

The Oregonian

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, as second-class matter.

REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. By Mail (postage prepaid) in Advance. Daily, with Sunday, per month, \$4.00. Daily, with Sunday, per year, \$45.00. Daily, with Sunday, per year, \$40.00. Sunday, per year, \$10.00. The Weekly, per month, \$1.50. The Weekly, per year, \$15.00. TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS. Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday included, 25c. Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday included, 25c.

DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

PORTLAND, Jan. 15.—P. M.—Maximum temperature, 49; minimum temperature, 31; height of river at 11 A. M., 15.8; change in the past 24 hours, -0.1; precipitation today, 0.00; precipitation from September 1, 1894, to date, 10.45; wind, 21.88; direction, 6.19; number hours of sunshine Monday, 5.00; possible number, 9.16.

WEATHER FORECAST. There is an unusual amount of rain in the Pacific coast of Oregon. At Portland the barometer is reading unusually low. The storm is too far south to cause precipitation in Oregon. It is expected that the storm will be over by Thursday. The rain will be heavy and will last for several days. Heavy rain will be followed by a cold wave.

WEATHER FORECAST. Forecasts made at Portland for the 24 hours ending at midnight January 16: Oregon, Washington and Idaho—Fair weather with light to moderate east to north winds, with moderate gales on the coast. For Portland—Fair weather with light to moderate northwesterly winds. L. R. PAGE, Weather Forecast Office.

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16.

EAST SIDE WATER.

Expenditure of money for pumping water for the East Side ought to be stopped at once. The cost is nearly \$1000 a month, and Bull Run water is running to waste. The East Side could be supplied at once from the reservoir at Mount Tabor. It rests with the common council of the city. The water committee offers to turn water into the pipes on the East Side at once, if the common council will turn over to it the control of the East Side pipe system. Of course, if the water committee supplies the water, it must have control of the pipes and collect the revenue. The common council to assume the bonds of \$250,000 issued for the water and light service of the East Side before consolidation; but those bonds, by consolidation, became the bonds of the whole city, and the common council has power to levy a tax upon all the property of the consolidated city to meet the obligations accruing upon them.

The water committee has expended a large amount of money in preparation for a supply of water for the East Side. It has done this with an eye to the future; yet it has no legal power to assume the bonds issued by other authority than its own. As the law now stands, there is but one thing that can be done, if the East Side is to have Bull Run water, namely, the surrender by the mayor and common council to the water committee of the East Side pipe system. Bull Run water can be turned into the pipes of the East Side in an hour, and nearly \$1000 a month can be saved to the taxpayers of the city. The common council ought to act at its meeting today. There is no excuse for throwing this money away. The water is here, and is running to waste. The water committee cannot legally assume the bonds, but the city is responsible for them, and the common council has legal power, and the legal power is in its hands alone, to levy the tax necessary for payment of interest. This tax will not fall on the East Side alone, but on all the property of the city. It is a gross wrong to the city to waste money in pumping water from the East Side wells while Bull Run water, to the extent of millions of gallons a day, is running to waste. The common council is the only body that has legal authority to act in this emergency. It ought to act today.

AN ANTI-REPUBLICAN ISSUE.

It is the right of any republican to be a candidate for the United States senate. But every man who asks the suffrage of his party should stand on his party's principles. The effort to force the election of a United States senator by introduction of the free-silver issue is contrary to the principles and purposes of the republican party, which, as a national organization, never has declared for free coinage of silver nor ever will, but, on the other hand, has always opposed it, and when in power has always refused to grant it. If there is any one thing the republican party never will consent to, it is debasement of money. In all its history during many years it has resolutely opposed base-money schemes. Sound money is one of its cardinal principles, and they who do not support sound money, the best money, have no right to wear its livery or to carry its flag. So, while it was and is the right of any republican to be a candidate for the United States senate, for any office whatever that his party has to bestow, it is his duty to stand on republican ground. If he seeks to introduce a false or unauthorized issue, he should be rejected. Mr. Dolph, as a candidate for the senate, stands on republican ground, while his opponents are making their canvass on an issue directly antagonistic to the history, principles and purposes of the republican party. They make a demand, moreover, that no party can make. They had not the opposition to Mr. Dolph raised a false issue to beat him, an issue pregnant with danger to the republican party and to the country. There would have been scarcely a contest in the election of a senator at this time.

At Chicago yesterday a sensation was produced by an exposure made by the Evening Post, of that city, of the schemes and crimes of so-called press associations, through the manager of one of them, to get the news of the Associated Press before its publication. The yearly cost of the Associated Press dispatches is \$1,250,000, and to secure portions of this news the principal organizations have resorted to all sorts of devices of clipping cable dispatches from early editions and rewriting them to give them the appearance of originality and tapping wires leased by the Associated Press for its particular service. In order to catch these news thieves, two of the best-known dispatch agencies in the country were employed. The device was adopted of revising and recasting a lot of old news dispatches, printed in Chicago from eight to twenty years ago, and of putting them on the wire which was believed to be manipulated. This wire was "cut out" just outside Chicago, and another used for the regular report.

The trap worked perfectly. The Evening Post exposed the whole business, gives the names of the thieves, and shows forth the fraudulent and criminal methods of those who profess to give news through unrecognized press associations. It is a heavy blow to fake newspapers, of which the Pacific coast has its full share.

AN ECONOMIC SOLUTION.

There is interesting evidence, in certain changes in industrial operations, commercial exchanges and personal habits in the United States, that large contribution to solution of the silver problem will be made by increased use of silver in the arts. This is the economic solution of all problems of overproduction. Excess in production of any article of consumption causes depression of price. This causes increased consumption, by bringing the article within reach of many who could not afford it before, and the excess soon is absorbed. When the overproduction is accidental and due to temporary causes only, the price goes back to the old figure as soon as consumption overtakes production. This is commonly the case with food products, which are destroyed and disappear in the process of consumption. When it is due to permanent reduction of cost of consumption by cheapening of processes, use of the article is permanently enlarged and the price remains low, though the excess soon disappears and the entire product is consumed. When the article in question is an indestructible mineral, which can be stored indefinitely, the adjustment may take some time, but it is sure to be made in the end. Economy abhors an unconsumed surplus.

This generation has seen a large economic surplus of diamonds, due to the loss and sudden yield of the South African fields, taken up by increased consumption due to lower use of all but the finest stones, which retain a rarity value. Now it begins to see a greater economic excess of silver, due to cheapening of productive processes and enhanced by reduced monetary demand, which has depressed the price more than half in twenty years, taken up in the same way. In both these cases, since the articles are indestructible and do not disappear with consumption, like food, the reduced price and increased consumption are likely to be permanent.

Evidence of increased use of silver in the arts is to be found in all the shops and in the homes of most persons of moderate means. Time was when silver plate for table use, except for a few small and cherished articles, was confined to the homes of the rich. Invention of electroplating, while it served to increase use of silver, probably did so less in reality than in appearance, since it enabled the poor and the tasteless rich to replace a little plate with a quantity of cheap and showy sham. Probably during the reign of electroplating, silver has been even less common on the table than before. Since the fall of price, consumption of real plate has increased enormously. Cost of material has fallen off half and that of the plating and more standard finished articles about one-third. This alone should double the consumption of real silver plate, by bringing it within the reach of twice as many persons.

Moreover, infinite new uses have been found for silver since the fall of price. Persons who still regard it as a precious metal are tempted to buy articles of personal adornment made of it and offered for a price that seems trifling. It is also used to manufacture of thousands of articles of personal use, like pen-knives, pens, and other articles, and, above all, articles of the toilet. Time was when silver-backed brushes were rarer than diamonds in middle-class houses. Now nearly every woman thinks she must have them, and smaller articles of solid silver are scattered on every toilet table.

Increased use of silver for these purposes is enormous, and it must extend all over the world. In time this must cause a surplus of silver, which speculators and governments that have abandoned use of silver as money will tend to restore the natural balance of production and consumption. Though it will not restore the old price, still it will give some stability and permanence to the price which shall prevail when the balance is established.

AN ONCE OF PREVENTION.

The publication of the excellent and practical report of the state board of horticulture, coming at the same time that preparations are being made to entertain many of the leading pomologists of the United States, should draw special attention to the fruit industry and to the things necessary to promote it. While it would be of great value to the fruit interests of the state to impress favorably the many specialists, who will soon be with us, and there is no question that they will be no impression, it would be of far more practical value, if given heed to the recommendations of this board in its report. Our first attention should be directed to the production of good fruit. When this is done there will be found a market for it.

Possibly the most benefit to be derived from the expected visit will be the warning these men will be certain to give us to guard our orchards against the fruit diseases and insects and pests. They have seen many diseases created by them elsewhere, and can give us advice that is valuable on this subject. They must and will say the same things that are so well said in this report, but coming from strangers, and men so high in the pomological world, it will no doubt make a deeper impression. With the San Jose scale, the woody aphid, the codlin moth, the apple rot and half a dozen other pests and diseases already in our orchards, and still others threatening to invade them, it is of more importance to the state to secure sanitary measures in the orchard than to exploit markets for fruit that may not be fit to ship to them when found. It is only a few years since such a thing as a bad apple was difficult to find in Oregon, and now the difficulty is to find a good one. This is through no deterioration of the soil or change of the climate, but solely because we have permitted pests to be introduced and to multiply, until they now possess the state. Through the same neglect and because of the same insufficient legislation, still other pests and diseases threaten to make their appearance daily.

There is another reminder, in the death of Stephen F. Chadwick, that the men of distinction who belonged to the early era of Oregon are passing away. Mr. Chadwick was a member of the convention that formed the constitution of the state of Oregon; later, he was secretary of state, and for two years was acting governor. Though not in the highest rank of the men who made Oregon, he was a very consistent and even a conspicuous figure. He came to Oregon about 1850, was a native of Connecticut, and his ancestry runs far back into the early history of New England.

RAILING AT THE ROTHSCHILDS.

Mr. Sidney Dell complains that the great newspapers of the United States do not join him in denouncing the Rothschilds for "confiscating one-half the property of this country through the gold standard," and he is grieved to find that only the small dailies and county weeklies raise their voices with his own. The great newspapers, he says, reproachfully, "are dumb slaves of the money power of the world." The great newspapers are not quixotic. They have some judgment of actual facts as to the world's values, and have no thought of making a windmill tilt against them. Even if our country do now find it is not so rich as it supposed itself, that is a consequence often witnessed, both in cases of communities and individuals. It happens with special frequency in new and undeveloped localities, and among peoples carried away by excess of speculation. And even if gold has appreciated throughout the world, what are we going to do about it? It is Mr. Dell's favorite assertion that the Rothschilds have confiscated thirty billions of our property. He finds it as easy to say billions as millions or thousands. Undoubtedly the Rothschilds are a great power in the financial world, but what are we going to do about that? Make material by war upon the countries that harbor them? In the impression of our great newspapers and of all persons of well-balanced judgment that we of the United States will have to accept, willy-nilly, the world's valuations of gold, wheat, silver, wool, cotton and all other commodities, and that if all Rothschilds were to drop out of existence the conditions would still be the same. Mr. Dell, as a silver man, presents one single fact that has value—namely, that the farmer is an original discoverer, but because he is the original discoverer, he is not to be allowed to draw money from the public treasury. One of the greatest of the abuses of our legislative work has arisen from huddling the business of the appropriations right at the end of the session.

Why should committees to walk through the state prison, insane asylum and so forth, spend a day each for a clerk? There is nothing to do but write a report, and the chairman of such committee probably can write, if he can't, it is not worth \$5 a day to the state to interpret his lucubrations through a typewriter. This pest of clerks must be abated.

It is an excellent idea, suggested by Representative Paxton, that the general appropriation bill should be reported at least one week prior to adjournment. This requirement will enable its features to be scanned closely. One of the greatest of the abuses of our legislative work has arisen from huddling the business of the appropriations right at the end of the session.

It is not necessary to send a legislative committee to Astoria and Cascades to see what work has been done. The country knows already all that a committee could tell it, and the money would better be saved.

It is by no means too late for the regents of the state university to recall McElroy's appointment. It was a mistake; the appointment was unfit, it was unnecessary, and the error should be corrected.

PORTLAND AND THE STATE.

Portland, Jan. 15.—(To the Editor.)—The following is the substance of the review of the 10th annual report of the "Sunday Oregonian" says Duns Mercantile agency yesterday received a dispatch from the San Francisco Merchants' Protective Association, which declares that the association had garnished the insurance of Christian Bros. of Silver Lake. This is the unfortunate firm which was burned out in the terrible holocaust Christmas day. The insurance amounts to \$200,000. The Christians have ample means with which to pay all their debts. They have written a letter to a wholesale firm in this city, explaining the delay in settling their accounts is unavoidable. All their time has been taken up in attending to the dead and wounded in the stricken town. The Portland creditors are lenient with the firm, and offered them every assistance. One local jobber has written to them that they can order from him to their extent.

PERSONS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT.

Miss Lenora F. O'Connor, of Louisville, Ky., has been admitted to practice in the police courts of that city. J. S. Coxy, the populist leader, has returned from Massillon, O., to Philadelphia. The language of Mr. Coxy says, is made in the interest of his family from an educational point of view. Horace Chilton, of Tyler, Tex., who is to succeed Senator Coke, is not yet 40 years of age. He is a well-built man with a fine, open countenance and kind eyes. Though not an orator, he is a master of a simple and lucid style.

RETIREMENT.

Portland, Ore., Jan. 15.—(To the Editor.)—I have been much interested lately in your articles in favor of retirement and reform. They are all true. There are many jobs and securities that should be done away with, but I think the demand by some for reducing appropriations for state schools is unwarranted. Economy and reform should be everywhere, and if there is extravagance in the schools it should be stopped. However, I think there are lines in which retirement is much more needed. The mass railroads, the military and naval establishments in large part, the adjutant-general's office, the attorney-general's office and all useless commissions should be abolished. These are ways to save public money. But education should not be discouraged, as it is all the more needed in these hard and degenerate times. JAMES D. BAKER.

ment and success in his profession. Dr. Bowly was a man whose presence would have been felt as a powerful force in any community. During forty years he was the leading citizen of Washington county. Till within the last few years he took an active interest in politics, and was a very able and impressive speaker. Latterly he has lived in retirement at his old home in Forest Grove. His life was one of the most useful, and justly will be among the most memorable, of the pioneers of Oregon.

There is another reminder, in the death of Stephen F. Chadwick, that the men of distinction who belonged to the early era of Oregon are passing away. Mr. Chadwick was a member of the convention that formed the constitution of the state of Oregon; later, he was secretary of state, and for two years was acting governor. Though not in the highest rank of the men who made Oregon, he was a very consistent and even a conspicuous figure. He came to Oregon about 1850, was a native of Connecticut, and his ancestry runs far back into the early history of New England.

Work on the Indian appropriation bill was finished a few days ago by the house committee on Indian affairs. Its total is about \$200,000 below the estimates, it being held that provisions are cheaper than formerly, and, as most of the self-supporting inhabitants of the United States are forced to practice unusual economy in their current expenses, the Indians should share the same conditions. The idea that a beneficiary should economize is new; the idea that he must economize is starting. It is time for the Paupers' Rights Society to take alarm.

The most pitiable feature of the dire destitution that exists in certain districts of Nebraska is the suffering which it imposes on a large number of children. Huddling in fireless homes, without sufficient food, clad in scant, unwholesome rags, these pinched, helpless victims of poverty and misfortune constitute a striking object scene of misery. No better remedy could possibly be made of the first quarterly installment of the foreign missionary fund for the current year than to advance it for the relief of these children.

The attempt to run a newspaper on the co-operative plan, recently instituted in Spokane, has failed, and the daily Times, the battling of the scheme, has been abandoned. The scheme, briefly, it starved to death. It is a doubtful experiment at any time to attempt to create and supply a demand in the newspaper field, and doubly so when business is slack and people are not indulging in superfluities.

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FROM HARNEY COUNTY.

The general demand for economical administration in Harney county is being met. The people here you will continue to urge that "economy shall be the watchword." It is the duty of the legislature to inaugurate of many schemes to draw money from the public treasury. One little scheme has come under our own observation here. The county court of Harney county, although the assessor 100 out of the county funds an expense money while attending the assessors' convention, and the only service he did for the county was to vote for a higher salary for himself.

THE PAMIR QUESTION.

Its Settlement Carries With It Concessions to England. Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin. The brief announcement of the settlement of the "Pamir question" appeared in the foreign dispatches a few days ago. In connection with the announcement it was stated that the terms of the settlement contemplate large concessions to the claims of Great Britain.

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the fact won't help it, because it has lost the power to make its promise good—his words are the opinion of all our leading financiers, bankers, our merchants, together with our president and congress, that this government was not created to be a party to a war, and that the danger here, silver was not plenty and cheap, but growing more plentiful and cheaper every day, what could those in control of our national affairs do under the circumstances but call a halt, and give nature a chance to cure itself? We will keep on breathing, and if at any time we take in our system anything that will give any light upon this subject, we will make it known to our readers. There's no chance for an inspiration in our case; we have given that up.

ARGUMENTS FROM CLATSOP.

A Citizen of Astoria Shows Why Mr. Dolph Should Be Senator. ASTORIA, Ore., Jan. 14.—(To the Editor.)—It is too late now for me at least to enter into a discussion of the question of who should be elected United States senator by the legislative assembly which convenes next week.

It appears plain to me, however, that if we consider the wants of the people and of the whole country, as indicated by the conditions of affairs here, and confirmed emphatically by the subsequent elections all over our vast country, then it is the duty of our legislature to elect a senator who is a man of high character, views and opinions, who is in complete accord with the announced views, principles, promises, and platforms so emphatically endorsed by so large a majority of the electors at the foregoing elections.

Such an endorsement was not made in haste or without due consideration, as was the case in their endorsement of the free trade and free silver platforms at higher than the general death rate in the city.

Although the Trinity corporation owns some modern apartment-houses, its tenements are mainly tumble-down structures which have been repaired and altered with a view to making them habitable, and the president of the board of health supplemented the report of the inspectors with a statement showing that the death rate in the Trinity tenements is 25 per cent higher than the general death rate in the city.

This flurry over the mercenary methods of a great corporation, brought upon the subject of the duty of landlords toward their tenants and the public, and the power of the health authorities to compel owners of even the veriest shacks of buildings to conform to the sanitary purposes to keep their buildings in good sanitary condition. It would be expensive to put plumbing systems into old tenement-houses, but sanitation is more important than cost in the present condition of the city, and it is logical to compel the owners of new buildings to put in the latest plumbing appliances while the owners of old buildings have the crassest sanitary systems.

If the Trinity tenements are improved in a sanitary way, the rents may have to be raised. This would be considered a hardship by the tenants, and it is probable that the rents would be raised to a point where they would be unaffordable to many of the poor people of the city, and it is logical to compel the owners of new buildings to put in the latest plumbing appliances while the owners of old buildings have the crassest sanitary systems.

The general feeling in this country is that the several diplomatic officers accepted their offices understandingly that the country courts of other countries have been so lavish with their public money.

The people here fully agree with the Oregonian—"Let economy be the watchword." Republicans being so largely in the majority, they will be held responsible for legislation.

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sentation is tyranny," resided there. Washington embraced at that place during the war. He had mills for making glassware at West Falls, near Millington, in 1780, and Thomas Jefferson was connected with his mills, where cotton-spinning machinery was used in the manufacture of canvas for a great industry in those days. Dr. Smith, the first provost of the university of Pennsylvania, resided there for many years, and Joseph Smith, pupil of the celebrated Pestalozzi, resided there for many years. The United States at Falls of Schuylkill in 1808.

Hamilton Fish, speaker of the New York assembly, is a very pleasing man socially. His only daughter, the daughter of Judge Mansfield of Troy, N. Y., married some woman. Miss Mann was one of the belles of Troy, who with Miss Price, afterward Mrs. Hamersly and later the Duchess of Marlborough, and Miss Griswold, who married Walter Webb, formed a trio of handsome women that made Troy society famous.

DITY OF LANDLORDS.

A Sensation Second Only to That Created by Lexow. New York has had a sensation which but for the excitement caused by the startling revelations before the Lexow committee would have attracted national attention. The Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin, inspectors of the board of health reported that a number of the tenement-houses owned by the Trinity corporation are dilapidated, filthy, and in a sanitary condition.

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Portland and the State. Portland, Jan. 15.—(To the Editor.)—The following is the substance of the review of the 10th annual report of the "Sunday Oregonian" says Duns Mercantile agency yesterday received a dispatch from the San Francisco Merchants' Protective Association, which declares that the association had garnished the insurance of Christian Bros. of Silver Lake. This is the unfortunate firm which was burned out in the terrible holocaust Christmas day. The insurance amounts to \$200,000. The Christians have ample means with which to pay all their debts. They have written a letter to a wholesale firm in this city, explaining the delay in settling their accounts is unavoidable. All their time has been taken up in attending to the dead and wounded in the stricken town. The Portland creditors are lenient with the firm, and offered them every assistance. One local jobber has written to them that they can order from him to their extent.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Oregon. The ladies of Pendleton netted \$125 on the charity ball given last week. Mrs. O. S. Boardman, of Mitchell, landlady of the Boardman hotel, died last week of pneumonia. Mrs. Boardman, aged 71 years, who has resided on the Neotoma since 1890, died January 4.

Mrs. Lennox, an old Yreka pioneer, died at her home on the Upper Klamath, January 5, aged 72 years. Monroe has a fine mill site, and good water-power, and wants a flour mill and will give a bonus of \$500. Colonel Wallace Baldwin, commandant of the Soldiers' Home, is convalescing from a serious illness of several weeks' duration.

There is active opposition in Astoria to a project by Portland men to convert the Stutz theater into a beer hall and concert garden. The rabbit drives in Lake county continue to be made at the rate of two per week. The total of dead rabbits now numbers 6000.

Captain C. Graham, of Company A, at Roseburg, has been elected junior major of the Second regiment, O. N. G., vice G. G. Moran, elected colonel. Frank King, the young man who was accidentally shot while hunting deer in Coos county recently, by Mr. Lawhorn, died last week at Marshfield. Suit has been brought at Salem by Ladd & Bush against the Salem Motor Railway Company to foreclose a mortgage for \$10,000 upon the Marmaguide addition to the city.

Klamath Falls had a "pans club" organized by a stranger later named Otto Pletzer. The club has 150 members, and the club, but the latter has gone elsewhere. The pans are nowhere. Ray McKinney, a 14-year-old boy, working for Mr. John Waters, of Mosier, was perhaps fatally injured by a heifer while feeding her in the stable Saturday. The heifer, her horn being through the boy's neck, near the jugular vein. Dr. Morgan, of Hood River, happened to be near at hand and took the boy to Hood River, where everything possible was done for him, but he died.

The stage to Lakeview was held up last week near Hly by a panther. The horses stopped in the dense timber and refused to move even when urged. They snored and bled in the stable Saturday. The driver was about to be robbed by a panther, when he saw a mountain lion in the road. He had nothing to shoot with, but began throwing snowballs at the brute and finally drove him away.

Washington. Fourteen-inch ice is being harvested at Ellensburg. The office of North Yakima have organized for charitable purposes. Frank E. Cole has been elected president of the Tacoma Press Club. It took the town marshal and a Winchester rifle to seat the new mayor of Coosia. Mrs. Timothy Cosgriff, wife of a pioneer of Tacoma, fell dead at her home in that city Monday.

The Puget Sound Poultry Club's first show has opened at Seattle with more than 400 entries. Oliver Allard, a Walla Walla pioneer resident 40 years, died in that city Monday, aged 67. It cost Wm. Hayes, of Dayton, \$23.19 fine and costs to abuse a Chinaman and otherwise enjoy himself.

An Aberdeen paper says the superintendent of the railroads was being done at that place can not get men enough. The Seattle board of aldermen and house of delegates have passed an ordinance closing up the side entrances to saloons. Wheat is being hauled into Garfield at the rate of from five to fifteen tons a day. The price has been raised from 25 to 27 cents.

Captain F. E. Reed, of the North Yakima cavalry troop, has been elected major of the battalion, vice Ashton, promoted brigadier-general. The capacity of the Roche harbor lime works, on San Juan Island, is 1500 barrels per day. There is enough marble there to last a thousand years.

Ben. E. Snipes, the Ellensburg banker and attorney, has confessed judgments at Seattle to \$30,000 on promissory notes in favor of the Merchants' National bank. Mrs. L. Crawford, of Aberdeen, drew the lucky number in the raffle for a house and lot donated to the railroad subsidy. Four hundred tickets were sold at \$1.50 each.

L. E. Kellogg has sold the Wenatchee Advance, founded by him three years ago. He was also a founder of the Colfax Gazette, Cheney Tribune, and Big Bend Enterprise. Mitchell Janson, the recently-made Arab-ian husband of the Tacoma woman who walked off the cars near Ashland, and was killed, has filed a petition stating that he is the real husband, and asking for an administrator and alleging the estate to be worth \$100,000.

Friday night Mattie V. Linde, a young lady of Snohomish, while gathering moss on the beach near Seattle, fell into the water, struck her head on a log and becoming unconscious. This was at 4:30 in the afternoon. Seven hours later she regained consciousness and found herself bruised and scratched, lying on a log