and does away with the overproduction of drone comb.

CHAPTER OF DON'TS.

Matter Worthy the Careful Perusal of the Thoughtful Dairyman.

Don't think because the price of butter or milk may have dropped off that it will pay you to reduce the amount of grain fed your cows.

Don't expect a cow to furnish you 30 cents worth of milk on 18 cents worth of feed.

Don't expect a cow to pay you back a profit on her feed until she has first taken care of her own physical structure.

Don't forget that every cow carries her own timepiece and knows precisely when the hour for feeding and watering comes.

Don't try to make yourself believe you can put her off and feed or water her whenever it suits your convenience without yourself being the loser.

Don't think because the cow does not speak the English language she does not understand such terms as "get around there, you old fool."

Don't fool yourself into the belief that you can split your stool over her hip bones and not lose at the same time both in quantity and quality of milk.

Don't believe it if some one tells you your cows will do just as well with change of milkers every day.

Don't forget that the cow is a creature of habit and will do better if always kept in the same stall.

Don't fail to keep a record of the time your cows are due to calve, as otherwise some of them will be milked too long.

Don't think because a cow is a persistent milker she does not need a season of rest.

Don't believe it when some one tells you her young calf will be just as strong and vigorous and she will continue to give as much or as good milk when milked up to the time she comes in.

Don't think because she is dry the cow is well cared for with only a ration of straw or poor hay.

Don't think good ventilation means a crack between each board an inch wide or doors made of fence rails.

Don't allow yourself to believe it will pay you to raise calves from cows you have proven unprofitable simply because those from your best cows died.

Don't always expect a calf from a good cow will prove better than its mother, even if you do use the best sire obtainable, for occasionally you will be disappointed.

Don't think because this is sometimes true you can afford to use scrub bulls.

Don't be satisfied without striving after the best—in everything.

Food for Rapid Growth.

A successful poultry keeper says: Full thirty hours should elapse after the chick leaves the shell before it is given food. The best thing I know for the first few meals is stale graham-bread crumbs rolled fine and mixed to a dry, crumbly state with a little raw egg. An occasional meal of stiff boiled rice or dry rolled oatmeal may be given, but stale graham bread or muffins may well be the basis of the food for several weeks, being moistened with milk if convenient or with hot water, into which an egg has been stirred. It should be fed in a dry, crumbly state. Sloppy food does not agree with poultry, either young or old.

Boiled wheat will soon be relished, and will cause rapid growth. I cook their food until they are two months old, giving them besides graham bread oatmeal, wheat, meat, eggs, milk, steamed clover leaves and cooked vegetables. When two months old the food may be scalded, being allowed to stand and cook in its own heat.

Little chicks should be fed as often as every two hours and a half, lengthening the time as they grow older.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

Better Than Pills

"As old as the hills" and never excelled. "Tried and proven" is the verdict of millions. Simmons Liver Regulator is the only Liver and Kidney medicine to which you can pin your faith for a cure. A mild laxative, and purely vegetable, acting directly on the Liver and Kidneys. Try it. Sold by all Druggists in Liquid, or in Powder to be taken dry or made into a tea.

The King of Liver Medicines.

"I have used your Simmons Liver Regulator and can conscientiously say it is the king of all liver medicines. I consider it a medicine chest in itself.—GEO. W. JACKSON, Tacoma, Washington.

EVERY PACKAGE

Has the Z Stamp in red on wrapper.

THE PORTLAND MARKET.

WHEAT—Valley, 85c; Walla Walla, 75@77½c per cental.

FLOUR, FEED, ETC.

FLOUR—Portland, $2.55; Salem, $2.55; Cascadia, $2.55; Dayton, $2.55; Walla Walla, $2.90; Snowflake, $2.65; Corvallis, $2.65; Pendleton, $2.65; Graham, $2.40; superfine, $2.25 per barrel.

OATS—White, 37@38c per bushel; gray, 33@34c; rolled, in bags, $5.75@6.00; barrels, $6.00@6.25; in cases, $3.75.

MILLSTUFFS—Bran, $16@18; shorts, $16@18; ground barley, $20@22; chop feed, $15@16 per ton; whole feed barley, $17.50@19.00 per ton; middlings, $23@28 per ton; chicken wheat, 65c@$1.00 per cental.

HAY—Good, $10@12 per ton.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—Oregon fancy creamery, 20@22½c; fancy dairy, 15@17½c; fair to good, 12½@14c; common, 10c per pound; California, 30@40c per roll.

CHEESE—Young America, 12@15c; California flat, 11½@12c; Swiss, imported, 30@32c; domestic, 16@18c per pound.

EGGS—Oregon, 10c per dozen.

POULTRY—Chickens, old, $3.00@3.50 per dozen; broilers, small, $2.00@3.00; large, $3.50@4.50; ducks, 5.00@6.00 per dozen; geese, $8.00; turkeys, live, 13@15 per pound; dressed, 14c.

VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.

VEGETABLES—Celery, 40@50c per box; asparagus, 12½c per pound; new California, 12½c per pound; Oregon (buying price), 40@45c per sack; new potatoes, 2½@3c per pound; onions (buying price), 4c per pound; sweet potatoes, $1.75@2 per box; California celery, 85@90c; artichokes, 35c per dozen; California lettuce, 25c per dozen; Oregon hothouse lettuce, 30@40c; cauliflower, $2.75 per crate, $1.00 per dozen; parsley, 25c per dozen; string beans, 12½c per pound; asparagus, $1.65 per box; rhubarb, 1½@2c per pound; peas, $1.50 per box; cucumbers, $1.25 per dozen; Oregon hothouse, $1.25 per dozen; new California tomatoes, $4.00 per 25-pound crate.

FRUITS—California fancy lemons, $3.25@4.00; common, $2.00@3.00; Sicily, $5.00@5.50 per box; bananas, $1.75@2.50 per bunch; Honolulu, $3.00@3.50; California navel oranges, $3.00@3.50 per box; seedlings, $1.75@2.00; Rose, $2.75@3.25; apples (buying price), green, $1.00@1.25; red, $1.25@1.75 per box; strawberries, $1.50 per 15-pound crate; cherries, $1.25@1.75 per 10-pound crate.

CANNED GOODS.

CANNED GOODS—Table fruits, assorted, $1.75@2.00; peaches, $1.75@2.00; Bartlett pears, $1.75@2.00; plums, $1.37½@1.50; strawberries, $2.25@2.45; cherries, $2.25@2.40; blackberries, $1.85@2.00; raspberries, $2.40; pineapples, $2.25@2.80; apricots, $1.65. Pie fruits, assorted,