TEACHING THE INDIAN

METHODS OF CONVERTING HIM INTO A USEFUL CITIZEN.

Institute of Indian School Teachers Now in Session at Chemawa—Embraces Pacific Coast.

CHEMAWA, Or., Aug. 14.—An important meeting and one that is in the nature of an experiment is the Pacific Coast Indian School Institute that opened here this evening and will continue its sessions until Friday noon. It is under the supervision of Miss Estelle Reel, National Superintendent of Indian Schools, though she was not able to be present at the opening. This evening's session was devoted chiefly to addresses of welcome and responses.

During the afternoon visitors from various Indian schools have been coming on the trains. The flag has been at half-mast in honor of John Pattee, the Indian carpenter, whose death came so suddenly yesterday, caused by a surgical operation for an injury in a game of football played two years ago. Mr. Pattee was a graduate of two noted Indian schools, and was one of the most proficient men in the Indian service.

After the funeral, the delegations from the various schools visited the industrial departments of the school here, taking much interest, especially in the departments of harness making, tailoring, carpentering and wagon working. It was learned that the harness made by these Indian boys has taken first premium at the state fair for several years, and this against all competition. Here everybody is learning to work, and the visitor can see at once that industry is one of the elements of teaching these boys and girls the civilization of the century. The girls make all their clothing, the neat and tidy appearance of which would be a good lesson for many a white girl.

The school will now accommodate 500 children, the attendance having been increased during Superintendent Potter's incumbency of four years from 200. The course of instruction has been steadily strengthened until the pupils now graduated in the literary department in the 10th grade will compare favorably with those of the noted Indian training school at Carlisle, in Pennsylvania. Chemawa has been appropriately called the "Carlisle of the West."

For the especial accommodation of the delegates from abroad, a restaurant has been opened at the school, where every accommodation is furnished that could be had in the city.

Promptly at 8 o'clock this evening the exercises opened with a pretty song by a quartet of Indian boys, after which Superintendent Thomas W. Potter, of the Indian Training School, delivered the address of welcome, in which he said:

"The influence of the Pacific Coast Indian Institute is far-reaching, since it touches the future of every Indian child on the Pacific Coast. Thousands of children here and there scattered over the country are being cared for by the Government in order that they may be better citizens and assist in the administration of our state and National affairs.

"Congress has from time to time dealt magnificently with these children by providing for the commodious schoolroom, shops, homes, food, clothing, books and teachers; and we feel that it is our duty to give the best instruction within reach of the people. We have accordingly met in this educational congress to confer as to the best methods of instruction, the best policies to adopt in advancing the interests of these boys and girls who are devoting their time to the attainment of those qualifications which make them the most useful members of society.

"The educated Indian may be the peer of any man, if only the wisest and the best course is pursued in his early training. If his education is improperly directed, he may become a vicious member of society; therefore the more efficient the system of instruction, the greater will be the number of worthy people going out into the world to shoulder their share of responsibilities in improving the condition of humanity, morally, socially, educationally and politically.

"The future of thousands of Indian children may be influenced by the Pacific Coast Indian Institute, as it meets from year to year at various points on the Pacific Slope; and it is therefore most devoutly to be desired that the members of the association will be liberal with their best thoughts in all our deliberations."

Major T. Jay Buford, United States agent of the reservation at Siletz, made the response, which was in part as follows:

"The long distance from this coast to Charleston, S. C., where the National Indian Institute has just been held, has prevented the large majority of those engaged in the Indian service on this coast from attending. So, partly because of the earnest request of our National Superintendent of Indian Schools that we have a local institute, and partly on account of our desire to visit Chemawa and see for ourselves some of the good work being done here, together with the personal gratification we feel in meeting so large a number of educational workers, we have accepted your kind invitation to come to Chemawa and enjoy a few days of your hospitality. We are already much pleased with what we have seen; the large number of elegant and substantial buildings is an earnest idea of what the Government is doing for these people. The neat and tidy appearance all around and the orderly deportment of the children accredits you with a proper discipline and demonstrates that you have your work well in hand. This is especially gratifying to those of us that represent the home reservations of these children."

Inasmuch as Miss Estella Reel, National Superintendent of Indian Schools, could not be present, Frank M. Conser, supervisor of Indian schools for the fourth district, which comprises Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming, was delegated to represent the head of the department. Mr. Conser said in part:

"For several years Indian teachers' institutes have been held in different parts of the United States, where the employes of our Indian schools have had an opportunity to come together for the purpose of discussing problems that confront them in their every-day school life, and of preparing themselves more thoroughly for the work of the coming year. This year our National Teachers' Institute was so remote from this section of the country that local institutes have been encouraged by the National Superintendent of Indian Schools, one of the results being the present gathering of representatives from Indian schools of all the Coast States. Here we come together with the view of receiving mutual benefit to enable us to perform more efficient work in our several spheres. We may also be able to do much in the way of enlightening our white neighbors."

WALLA WALLA PENITENTIARY.

Government to Build an Addition—New Indian School.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The contract for erecting and equipping the extension to the Walla Walla Penitentiary has been awarded to the Pauly Jail-Building & Manufacturing Company, of St. Louis, at a cost of $18,867. The only other bidder for the entire work was J. E. Bonnell, of Tacoma, at $22,900. Bids for the ironwork alone were received from other builders, but were not considered in face of these low figures. The sum available for this addition is $24,000, which easily permitted the acceptance of the lowest bid. Work will commence at once on the extension.

The Indian Office intends at an early day to establish a day school on the Fort Madison reservation, in Washington, under charge of the Tulalip agent. The Indians have petitioned for such a school, and the agent reporting favorably, a teacher and housekeeper will be sent to the school about October 1. The school will occupy a building already erected, and will accommodate about 30 pupils.

Fred Billington has been appointed Postmaster at Dot, Wash.

FORAGE AND BEDDING CONTRACTS

Contracts Let at Vancouver Barracks to Various Bidders.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Aug. 14.—Contracts for forage and bedding to be furnished to the United States at Vancouver Barracks for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, were awarded as follows:

W. Foster Hidden—15,000 pounds oats at $1 20 per 100 pounds; 40,000 pounds straw at 21 cents per 100 pounds.

L. M. Hidden—100,000 pounds loose hay at 44 9-10 cents per 100 pounds.

Oliver M. Hidden—40,000 pounds hay at 53 35-100 cents per 100 pounds.

Albers & Schneider Co.—324,000 pounds oats at $1 22 per 100 pounds; 37,800 pounds bran at 64 cents per 100 pounds.

A. J. Berg—31,000 pounds hay at 54 cents per 100 pounds.

Matt Brown—97,000 pounds straw at 24 cents per 100 pounds.

P. O. Hillstrous—25,000 pounds hay at 54 cents per 100 pounds.

J. P. Swanson—100,000 pounds hay at 53¾ cents per 100 pounds.

J. A. Young—49,000 pounds hay at 59 cents per 100 pounds.

J. J. McGreal—16,000 pounds oats at $1 14 per 100 pounds.

A. B. Eastham—180,000 pounds hay at 45 cents per 100 pounds.

F. S. Marble—100,000 pounds hay at 64 cents per 100 pounds.

The School Board has decided to rent St. Luke's Hall at $15 per month for use as a school building. It was ordered that one room be immediately fitted up for the primary department of the city schools, and that a second room be fitted up for the second and third grades, if Professor Shumway should deem it necessary. On account of the tardy arrival of the new school books, it was decided to postpone the opening of school till September 10.

County Superintendent Evans has given out that the annual Teachers' Institute will be held the last week in September.

SHERIFF ENFORCES LAW.

Saloon-Keepers' Threats to Defeat Him Make No Difference.

COLFAX, Wash., Aug. 14.—Dan Binnard and P. L. Francis, local saloonkeepers, were yesterday arrested on the charge of keeping open a drinking saloon on Sunday, in violation of law. The complaints were sworn to by Sheriff Canutt, who, with Deputy Sheriff Steward, went into these saloons Sunday evening and found them running full blast, with side doors open, but blinds drawn over front windows.

Judge McDonald is out of town canvassing the county for re-election, and the men were released on their own recognizance. The arrests were made on information filed direct in the Superior Court by Deputy Prosecuting Attorney Roberts.

Saturday the saloon men served notice on Sheriff Canutt, that if he interfered with them they would combine and defeat him for re-election. He told them he would answer Sunday. The arrests are his answer. He has kept the saloons closed on Sunday since he assumed office, and says he intends to keep them closed so long as he is Sheriff.

Hugh Boyle, arrested Saturday for cutting bars over windows of the county jail last April and releasing William Clifford and Dan McDonald, has been held in $1000 bonds to the Superior Court. Boyle acknowledged that he cut the bars and was paid $350 for the job by a man who had been connected with Clifford, who was awaiting trial for the theft of several carloads of grain from the Shawnee Warehouse Company.

WORSE THAN BEFORE.

Instead of a Settlement, More Men Quit Work.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 14.—Just as the strike of the machinists in the Canadian Pacific Railway shops seemed on the verge of settlement a hitch arose between the conferees, and as a result the boiler makers and blacksmiths quit work this afternoon in sympathy with the machinists. There are now no men at work in the locomotive department. The blacksmiths and boiler makers at Trail and Revelstoke also went out today.

Representatives of the allied machinists were today again in consultation in Winnipeg with Messrs. Cross and Ord, officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in an endeavor to reach a settlement.

It is understood that the mechanics demand an increase in pay in addition to the schedule and also demand recognition as a body. One of the principal difficulties is in regard to the number of helpers and apprentices allowed in comparison with the number of first-class mechanics employed.

McMinnville Notes.

M'MINNVILLE, Or., Aug. 14.—At the quarterly examination of teachers, 17 passed creditably and seven failed. The 10 questions in mental arithmetic were puzzles.

Yesterday was the first anniversary of the return of the Yamhill boys from the Philippines, and was celebrated in the evening under the auspices of the Manila Guards by a walking party, the latest fad in this section. A party of young people walked to a grove about a mile out of town, had a jolly time, partook of refreshments and walked back home.

Threshing crews are complaining of the great number of small spiders to be found in the fields this year. Where the bottoms of racks are tight, it is necessary to scoop the spiders out after hauling two or three loads of bundles.

To Hang for Murder.

SEATTLE, Aug. 14.—A special to the Times from Dawson, dated August 2, says:

Alexander King has been adjudged guilty of the murder of Herbert Davenport, of Paterson, N. J., and sentenced to be hanged October 2. The murderer confessed his crime.

Davenport was freighting goods belonging to King down the Yukon to Dawson, and kept striking on sand bars. King told him if this happened any more he would kill him. Of course, the scow struck another bar. King coolly drew his revolver and emptied it into Davenport's body, killing him instantly. There were no witnesses to the crime, but circumstantial evidence was too much for the murderer.

Water for Umatilla Indian School.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The Indian Office has prepared plans for a new water system at the Umatilla Indian school, Oregon, which will be installed as soon as final arrangements can be completed. Work is being pushed, so that the new system may be incorporated at an early date. The system will include a new supply tank, a new pump, with an accompanying engine, and also embraces the taking up of the old water mains, renovating them, and putting in new sections and additions. A complete sewerage system is also included in the plans now under consideration.

Big Salmon Run on Fraser.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 14.—Large numbers of salmon are running on the Fraser River, and the packing-houses are running full blast. Fishermen are catching as many as 500 to the boat per day. Canners are confident that the run this year will be of fair proportions for an off season.

Send in Your Own, Mister.

One Eastern Oregon editor says of another that "for accomplished mendacity, contumaciousness and vilification he is entitled to a full page portrait in The Oregonian's rogue gallery of newspaper men."

BIG LINER'S FAST TIME

DEUTSCHLAND MAKES A NEW RECORD ON EASTWARD RUN.

From New York to Plymouth in 5 Days, 11 Hours and 45 Minutes—Highest Run, 552 Knots.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 14.—The Hamburg-American line steamer Deutschland, which sailed from New York August 8 for Hamburg, arrived here at 8:20 this morning, making a new record for the eastward passage and the fastest time ever attained by any ocean steamer of 5 days 11 hours and 45 minutes. Her highest day's run was 552 knots. The Deutschland made an average speed of 23.34 knots during the passage. The Deutschland cleared the Sandy Hook lightship at 2:35 P. M. last Wednesday, following the day after the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which arrived at Cherbourg yesterday. Considerable interest has been taken in watching for the arrival of the two great rivals. By her present performance, the Deutschland has beaten the record-breaking time made on her maiden passage eastward in July by 3 hours and 21 minutes.

STEAMERS ON THE DEAD SEA.

Line of Motor Boats to Accommodate Increased Traffic.

"The Dead Sea, which for thousands of years has been a forsaken solitude in the midst of a desert on whose waves no rudder has been seen for centuries," says United States Consul Winter, at Annaberg, in a letter to the State Department, "is to have a line of motor boats in the future. Owing to the continued increase of traffic and the influx of tourists, a shorter route is to be found between Jerusalem and Kerak, the ancient capital of the Land of Moab.

"The first steamer, built at one of the Hamburg docks, is about 100 feet long, and already has begun the voyage to Palestine. An order has been given for the building of a second steamer. The one already built and on the way is named Prodomos (that is, 'Forerunner'), and will carry 34 persons, together with freight of all kinds. The promoters of this new enterprise are the inmates of a Greek cloister in Jerusalem. The management of the line is entirely in German hands. The trade of Kerak with the desert is today of considerable importance. It is the main town of any commercial standing east of the Jordan and the Dead Sea. Its population consists of about 1800 Christians and 600 Moslems. The merchants of Hebron are among the chief frequenters of the markets of Kerak."

GRAIN TONNAGE IN THE RIVER.

Four Arrivals Monday Increase It to 17,197 Tons.

The arrival of the Australia, Genista, Orealla and Riversdale, of the 1900-1901 grain fleet, increases the grain tonnage in the river to 17,197 tons and decreases the tonnage en route to 91,124 tons. As previously reported, the Australia comes to Kerr, Gifford & Co., and the Genista to Balfour, Guthrie & Co. The Orealla comes in ballast to Balfour, Guthrie & Co., and the Riversdale brings a cargo of cement to McCraken & Co. It is not definitely known whether the Riversdale comes under charter or not. McCraken & Co. say that if the vessel is chartered they do not know it. If the Riversdale is free, she is the only disengaged grain vessel in the river. She comes into a port in which shipowners are holding out strong for 45 shillings, and exporters not inclined to do business.

The Nithsdale finished loading wheat yesterday. She has 2710 long tons, and will clear with 101,187 bushels, valued at $80,490. The Bowman B. Law will finish loading flour today.

GERMAN TRANSPORTS.

Ten Big Vessels to Sail From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—A commission appointed by the German Government to superintend the German transport service at this port has arrived here. The commission consists of Major von Kliest, Lieutenant von Borcke, and Messrs. Bergemann and Kupfield, all of Berlin.

There is now a fleet of 10 big steamers on its way to San Francisco, the majority of them coming from Bremerhaven. The steamers are the Achen, Dresden, H. H. Meier, Halle, Rhein, Strassburg, Adria, Sardinia, Batavia and Phoenix, the latter being bound here from the Gulf of Mexico. The steamers will begin arriving, it is expected, in about 30 days.

Grace & Co. have already made application for wharf facilities for the new service, and the Harbor Commissioners will extend every courtesy to the German ships.

Bell Buoy in Linn Canal.

The Lighthouse Board has issued the following notice to mariners:

Lynn Canal, Sherman Rock, bell buoy, a red, nun-shaped buoy, was established July 30, in 29 feet of water, about 100 feet west southwest from Sherman Rock. Point Sherman, N. by E.; Point St. Mary (west tangent), SE. by E. ½ E.; Sullivan Rock, W. ¼ N. The bell is sounded by the action of the sea. In strong ebb tides and moderate weather, also when ice collects around the buoy, the bell cannot be depended upon to ring. Pilots and masters of vessels are requested to notify the Lighthouse Inspector if this buoy should drift from its position, or fail to work satisfactorily.

Narrow Escape From Wreck.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—One hundred Portuguese passengers on the three-masted barkentine Fraterni barely escaped shipwreck and death off Narragansett Pier, R. I., yesterday evening, according to a dispatch from that place. The vessel dropped anchor off Bopp Rock on Saturday night, but a heavy sea drove her perilously near the shore. Captain Oliveria signalled for help to the lifesaving crew at Narragansett. A Government tug towed her out of danger to Newport. The Fraterni was bound for New Bedford from the Cape Verde Islands, and had been 31 days out.

Fly the American Flag.

Since June 14 nine vessels that formerly sailed under the Hawaiian flag have run up the American colors at San Francisco. These are: Santiago, 902 tons; Andrew Welch, 859; Fort George, 1613; John Ena, 2716; Falls of Clyde, 1740; R. P. Rithet, 1026; Himalaya, 976; Americana, 878; Wilscott, 1858; total, 12,572 tons. These, being iron vessels, are a valuable addition to the iron fleet flying the American flag.

Navigation Obstructed.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Aug. 14.—The schooner Media, bound down in tow of the steamer Matea, and loaded with a cargo of iron ore, parted her wheel chains when abreast of the Sailors' Encampment, in St. Mary's River, this afternoon and went aground across the channel, completely blockading navigation for loaded boats for Lake Superior.

Ship Bertha Overdue.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Aug. 14.—Some anxiety is felt for the safety of the German ship Bertha, bound from Hamburg for this port and thence to Puget Sound. The Bertha is now 162 days out. She was due a fortnight ago. She has a cargo of cement.

Deccan, Not Derran.

It was the British ship Deccan, not Derran, that the Riversdale sighted May 12 in latitude 54 south, longitude 63 west. The Deccan sailed from Hamburg February 14, and is consigned to Meyer, Wilson & Co. She has been 183 days en route.

Domestic and Foreign Ports.

ASTORIA, Or., Aug. 14.—Condition of the bar at 4 P. M., smooth; wind northwest; weather cloudy. Left up at 10:20 A. M.—British ship Genista and British bark Australia.

Redondo, Aug. 14.—Sailed—Schooner Albert Meyer, for Willapa.

San Diego, Aug. 14.—Arrived—Schooner Emma Utter, from Coos Bay.

Suva—Arrived June 29.—Schooner C. A. Thayer, from Gray's Harbor.

Melbourne—Arrived Aug. 11.—British steamer Bloemfontein, from Port Hadlock.

Antwerp—Sailed August 11.—French bark Cassard, for Portland, Or.

Shanghai—Sailed Aug. 11.—British ship Wanderer, for Tacoma.

Hiogo—In port July 18.—British ship Palgrave, for Tacoma.

Liverpool, Aug. 14.—In port July 17.—British ship Pengwern, for Vancouver.

San Francisco, Aug. 14.—Arrived—Schooner Occidental, from Gray's Harbor; steamer City of Seattle, from Skagway; steamer Mackinaw, from Seattle; schooner Volant, from Port Blakeley; schooner Bella, from Siuslaw River; steamer Warfield, from Nanaimo. Sailed—Steamer Arcata, for Coos Bay; steamer W. H. Kruger, for Tillamook; schooner Signal, for Gray's Harbor; steamer Washtenaw, for Tacoma.

Knappton, Aug. 14.—Arrived—Schooner W. F. Jewett.

Antwerp—Arrived Aug. 13.—Westernland, from New York, via Southampton.

Plymouth, Aug. 14.—Sailed—Pretoria, from Hamburg, for New York.

San Francisco, Aug. 14.—Arrived—Mustatia, from Honolulu.

New York, Aug. 14.—Sailed—Tauric, for Liverpool; Anchoria, for Glasgow; Lahn, for Bremen.

Gibraltar—Arrived Aug. 13.—Werra, from New York, for Naples and Genoa.

Port Townsend, Aug. 14.—Arrived—Ship Charles E. Moody, from Honolulu.

Plymouth—Arrived Aug. 14.—Deutschland, from New York for Hamburg.

Tafaria—Passed Aug. 12—Steamer Iris, from Genoa for San Francisco.

Yokohama—Arrived Aug. 12—Braemar, from Portland for Hong Kong.

Hong Kong—Arrived Aug. 12—Olympia, from Tacoma, via Yokohama, for Manila.

Yokohama—Sailed Aug. 12—Goodwin, from Hong Kong for Tacoma.

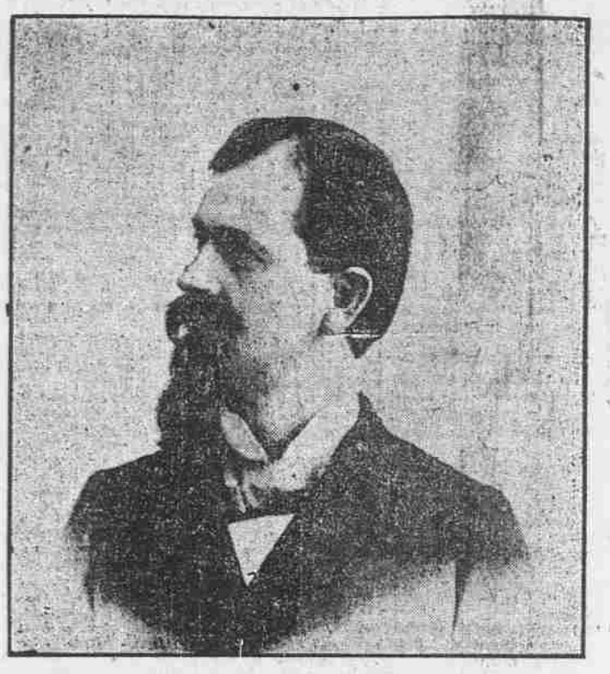
Queenstown, Aug. 15.—Oceanic, from New York for Liverpool, and proceeded.

The Scourge of the Locust.

London Chronicle.

Of the 53,000,000 square miles which the world's land surface comprises, 40,000,000 are more or less continuously subject to the scourge of the hungry locust. It causes, we are told, more pecuniary loss and misery than a native war or a series of native wars combined; or, for that matter, a greater loss than a war between England and the South African republics. Thus the question of fighting the locust is one of the gravest importance.

GALLERY OF OREGON NEWSPAPER MEN—No. 18.



S. L. MOORHEAD, OF THE JUNCTION CITY TIMES.

Steele L. Moorhead, of the Junction City Times, was born in Indiana, Pa., and moved West with his parents in 1869, locating in Page County, Iowa, and moving to Missouri the next year. He entered the office of the Rockport (Mo.) Journal, where he learned the trade. He was afterwards business manager and editor of the same paper for six years. In 1887 he went to Ness City, Kan., where he purchased the Times. He came to Oregon in 1890, and for a short time conducted a job office in Eugene. He moved to Junction City, where, in 1891, he established the Junction City Times. In 1893 he was elected City Recorder, and the following year was elected Mayor. He was elected a member of the Legislature in 1894, and in the session of 1895 made a good, economic record. He voted for Dolph (the party nominee) from the first ballot to the last. He was defeated for the Legislature in 1896 on account of his adherence to the gold standard. He was elected Chief Clerk of the Oregon State Senate at the special session in 1898, and also at the regular session following. He has always been an active, enthusiastic working Republican, and is a strong supporter of the present Administration.

THE FRINK SLATE GOES

(Continued from First Page.)

Presidential Elector. It was decided to vote as a unit on all these officers, and a steering committee was appointed with power to make combinations with other counties. This doubtless means that the northwest has decided definitely to support Frink, which had been expected. Island County stayed out of the combination. The action of the northwest will doubtless force Chelan County, which has a candidate for Land Commissioner in J. D. Atkinson, and which has been classed as doubtful, into the opposition. Okanogan County is also said to be supporting Mr. Atkinson.

The failure of the southwest to indorse Mr. Scobey is due to several causes, chief of which is the numerous candidacies for other offices. Leaders from these counties felt that if they demanded the head of the ticket their chance of getting more than one of the minor offices was small. In addition to this, Wahkiakum County, under the leadership of State Senator Megler, wanted Frink, and gave a strong intimation that it could not be persuaded to support Scobey. Clark County was luke-warm, inasmuch as it had a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and Lewis County wanted Mr. Maynard for Treasurer. The efforts of ex-Governor McGraw, actually the Frink manager, have been strongly directed to bring Lewis County into camp by promises of sufficient support to insure the nomination of Maynard. The opposition to Frink had another candidate for Treasurer in John Lathrum, of Whitman, and was not disposed to promise Maynard its full support, but asked that he go into the southwest and take his chances. It was announced at 11 o'clock that Maynard has yielded to the McGraw blandishments, and will be made a part of the Frink slate.

The southwest met at 11 o'clock. The roll-call showed that 51 delegates were present, the full strength of the combination being 56. Several very warm speeches were made, and it was determined to endeavor to hold together the combination. A steering committee was appointed, and the preliminaries to the Jones movement put on foot. It was apparent, however, that nothing could be done, and the name of Jones will not be urged for Governor.

The convention will meet at the Wigwam at 10 tomorrow. No name has yet been suggested for temporary or permanent chairman.

POLITICS IN IDAHO.

Shoshone County Democrat on Conditions in His State.

Salt Lake Tribune.

Professor H. H. Barton, Superintendent of Public Schools at Wardner, was at the Kenyon yesterday. While he wore a Bryan button, he frankly stated his opinions of the situation in Idaho. In response to questions he said:

"I led the delegation from Shoshone County that was shut out of the Democratic convention, and the dynamite party delegation was admitted. I believed at the time and I believe yet that the convention made a mistake, and that the party will yet realize this. The law and order loving citizens of Shoshone County recognize the fact political differences have got to be disregarded in county matters, and it looks as though there would be a county citizens' ticket in the field this Fall against the Populists, to whom the dynamiters belong.

"It may be a little unpleasant for me to say it, but I do not think the action of the convention in disregarding the law and order element from Shoshone will help the party in the election, although I cannot say that the Republicans have taken any real advantage of it as yet. There are two troops of the First Cavalry at Wardner, and the hope of the law and order element is that they will remain, as the day they leave trouble will be brewing again. The dynamiters are merely watching their chances."

Eighty Acres of Wheat Burned.

COLFAX, Wash., Aug. 14.—Fire in a wheat field of 160 acres on D. E. Kensinger's farm, 10 miles south of here, destroyed 80 acres of fine standing wheat. Header and thresher crews saved half the field by hard fighting with wet blankets. The loss is $800; no insurance.

Woman Hurt by Runaway Team.

WALLACE, Idaho, Aug. 14.—Mrs. Fred Stevens, of Osburn, was run over by a runaway team today. The front half of her scalp was torn off, and she was seriously bruised about the face. She will probably live, but will be terribly disfigured.

Private Dishonorably Discharged.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Private William C. Bowlan, Troop B, First Cavalry, now at Seattle, having enlisted under false pretenses, has been dishonorably discharged from the service.

Idaho Notes.

Wallace reports heavy frosts and snow on Sunset Peak. They are regarded as signs of an early Fall.

The total assessment of Blaine County is $1,336,554, an increase over last year of $254,815. Hailey is the county seat.

During July 42 carloads of horses were shipped from Mountainhome. The majority of them went to Chicago, Kansas City and Omaha.

The people of Wardner have been ordered by the County Board of Health to have a general cleaning-up of its streets, alleys and lots.

The spread of apple scab is giving fruit-growers in the Moscow country considerable uneasiness; but there is less codlin moth than a year ago.

A sheepgrower of Rexburg has made arrangements to ship 15 cars of lambs to Chicago this week. The shipment will comprise nearly 10,000 head.

A good business is looked for by the managers of the fruitpacking and evaporating houses at Nampa. They will open their doors to receive fruit today.

A new railroad line from Baker City to the Seven Devils mines is being surveyed. The road will be called the Baker City, Eagle Valley & Seven Devils.

Private Myers, of Troop H, Sixth Cavalry, stationed at Boise, has been to Illinois to establish his right to an inheritance of $6700, which is to come to him October 1.

The old Presbyterian Church in Lewiston is being moved to the lot in the rear of the present site, to give way for the building of a new and handsome edifice, which will be erected as soon as the ground is cleared.

Governor Steunenberg has been in Salt Lake. The Tribune says of him: "The Governor smiled a far-away smile when asked what he thought of the way his party had dealt with him at Pocatello, and smiled again when he was asked what he thought of Fred Dubois' chances for election to the United States Senate. But his excellency declined to express any opinion, although he stated candidly that he held decided views on the situation."

Alabama.

New York World.

The election in this Southern State on Monday was one of those one-sided affairs that nullify in many respects some of the best features of the republican system. The Democratic majority is enormous on a very light vote, and the Republicans and Populists combined have only a dozen of the 133 members of the Legislature.

The most important result of the election is the decision to hold a Constitutional convention which will disfranchise the ignorant negro voters. If Alabama shall follow the example of Mississippi, Louisiana and North Carolina, and discriminate against black ignorance only, she will do much to encourage and to justify a reduction of her representation in Congress and in the electoral college.

BILLIARD TABLE CLOTHS.

Green Prevailing Color, but Various Other Colors Used.

Green is the color commonly used the world over for billiard table cloths; it is a color that is grateful to the eye, it looks well by daylight, and lights up handsomely by artificial light, and does not easily show dirt. The green cloths are made in various shades. In this country the shade almost universally used is one of a clear, bright, beautiful tint called indigo green; in England there is used to a considerable extent a cloth of an olive green. But wherever a billiard table was encountered, in Europe or America, in Egypt or Australia, it would in all probability be covered with cloth in green of some shade.

Billiard cloths, however, says the New York Sun, are made in various colors other than green, these cloths of other colors being used almost exclusively for tables in private billiard- rooms. There are more billiard tables sold nowadays for private houses than ever before, and with the growth of wealth and the spread of luxury a greater proportion of these tables are now made or finished to order, to harmonize in design, ornamentation and coloring, with the rooms in which they are placed. Even in such tables green is the color most commonly used; if none is found in a shade precisely suitable, cloths are dyed of the required hue.

Maroon Oftenest Used.

Other colors used in billiard cloths are blue, maroon, red, gray and yellow; it is possible, either from stock or to order, to get cloths in any color or any shade of it. Of these unusual colors, maroon is the one oftenest used, and blue next. Yellow is rarely used, for it spots and shows marks almost as plainly as white cloth would. The larger number of tables sold for private houses are combination tables, that can be used for either pool or billiards. They are of course finished in keeping with themselves; that is, a blue table would have all its trimmings to match pockets of silk netting of the color and shade of the cloth.

Whatever the color of the cloth, the balls used on all these tables are the standard balls commonly used on the green cloth and cues are the same for all tables, although there are made fine cues in great variety in various woods, including carved cues, and so on, suited to any table.

These fine billiard tables, such as would be found in stock or made to order, many of them elaborate in design and beautifully carved, cost from $300 up. Probably from $500 to $800 would be the cost of most of the finer kinds of billiard tables sold for private houses, but tables costing $1000 would not be very unusual, and they are occasionally made costing up to $1500.

For private billiard-rooms specially designed cue racks are made, many of them being made to stand on the floor instead of being attached to the wall. Cue racks also are made to order upon occasion, of suitable woods and in appropriate designs, to match the rooms in which they are placed.

Markers are strung on wires attached to the cue rack, whose construction is carried up at the sides to support the wires between, at a convenient height. On the costliest of such cue racks the white buttons on the strings of markers are of ivory and the black buttons of ebony. The cue rack itself may easily be a handsome, as well as appropriate piece of furniture, of fine woods and beautifully carved. Cue racks are made at various prices, up to, for the most costly, $200.

Billiard tables in public billiard-rooms have to a very limited extent been covered with cloths of colors other than green. One establishment in Boston some years ago had its tables, placed in three rooms, covered respectively with red, blue and gray; but still, virtually, the only color used in public billiard-rooms is green. And while in private billiard-rooms the other colors have come into use, and their use in the circumstances mentioned is increasing, yet the proportion of private tables thus covered is, after all, small; in these, as in the public tables, the prevailing color is still green.

The Royal Cipher.

New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Royal personages are in the habit of using a cipher for their telegraphic messages, and a special messenger for their confidential letters which they do not like a confide to the mails. But there is no truth in the stories according to which cryptography is used by the various monarchs to communicate by letter with one another. In fact, Emperor William would not find life worth living if every time he wished to write to his grandmother in England—and he is credited with doing so every week—he were obliged to sit down and spend a few hours in ciphering the contents of his letter.

Providing for His Posterity.

Chicago Record.

The request of Mr. Kiichi Abe, of Minami-Shimboricho, Kyobashi, Tokio, to the First Bank for permission to make a deposit of 3000 yen ($1500) for a period of 250 years, is said to have been virtually complied with by the bank, and at a rate of interest of 5 per cent per annum. As the deposit and interest will be left untouched, the depositor's descendants are to receive about 1,300,000,000 yen ($600,000,000) altogether at the expiration of the term.

BRAKE WOULD NOT WORK

HEAD-END COLLISION ON THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE.

Two Passengers Were Killed and Five Injured—Accident Near Colorado Springs.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Aug. 15.—A head-end collision on the Denver & Rio Grande Railway today at Monument, about 20 miles north of this city, resulted in the death of two persons and the injury of several others. The dead are:

R. F. Webber, of Manitou, Colo.

H. F. Gilbert, of Fowler, Colo.

The injured are: Frank Frado, an Italian, of Salida, his wife and two children, one aged 9 and the other 2 years, and H. C. Barnes, of Denver.

Missouri Pacific train No. 12, north bound, running on the Rio Grande tracks between Pueblo and Denver, left this city at 10:10 A. M., 40 minutes late. Rio Grande train No. 1, the Pacific Coast limited, had orders to pass the northbound at Monument switch. The northbound train had the main line, and the train coming from Denver failed to stop in time and crashed into the north-bound train. In the forward car of the southbound train coming to Colorado Springs were seated all of those who were killed and injured. Gilbert and Webber were pinned under the debris and could not be reached for half an hour.

Engineer Desmond, of No. 1, states as a reason for the collision that when he attempted to stop at Monument his air-brakes would not work. Chief Surgeon Corwin, of the Colorado Iron & Fuel Company, at Pueblo, and Dr. Gunsaule, of Denver, were on the train coming south, and immediately set to work caring for the injured.

R. F. Webber, who was killed, leaves a wife and one child. Webber's hip was smashed, and he died almost instantly. Gilbert's leg was mangled and his back broken. Dr. Gunsaule, despite the fact that she was considerably bruised, assisted in caring for the other injured. H. C. Barnes, of Denver, was injured about the legs and face, but not seriously.

Four Men Drowned.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 14.—Four employes of the steamer Hill City, en route from New Orleans to Memphis, were drowned this morning at Blue Point Landing, Miss. The men were engaged in repairing the wheel of the steamer when the plank gave way and they were precipitated into the river. The dead are: William Brown, R. Fresher, John Dargs and a fireman of the boat, name unknown. The victims resided in St. Louis.

IT WAS THE PLAGUE.

Cultures Taken From a San Francisco Chinaman Developed.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—Dr. A. W. Hill, bacteriologist of the Board of Health, has completed an examination of two cultures received from Johns Hopkins University, sent to Baltimore from the University of California, where they were taken from a Chinaman who was supposed to have the bubonic plague. Dr. Hill developed the cultures and inoculated a white rat. The rat died in three days. Afterwards the bacilli were taken from the tissue, and the results obtained were typical of bubonic plague. Dr. Hill has forwarded to the University of California his opinion that the bacilli are those of bubonic plague.

Railway Run by Boys.

What is probably the smallest working electric railway in the country is reported as now under construction at Macon, Mo. It is owned by the Blees Miniature Rapid Transit Company, and when completed, will be a mile in length, running around the grounds of a private park. The gauge is 3 feet 2 inches, and each car will carry eight people.

The road is a miniature in its corporate as well as its physical body, for its officers are children. Frederick Blees, 13 years old, is president and motorman; Alvin Blees, 10 years old, is vice-president; Roy Denslow, 13 years of age, is secretary; the treasurer is 8-year-old Willis Blees, and the assistant superintendent is Raymond Kirsch, who is 13 years old. The road operates in Mrs. Blees's park, and is capitalized for $10,000.

What Is Paramount?

Memphis Commercial Appeal, Dem.

To indicate what Bryan thinks is the paramount issue he devotes eight of the sixteen pages in his contribution to the North American Review to the financial question, including the crime of '73; three pages to trusts and aggregated wealth, which may be considered a part of the money question; six of the remaining pages to imperialism, in which he merely quotes from the records to show what has been done in the matter, and concludes with a page on the development of plutocracy, in which Froude, the English historian, is made to testify against the evils of money-grasping.

Established Over 1000 Years.

London Chronicle.

No list of newspaper curiosities would be complete that did not include the Kin-Pau, of Pekin. Like most things in the Celestial Kingdom, it is easily first in point of antiquity, for it has been published continuously for over 1,000 years. It began as a monthly, became a weekly in 1361, and since the beginning of the century has been a daily. It is now quite up to date, publishing three editions a day, and, to safeguard the purchaser, each edition is printed on different colored paper, the first being yellow, the second white and the last gray.

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