STARVATION IN ALASKA

STORY OF TERRIBLE SUFFERING ON THE AGIAPUK RIVER.

One Miner Is Dead and Two More Are at Death's Door—Saved From Cannibalism.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Aug. 4.—A story of death from starvation at the mouth of the Agiapuk River, in the Agiapuk mining district, was brought from Nome today by passengers on the steamer Centennial, and as a result of 43 days of unparalleled hardship George Dean, a miner, is dead and his two companions, Jack Houston and Joseph C. Thiery, are at death's door. Houston will probably recover, but there is little hope that Thiery's life will be saved. Added to the story of starvation is the horrible tale that in their desperation, Houston and Thiery severed the thigh of their dead companion from his body and were cooking it when help arrived and saved them from committing cannibalism.

The men had been in the Good Hope country prospecting. June 7 they started for Nome by way of the Agiapuk River. Traveling was hard over the long stretches of tundra and down streams filled with ice. Before they reached Teller City their provisions gave out, and, after wandering along, hunger compelled them to eat grass, snails, birds' eggs, and anything they could find, but they became so weakened that further progress was impossible. After reaching a deserted igloo at the mouth of the Agiapuk River, they decided to remain in the hope that assistance would arrive in the shape of a prospecting party. Summoning courage, they attempted to build a boat, the frame being made of willows, which they attempted to cover with canvas taken from the body of a dead Eskimo. Dean grew weaker more rapidly than his companions. The pangs of hunger unhinged the poor fellow's mind, and his suffering mates could afford him no relief. Hope had fled, and death was near. Houston and Thiery worked at the rude craft, their last resource from frightful death. They could hear the splash of oars and the noise of travel on the river, but the distance was too great for anyone to hear, and they were too weak and exhausted to get near the line of travel.

Finally, the morning of July 20, Dean breathed his last. Then the survivors, in their famishing state, took a portion of one of the thighs of the dead man, put it in a pot, and prepared to cook it in order to sustain their own lives. At this juncture a party of miners, coming down the river heard the cry, "Help, for God's sake; don't leave us." They proceded to where the cry come from and found the unfortunates and took them to Teller, where they are being cared for by Government officials. Dr. Bales has taken masses of grass and willow buds from Thiery's stomach, but he will not recover. Dean left a letter partly written, bidding his family, who live in Canton, O., farewell. He was a member of the Masonic order, and was 50 years old. Thiery is from Davenport, Ia., and Houston was formerly mate on the Yukon River boat Sovereign. The story as related by passengers on the Centennial was brought to Nome by Captain Knudson, of the steamer Dora, who was at Teller when the men were brought there.

The Centennial also brings word that Nome is flooded with spurious gold dust, and that about $60,000 worth is in circulation, according to the statement of officials of the Bank of Nome. It is a clever imitation, and the bank has been imposed upon with it. It is claimed it was manufactured at Seattle and taken to Nome and placed in circulation.

The reported strike in the Kobuk district in the Kotzebue Sound country was a fake, and the stampeders have returned to Nome.

The steamer Discovery, which, while in Winter quarters at Nome, had her forefoot knocked off by the breaking up of the ice, also arrived from Nome, having been refused a license by the inspectors. The voyage down was made in 14 days, and the pumps were kept going all the time to keep her clear of water.

The story of the murder of Sullivan, brought here by Indians, and the escape of Jackson on Unimak Island, is being investigated by Captain Buhner, of the revenue cutter Manning. Jackson, who related the story of the murder and his miraculous escape from Indians, has been taken in custody by Captain Buhner. Before proceeding to the scene of the murder Jackson made several contradictory statements, and it is thought the Indians are not guilty, as they have always been friendly to whites. Jackson will be held by Manning until the mystery is explained.

MARION COUNTY CROPS.

Harvesting Will Begin This Morning —The Hop Yield.

GERVAIS, Or., Aug. 4.—A more delightful harvest season has seldom been seen in the Willamette Valley and in this section in particular, than has prevailed for the past 10 days. A full moon has enabled our farmers to work early and late, and thus avoid the extreme heat of the middle of the day. Many afternoons have witnessed a strong, refreshing breeze, that has made possible the working of teams with no evil results either to man or beast. In fact, our harvest season is an ideal one.

Good results are anticipated, and one very strong feature is the heavy yields that are coming from off the hitherto despised "white lands" of the valley and all the French Prairie section, which has been planted to Winter oats. Those who are best able to judge claim yields ranging from 25 to 40 bushels of Winter oats to the acre from these lands. Spring oats, however, do not promise as heavy a yield, and there is much complaint of smut already.

Winter-sown wheat is going to average all the way from 20 to 25 bushels per acre in this section, and in some cases even more.

Around Brooks they have been experimenting with bluestem wheat, a carload of which was brought in by M. L. Jones, an extensive farmer there. It is now being harvested, and the yield is fully up to the average and weighs 61 pounds to the bushel, which is the reputation it has in Eastern Oregon. This is an important innovation, and it is not improbable that it will ultimately replace many old-established white varieties. The Defiance wheat is assuming its old-time heavy yields, while the white varieties are in the background as a consequence of importing the hardy red varieties of Eastern Oregon.

A prominent wheatgrower near St. Paul states that he recently cut a 20-acre tract that used up 60 pounds of twine, or about three pounds to the acre. That field will undoubtedly yield heavily. Kinney wheat is also showing well-filled heads, with four meshes well developed; so much so that it shatters in cutting.

Hops are showing the effect of the weather, and it is a question if they are not being injured. It is desirable that warm weather prevail, and warm weather is against lice propagation, yet there is such a thing as having "too much of a good thing," and that seems to be the situation just now. Growers claim that the vine is maturing burrs too rapidly, and that they will not attain sufficient growth; also that the vine is not arming out as it ought.

Threshing will commence in earnest Monday, August 5, and there appears to be plenty of help to handle the crop without danger of loss. Wages are stiff.

Hopmen claim that pickers will be abundant at usual prices. However, no scale of prices has as yet been agreed upon.

Today has been the hottest day of the season. The thermometer registered 100 at 5 o'clock.

Walla Walla Weather Record.

WALLA WALLA, Aug. 3.—During the past 29 years a record of the weather has been kept in Walla Walla. That record shows the mean temperature of July to be 74 degrees. The mean temperature of last July was 72 degrees, or two degrees less than the average. The hottest day was the 30th, when the signal service thermometer on top of the three-story Paine building recorded 98 degrees. Despite that high temperature there were no prostrations by heat reported, nor symptoms of sunstroke. The lowest temperature during the month was 49 degrees on the 1st. The rainfall amounted to .23 of an inch, which was .14 of an inch below the average. During 29 years rain has fallen during every July but four. The total rainfall since September was 15.33 inches, a deficiency of 1.27 inches. There were 25 clear days, one cloudy and five partly cloudy days during July.

The Inequity of Sunday.

Pendleton East Oregonian.

That existing laws should be enforced is a proposition in civic morals that no good citizen can successfully oppose. But that there should be laws limiting the liberty of the citizen is equally incontrovertible. It is deplorable that statutes encumber the books of this state, or of any state, that squint at the attempted legal compelling of people to obey a command that rests upon a religious principle.

The question of Sunday closing has agitated the State of Washington, and by the influence of contiguity is heard of here in Oregon. Neither here in Oregon nor over there in Washington, as an abstract proposition, has any Legislature the right to prescribe what day of the week a man shall take his rest. If a man desires to plow, or sell groceries, or play baseball, or do anything allowed by the other laws, he has, inherent, the right so to do.

It is the existence of laws attempting to regulate men's personal movements, these laws being unenforced, that has wrought to bring all into disrespect to a certain degree. That there is a deplorable lack of proper respect for law in this country is evident to every thinking man. That this disrespect is primarily responsible for non-enforcement is also true. And that, in a reflex manner, non-enforcement is also responsible for added disrespect, is a truth that no one will seriously attempt to overturn.

It were better far for the country at large if the system of laws were reconstructed, and all statutes that limit men's freedom, by commanding him not to do certain harmless things upon a certain day of the week, wiped from the record.

An epidemic of repealing with scarcely any additions to the code for a number of years would make for a better political and social condition, and it would not lose to the churches and the adherents of them one element of real strength. More liberty and less restriction would bring forth to view the genuine supporters of religious principles, and there would not be any more of the ridiculous attempt to make men good by process of law

Set Aside for School Uses.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—At the request of the Commissioner of Education, the Secretary of the Interior has set aside a small tract of about 1000 acres, near Dutch Harbor, Alaska, to be devoted to school uses. The tract adjoins a small lighthouse reservation on Amaknak Island, and the opposite side abuts on a tract now owned by the North American Commercial Company. Aside from these three tracts, the entire island has been withdrawn for Government purposes, and will eventually be assigned to the War and Navy Departments for coaling stations.

Eloped With His Niece.

DAVENPORT, Wash., Aug. 4.—Edward Williams, of this city, eloped with his niece, Miss May Surty. The young man took his sister's daughter out for a buggy ride. The couple drove to Harrington and boarded the east-bound train. Williams is 30 years old, while his niece is but 16.

Washington Notes.

Michigan shingle mill men have been prospecting for locations around Gray's Harbor.

A peculiar accident is said to have happened Wednesday on two of the Northern Pacific Railway bridges, one across the Satsop River and the other across a stream between Tacoma and Seattle. The heat of the sun was so intense that it expanded the iron, breaking some of the bolts and causing the bridge to spring out of shape.

The flood of land sharks is undiminished going north in search of land. They come in groups and are not backward in developing their plans to become witnesses for each other, scoop up all the reserve in advance that is to be open for homesteaders prove up and convey to the mill men at once, thus defeating the real object, to benefit the homeseekers. The genuine farmer being slow to act and desirous of complying with the law, will be left out.

Idaho Notes.

Boise policemen are forbidden to drink or smoke while on duty.

A sage brush fire has been raging around Weiser, but with little damage.

The Boise Chamber of Commerce is promoting a wagon road to the new mineral fields at Thunder Mountain.

Caldwell will vote on the proposition of issuing $20,000 bonds for building and operating a system of water works. The election is called for August 21.

The oil well of the Paraffine Company on Snake River is now down between 200 and 250 feet, and the indications for oil are regarded as better than at any previous stage of the work.

A Million for Dean Hoffman's Broadway Block.

New York Herald.

In the purchase from the Rev. Eugene A. Hoffman, dean of the General Theological Seminary, of a block of real estate which has just been completed, the New York Realty corporation has shown that its intention to indulge in big speculations, announced at its incorporation two and a half months ago, was thoroughly earnest.

The block is bounded by Broadway, Eighth avenue, Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets. No. 927 Eighth avenue, however, which is owned by John C. Hart, is not included in the purchase. The price paid is about $1,000,000. The block has a frontage on Broadway of 216.2 feet, on Fifty-seventh street of 201.2 feet, on Eighth avenue of 200.1 feet, and on Fifty-eighth street of 121 feet.

This transaction is of special interest because the New York Realty corporation represents men prominent in connection with purely financial matters, whose invasion of the field of real estate speculation is regarded as an innovation. Charles H. Tweed, chairman of the Southern Pacific directorate; James Speyer, Charles Steele, of J. P. Morgan & Co.; Cornelius Vanderbilt, William F. Havemeyer, E. C. Converse, of the United States Steel Corporation; Henry Seligman, Oakleigh Thorne, president of the North American Trust Company, and Frank Tilford, are among its directors.

Wickless Oil Stoves.

Monthly Ledger.

Many of the newest oil stoves on the market are of the wickless variety. The best known of these are provided with tanks, more or less elevated, the flow thence to the burner being regulated by a tap, which can be turned off or on at will. The burner itself has at its base a shallow, circular groove, in which rests a ring of asbestos, bound with fine copper netting. When charged with oil it is lighted; the upper perforated sheet iron tube is gradually heated, and when very hot the oil is converted into a gas, which burns with a blue, smokeless flame. Very little difficulty is experienced in keeping such a stove clean.

Derangement of the Liver, with constipation, injures the complexion, induces pimples, sallow skin. Carter's Little Liver Pills remove the cause.

SAYS HE WAS MISQUOTED

ANOTHER STATEMENT BY CAPTAIN ORMSBY.

Declares He Did Not Recommend the Enlargement of the Cascade Forest Reserve.

SALEM, Aug. 4.—Forest Superintendent Ormsby's letter in today's Oregonian on the question of his recommendations for an enlarged reserve bids fair to lead to light on the origin of the reserve activity. Commissioner Hermann would have the people understand that he does not favor the creation of reserves under a law that permits gigantic injustice in favor of railroad companies and other timber land speculators. If such be his policy, it is difficult to understand how he comes to quote Captain Ormsby as recommending that land be added to a reserve when the tract has not even been examined to ascertain its character. A disclosure of all the facts should give information that will enable people to form opinions of their own as to Hermann's real policy. In a dispatch published in The Oregonian of August 2 Captain Ormsby was quoted as denying that he recommended an addition to the Cascade reserve on its western boundary. In his letter today Captain Ormsby says:

"I must repudiate that interview. I gave nothing to your correspondent for publication. When he comes to me for information which he desires to publish and makes a note of what I say, I stand by it. But to gather fragments from a casual conversation on the street, as his memory may serve him, and publish the same, is unfair, dishonest and treacherous."

It will be noticed that the claim made by Captain Ormsby is that he gave nothing for publication. He now says that when he talked with The Oregonian correspondent he did not know he was being interviewed. But he does not deny making the statements attributed to him. It is generally known in Salem that The Oregonian employs a man to gather news in this city. It is also known that on matters under public consideration The Oregonian strives to gather all the information possible. When, therefore, its correspondent makes inquiry of a public official upon a topic of so live interest as the forest reserve question, it is to be presumed that he wants his information for publication. In this instance there could have been no reason for doubt. Having no personal interest, the correspondent could have had no other object in seeking information. The Oregonian correspondent, having read in Hermann's report that Superintendent Ormsby had recommended an addition of 23 townships to the reserve on the western boundary, discussed the subject with the Forest Superintendent and was told that no such recommendation had been made. Thinking that he had misread the report, the correspondent examined it again in order to avoid a mistake, and found that it made the plain statement that Forest Superintendent S. B. Ormsby had recommended that these 23 townships be added to the reserve. The next time he met Superintendent Ormsby, the correspondent called particular attention to the fact that Hermann quoted him as recommending the addition. Again Superintendent Ormsby denied having made such a recommendation and again explained what had actually taken place. Having thus secured information twice upon the same point, a question of whether Ormsby did, or did not, make the recommendation, a question not involving any complications, the correspondent then reported Superintendent Ormsby's denial "as his memory served him." Under such circumstances, and on so plain a question, a reporter's memory is not likely to fail him. This inquiry naturally arises: "If Ormsby had been expressly informed that his answer would be published, would he have answered the question any differently?"

In his letter published today, Captain Ormsby involves the department in new difficulties. He says on the subject of his recommendation concerning the proposed addition:

"It is nearly four years since I made my report to the department, and my exact words I cannot recall; nor have I seen the report which your correspondent states was made by Commissioner Hermann containing my recommendation, but if he made the report, as stated, then, without doubt, the language of my communication was such as to fully justify him in his conclusion. The land at that time had not been examined, and for that matter never has been with that object in view."

Herein Superintendent Ormsby tacitly admits that he did not recommend that the 23 townships be added to the reserve, but "without doubt, the language of my communication was such as to fully justify him (Hermann) in his conclusion." Are the people of Oregon to understand that a letter was written to the department which, without being so intended, could be construed as recommending that 529,920 acres of land be added to a reserve? Are important letters written in uncertain language? Does the public domain hang by so slender a thread? Is the department over which Binger Hermann presides so blind to the interests of Hermann's own state as to misunderstand the terms of a letter written by so careful an officer as Superintendent Ormsby is known to be? The department knew that no official examination of this vast tract had ever been made. How, then, does it come that a letter could be construed as recommending an addition to the reserve, when the land under consideration had never been examined with that object in view? If such a departure from the established rules is possible, there is certainly a need of a change of clerks in the office of the Land Commissioner.

Superintendent Ormsby says he cannot recall the exact words contained in his letter to the department. Doubtless on a matter of so vast importance to the people of his own state he kept a copy of his letter, and doubtless Commissioner Hermann has the original on file in Washington. An examination of this letter will readily determine whether its language warranted Commissioner Hermann in saying that this addition to the reserve had been recommended by the Forest Superintendent for Oregon. Such an examination will also form a foundation for opinions as to who is chiefly in favor of the creation of forest reserves. Such an examination would also show whether The Oregonian correspondent was correct in saying that Superintendent Ormsby denied having recommended the addition to the reserve. Dispatches from Washington state that correspondence concerning the proposed reserve in Southwestern Oregon will not be made public. Such a rule is vastly different from that observed in the principal office in Oregon. Governor Geer, Secretary of State Dunbar and Treasurer Moore, the three officials having charge of the state's business interests, never hesitate a moment to give the greatest publicity to any matters of public interest under their supervision. Such a policy has earned for the present administration a reputation for cleanness of methods in the management of state affairs. Similar practice regarding forest reserve records at Washington would meet the approval of the people.

A. W. PRESCOTT.

THE ALLEGED HOLD-UP.

Owners of Red Boy Mine Said to Have Been Robbed of $60,000.

BAKER CITY, Aug. 4.—Excitement ran wild in the city yesterday afternoon, when the news spread that E. J. Godfrey and Clark Taber, the two owners of the famous Red Boy mine, had been held up by highwaymen and robbed of the July clean-up of the mine, stated by those on the inside to be about $60,000, while they were bringing it down from the mine for deposit in the bank. All kinds of rumors were afloat, and when Godfrey and Taber arrived here from Sumpter on the noon train, they were besieged by crowds of friends and newspaper men, all anxious to learn the particulars of the affair. Mr. Godfrey talked to his friends and stated that the hold-up was a fact, and that they lost all the money they had with them, but he refused to say anything for publication, and refused to tell any one whether they had lost the clean-up of the mine, which they were supposed to have with them, and which the robbers were evidently after. When cornered by a reporter, Mr. Taber said that he and his partner had agreed that they would say nothing about the matter further than that they had been held up and lost a good deal of money. He said:

"We were driving from the mine to Sumpter in our light wagon early this morning, on our way to Baker City and Portland. I am going to Portland tonight. When at the top of the divide, about seven miles out from Sumpter, a man with his face completely masked, and armed with a Winchester, suddenly sprang into the road in front of us and stopped us. In a second, two other men, armed with guns and revolvers, also appeared and demanded money. We were perfectly cool and treated the matter as we would if a man had stopped us on the street here and asked us for 50 cents. They probably need money, and as they enforced their demands with guns, we gave up. That is all there is to it. They got quite a large swag from us. As to whether they secured the clean-up, I will leave you and the public to guess. We never tell what our clean-ups are. We have not complained to the authorities or started anyone after the criminals. What would be the use? No one could recognize them, and for all we know they may be men who were in our employ and were discharged. They evidently knew us."

It is well established by passengers who came down on the stage that was ahead of the vehicle in which Godfrey and Taber were traveling, that Mr. Godfrey's younger brother was on the stage with the package containing the big clean-up, and that he safely landed it in Sumpter, and that it was brought on down to Baker City. In fact, the satchel containing the treasure was seen being carried on the street, and it is believed that it was taken to Portland by Mr. Taber on the evening train. Judge Clarno, who was one of the passengers on the stage, and who went to Portland on the evening train, said that he felt convinced that the treasure-box was with them on the stage and was never touched by the robbers, of whom they saw nothing. Other close friends of Godfrey and Taber incline to this belief. On the other hand, there are those who cannot understand the object of the mystery thrown about the affair, and argue that it must be that the treasure was stolen by the highwaymen and that an effort is being made to keep it secret in order more readily to intercept the robbers. It is stated on good authority that the two partners admit they lost something like $125. If that was all they lost, they would not bother to send out a posse, and Mr. Taber is authority for the statement that they did not invoke the aid of the authorities or send out a posse.

Another story is told by a miner and teamster to the effect that the employes of the Red Boy have recently been leaving the mine at the rate of half a dozen a day, complaining that they could not get grub enough at the boarding-house. This would seem to be a foolish statement, but the man affirmed that it was a fact and said that he believed that it was some of these men, who had a grudge against the mine and its owners, who did the hold-up act. This rumor could not be verified, and the mine has had the best of reputations. If any of the men are disaffected it is believed that other causes lie at the bottom of the matter. But Mr. Taber himself said that for all ...ey knew the robbers might have been men who had been in their employ. One thing seems to be certain, the men did not secure the clean-up.

Portland Custom-House Contracts.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The supervision architect has authorized several extra allowances to contractors at work finishing the Portland Custom-House, because of changes in their contract plans, made necessary by alterations in the interior arrangement. The Congress Construction Company is allowed $1035 for making general alterations, F. J. F. Shea $471 for changes in plumbing, and the Charles B. Kruse Company $133 for changes in the heating system.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Contract Surgeon Arthur L. Boyer has been relieved fom duty at Fort Columbus, O., and ordered to Fort Lawton, Wash. Contract Surgeon Joseph W. Walsh has been relieved from duty at Washington Barracks, and will report at Fort Canby, Wash., for duty. Private Thomas A. Grant, Company G, Seventh Infantry, now at Fort Liscum, Alaska, has been transferred as second-class private to the Signal Corps at that post.

Coos County Postoffice.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—A postoffice has been established at Luda, Coos County, Or., to be supplied by special service from Dora. Laura Read has been appointed postmaster.

Oregon Notes.

The Eugene creamery turned out over five and a half tons of butter during July.

A couple of men living on Foot Creek, Josephine County, are said to be about to contest a match game of croquet for $50 a side.

Wallowa stockmen are protesting vigorously against the presence of Umatilla County sheep herds on the Government ranges of the former district.

The Hay Creek Company's sheep were recently shot into in the neighborhood of Summit Prairie, Wasco County, two herders being close enough to the bullets to get several of them through their clothes. About 20 head of fine sheep were killed.

Mrs. J. S. Hutley, widow of the drowned fisherman whose body was recently recovered near Tongue Point, has been presented with a purse of $79 by sympathizing friends in Ranier. Mrs. Hutley has five children dependent upon her and will engage in some small business to support them.

While Charles Foster, of Sumpter, was driving a six-horse freight outfit, in making a curve one wagon was upset. It contained 400 pounds of dynamite and part of the stuff was broken open and ground up fine. It was hard breathing while the accident was in motion, but nothing happened.

It is reported that word has been sent to the John Day Valley that men were wanted to locate and buy timber land in portions of Grant County for a timber land syndicate. The syndicate agrees to pay all expenses connected with the purchase and proof and to pay the purchaser $350 for the quarter section of timber land when title is obtained from the Government.

The steamer Louise, which went on the Nehalem spit last week Thursday, got off the same evening. She met with another accident a few days ago. Coming down the Nehalem River, with Commodore Wheeler at the helm, she ran into a snag and ripped a hole in her side. She was headed for the shore, but she filled with water so rapidly that she took her second bath in the Nehalem.

William Scott, the proprietor of Lehman Springs, Umatilla County, is a man of remarkable versatility. He is the architect of the large hotel and built it practically himself. He is a first-class paper hanger and upholsterer and a cook out of sight. In addition to his several trades, he is a professional man, and is called the "Doctor" by his friends. It is no uncommon thing for him to be taken for a Baptist preacher. He is also a banker and a hunter.

TODAY WILL SETTLE IT

SAN FRANCISCO STRIKE TO END OR EXTEND TO OTHER CITIES.

Directors of Employers' Association Will Meet This Afternoon and Decide on Final Position.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—Whether the local labor trouble is to be terminated or whether it is to be extended to other unions, and possibly to other Coast cities, will probably be determined tomorrow afternoon. The directors of the Employers' Association are to meet then and decide on their final position. Should they decide to make no concessions, the union leaders assert that they will issue orders for extreme measures. Andrew Furuseth, secretary of the Labor Council, said today:

"We have done everything in our power to meet the employers half way, but through their attorney, Mr. Michael, they have expressed a desire to treat with us only on one basis—that of the dissolution of labor unions in San Francisco. We shall not consent to yield up the only rights we have as laboring men. We decline to allow the employers to rule the industries of this city as did the Council of Ten in the dark days of Venice's history. We are willing to meet the issue raised by the employers in a spirit of fairness, but at the same time demand that the employers consider the question involved in this struggle in the same spirit. What we want is an early adjustment of this affair. We will do all we can to secure it without the sacrifice of all our principles as union men and our dignity as honest workingmen."

Only two vessels left port today—the steamer Conemaugh, for Alaska, and the steamer Santa Rosa, for Southern California.

KNOCKED OFF A BRIDGE.

Beaver Creek Man Killed by the Astoria Train.

CLATSKANIE, Or., Aug. 4.—A man named Malstrom, a resident of Beaver Creek, was struck by the engine of the train from Astoria this morning and almost instantly killed. As the train approached Beaver Creek, Malstrom was seen to climb on the bridge, evidently with the intention of reaching the other side before the train arrived. He was too slow, however, and was struck and knocked off the bridge and down the embankment. The train was running at the rate of 40 miles and hour and did not come to a stop until it had reached a point 200 yards from the scene of the accident. The crew and many of the passengers hurried to the scene, but Malstrom was beyond help. The unfortunate man's neck was found to have been broken, as was also his left arm. He was identified by one of the train hands. The remains were taken in charge by farmers residing in the vicinity.

A SAILOR DROWNED.

Fell Overboard From the Steamer Alliance.

ASTORIA, Or., Aug. 4.—The tug Escort, returning from outside this evening, reports that a sailor fell overboard and was drowned from the steam schooner Alliance, near the whistling buoy, this morning. The man's name could not be learned. The British ship Blaloch, which arrived in today, 88 days from Hong Kong, reports an uneventful passage. She was delayed by continued light easterly winds.

LINCOLN COUNTY WHEAT.

Yield This Year Will Be About 9,000,000 Bushels.

DAVENPORT, Wash., Aug. 4.—Lincoln County, which was the banner wheat county of the Northwest in 1900, raising 6,500,000 bushels, will this year produce from an acreage of 300,000 acres about 9,000,000 bushels of wheat, or over one-third as much as was raised by Oregon in 1895, that being the largest yield ever recorded in that state.

LOST AT GAMBLING.

Deputy Revenue Collector at Seattle Short in His Accounts.

SEATTLE, Aug. 4.—Ralph L. Ross, Deputy Collector of United States Revenue, is short in his accounts nearly $4000. He will be prosecuted unless the amount is made good tomorrow. He claims to have lost the money gambling. The principal gamblers of the city were inclined to make the shortage good, but finally failed to do so.

America Is Europe's Foe.

The European regards America as a dangerous and relentless foe, and the fact that Europe has forced on America these measures as a means of self-defense signifies nothing, says Brooks Adams in the August Atlantic. The European sees in America a competitor who, while refusing to buy, throws her wares on every market, and who, while she drives the peasant from his land, reduces the profits of industry which support the wage-earners of the town. Most ominous of all, he marks the rapidly growing power, which, while it undersells his mines, closes to him every region of the wide earth where he might find minerals adapted to its needs. Lying like a Colossus across the Western Continent, with her ports on either ocean, with China opposite and South America at her feet, the United States bars European expansion. South America and China are held to be the only accessible regions which certainly contain the iron, coal and copper which Europe seeks, and the United States is determined that, if she can prevent it, South America and China shall not be used as bases for hostile competition. Regarding South America, her declarations are explicit, and during the last 12 months her actions in Asia have spoken more emphatically than words.

The Future of Canada.

There is no reason why Canada should not have 25,000,000 population within the span of the present generation, says J. D. Whelpley in the August Atlantic. Her wealth is increasing at four-fold ratio. Her tremendous resources are only just beginning to be appreciated, and there is no apparent limit to their ultimate development.

Conscious of her value to her great neighbor, fully appreciating the necessity of the good will of that neighbor to her own prosperity, she is chagrined at the rebuff she believes she has met. With anxious interest she is now watching the war of Europe against the commerce of the United States, not in the hope that Europe will win, but in the expectation that all parties thereto will in time reach the conclusion that commercial war is a useless expenditure of valuable forces, which should rather be utilized in the making of conventions to enable the trade of one country to fit advantageously into that of another. Canadian statesmen look with confidence to the future to bring about some such result, and anticipate with equal optimism an early awakening of the United States to the promise of her neighbor to become the first instead of the third greatest customer for the products of American labor.

A Famous Book.

"Every man," said Swift, "is safe from evil tongues who can be content to be obscure, and men must take distinction as they take land, cum onere," writes P. A. Sillard in the August Atlantic. Boswell brought himself before the world, and confessed that he eagerly courted fame; and "the public," says Carlyle, "were incited, not only by their natural love of scandal, but by a special ground of envy, to say whatever ill of him could be said." It is true that in what Carlyle calls "his corruptible part" he put a weapon into his assailants' hands, but when posterity is the richer for a man having lived, much should be forgiven him; and how incalculably poorer we would be had Boswell not given us his matchless work, which is a liberal education in itself! Never again can we have another such book, from lack both of a subject and an executant. Boswell was frequently the flint that produced the spark from the steel of Johnson's mind, and, says Croker, "it was a strange and fortunate occurrence that one so prone to talk, and who talked so well, should be brought into such close contact and confidence with one so zealous and so able to record"; and who, to quote Boswell himself, "by recording so considerable a portion of the wisdom and wit of "the brightest ornament of the 18th century," has largely provided for the instruction and entertainment of mankind."

PROHIBITION IN JOLO.

General Kobbe's Rigid Ruling Against Anything Intoxicating.

Washington Letter.

General Kobbe proposes to insure the Morros in Jolo from the disaster of rum. He has informed the War Department that he has issued an order proclaiming a state of rigid prohibition. The order discloses a tendency on the part of ex-soldiers to go into the saloon business. The text of a part of the order is as follows:

"On and after August 1, 1901, the retail sale of beer, wines and spirits, and of all beverages containing alcohol, will be prohibited within the limits of this department, and all saloons, bars, restaurants and other places which cover, under whatever name, the sale of these articles, will be closed.

"No sales will be made to Morros or to persons living in Morro communities.

"None of the articles enumerated in this order may be disposed of by gift, by sample or otherwise than in bona fide sale, nor consumed on the premises where sold.

"It is presumed that no saloons will be established at unoccupied places, because they depend mainly upon the patronage of soldiers and camp followers; but district and post commanders will assure themselves that this order is not violated at unoccupied places large enough to attract the saloonkeeper.

"The Department Commander is receiving applications in large and increasing numbers from ex-soldiers and others for permission to open saloons under one name or another, but none from trained business men, farmers or mechanics, who wish to follow their vocations here.

"The object of this order is to shield all native people in the department—almost exclusively Morros and Mohammedan or pagan—from contact with habits from which they are yet free and from the class of persons that saloons attract, and to provide against disorders and, perhaps, hostilities in the future."

AT THE HOTELS.

THE PORTLAND.

A C Chasmar and wife, New York
St Clair Hester, Brooklyn
Mrs C M Morgan, Northampton
Miss Tiffany, do
Wells Gilbert
C Deming
J Muir, city
E P Waite, city
E A Manley, Tacoma
R S Morris, Philadel
S A Perkins, Tacoma
E W Benchley, Calif
Thos Cooper, wife and daughter, Tacoma
M B Bushnell and wife, Mansfield, O
Miss M E Jones, Toledo
J G Ortega, Mexico
John Douglass, do
Miss M Douglass, Dallas, Tex
Miss S F Douglass, SF
H F McClure, Seattle
Mr and Mrs H E Pike
E F Host, Montague City, Mass
E B Page and wife, Baker City
C E Gilman, S F
A Worthington, Livrpl
N S Prickley, Mich
F M Bullock, Chicago
F W Rogers, do
Jas L Richards, Stl L
W M Ferry, Salt Lake
F A Ross, N Y
T G Thompson and wife, Spokane
A G Dunston, Santa Monica
Mrs E B Weston, N Y
Miss S E Wessells, NY
T B Neely and wife, N Y
Mrs J Todd, Pa
Wm McDonald and wife, Albany
Frances McDonald, do
Anna McDonald, do
Chas Egbert and wife, San Fran
C P Pomeroy, S F
Miss I O'Nan, Ky
Mrs M Woodcock, Danville, Ky
R W Klock, Chicago
R Luce and wife, Bets
F D Wiley and wife, Denver
E Oberdorfer and wife, Minneapolis
F A Woodard and wife, Wilson, N C
F M Washington and wife, Wilson, N C
Miss Robbins
Miss Edmundson
Mrs Branson
G Woodard
J T Hume, S F
W H Payson, S F
O Burckhardt, Milwauk
Max Gambull, do
W G Gambull, U S A
D Simpson, Vancouver
J F Barbour, Miss
Joe Mitchesls, Minnpls
L S Ovitt, Chicago
H M Farman, Minnpls
W J Piatt, S F
C S Baron, Tiffin, O
Alex Cohn, S F
H A Lee, city
A M Simpson, S F
Geo H Taylor, Jr, Denver
Chas Fellins, Warren
G C Lewis & wf, Colo
Mrs C L Holland, St Pl
E D Wolfe, San Fran
Felix Cohen, N Y
R McFarland, Everett
S Heitshu and wife
Miss Heitshu
J A Shepard and wife
G Schulmerich, Hilsbor
J G Shannig
A P Moore
R W Emmons, Seattle
Jas H Lewis, Seattle
G W Sanborn and wife, Astoria
L B Kelly, N Y
H Smith, N J
R S Wehl and family, Chicago

Columbia River Scenery—Regulator Line steamers, Oak-St. dock. The Dalles, Hood River, Cascade Locks and return.

THE PERKINS.

Mrs E Hoster, Eola
Mrs P M Kirkland, Soap Creek
B T Duncan, Seattle
L B Loomis, Seattle
R C Hunt, St Paul
J H Cook, St Paul
Dr T T Metcalf, Independence
R W Jones, do
F C Higgins, Santa Barbara
Mrs Higgins, do
Miss Higgins, do
Miss Higgins, do
E R Harvil, O R & N
O G Collivet, Culver
Mrs Collivet, do
Mrs S L Wyse, Paragould, Ark
Miss Ella Johnson, do
Miss M Crawford, Seat
C H Goddard, Walla W
C P Green, Elkhorn
Mrs C P Green, do
Master Green, do
E F Fairchild, N Y
W A Thompson, Bostn
Mrs Thompson, do
Bertram A Thompson, Boston
Alex W Marshall, Charleston, S C
J A McDonald, Algona
L B Reeder, Pendletn
Alex Wise, S F
Clark Snyde, Baker C
L D Palmer, Rockford
I Lachman, Salt Lake
E R Hemlock, M D, Heppner, Or
J M Martindale, Albny
T Wardell, Albany
C L Voss, Denison, Ia
E Quick, do
W W Wright, Rosebrg
Mrs Wright, do
H A Hover, Tacoma
C E Hunt, Corvallis
Edward Kinnell, U S A
C C Wilcox, Goldendal
A E Cagwin, Omaha
Thos Howard, Burns
E H Fox, Aberdeen
J B Eddy, Forest Grov
R J Ginn, Moro
J C Macdonald, Chgo
G M Churchill, Milw
E T Merritt, Tacoma
A Maxwell, Los Ang
Mrs Maxwell, do
H B Nye, Roseburg
Lillian Gregory, do
Jessie Gregory, do
H F Clough, Seattle
Jas Wright, N Yakima
H A Lee, Spokane
H Hinman, Sisklinon
Mrs Hinman, Sisklinon
J W Caven, Fossil
F A Douty, Independnc
Frank D Tunis, S F
J Henry Beitel, Philad
John Mitchell, wife and three daughters, Chrisman, Ill
Minnie F Caraway, do
S Emma Standeford, do
Nancy C Wood, Cardington, O
W T Blundley, Gainesville, Fla
R Reinson, Lyle, Minn
W W Thornton, Indpls
J W Matlock, Heppenr
R Boyd Young, Ketchikan, Alaska
P Hayseiden, S F
S H Hodgeden, Westport
Mrs Hodgeden, do
Irene Hedgeden, do
H P Brandes, city
G M Brown, Spokane
Dr Geo McLaughlin, Washington, D C
Miss McLaughlin, do
J S Kennesley, Easton
Mrs Kennesley, do
Master Kennesley, do
Mac Chamberlain, Hood River
Walter Flemming, do
J W Noffer, Kansas Cy
G C Wallen, N Yakima
H Lindenberg, Astoria
A L Miller, Vancouver
C D Bowles, do
L C Palmer, Bridal Vl
Mrs Palmer, do
H G Lounbury, city
Mrs Geo Creighton, Moscow, Idaho
Geo W Lloyd, Cottage Grove
Mrs Lloyd, do

THE IMPERIAL.

C. W. Knowles, Manager.

J H Livingston, Spkn
G P Moore, Omaha
Eugene H Boyer, W W
C F Uhl, Anaconda
O C McGilvra, Seattle
Mrs Robinson, S F
Miss Robinson, S F
Wm McDonald, S F
F J Albrecht, Chicago
H W Gleeson, Chicago
S K Wambold, Appleton, Wis
J B Moore, Ontario
Amanda Herfurth, Madison
Sabena M Herfurth, Madison
Frank T Dean, N Dak
J C West, Ogden, Mont
H H Todd, Alameda
F W Converse, St Paul
L E Frietag, Baker C
C N Joquette, Mosier
Mrs Joquette, do
R G Cameron, Baker C
Geo H Baker, Goldndl
Leon Cohen, Pendletn
E Gutick, Denison, Ia
C L Voss, Denison, Ia
A H Conn, Cedar Rpds
F I Dunbar, Salem
Geo T Markison, Chgo
W A Stine, Astoria
F C Green, S F
C G Hickok, S F
Lee L Thomson, Goldendale
S L Blumauer, Boise
Theo Witt, S F
C E Frye, La Grande
Mrs Frye, do
J W Hopp, Genesee
Edgar B Piper, Salem
Mrs Piper, Salem
Miss Spring, Salem
D K Deering, Union
A C O'Neill, Vancouvr
Mrs J D Robb, Fisher's
C R Kelsey, Mountain House, Idaho
Mrs Kelsey, do
Miss May Kelsey, do
Herbert Kelsey, do
Mrs Geo Creighton, Moscow