EAST SIDE PUSH CLUB

IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION WILL BE ORGANIZED TUESDAY.

Many Good Books Secured for the Troutdale Library—Funeral of J. R. N. Sellwood.

A public meeting will be held at the office of Justice Vreeland, on East Morrison street, near Grand avenue, tomorrow evening, for the purpose of organizing an improvement association, or push club. Plans for such an organization have been under consideration for several months. A canvass has been made among business men and property-owners to ascertain if they would support and encourage such a club, and it has been found that they generally indorse the measure as eminently proper. It has been indorsed by W. D. Fenton, Dr. S. E. Josephi, Joseph Heller, Whitney L. Boise, H. H. Newhall, R. D. Inman, E. M. Sargent, W. B. Hall, W. H. Markell, J. M. Long, John Sharkey, Dr. Dav Raffety, and other prominent citizens of the East Side. It will be essentially a push club. It will support every reasonable measure that will promote the growth of the East Side. Manufacturing establishments will be encouraged. An effort will be put forth to establish a driveway over some of the county roads east of the city, and to have them watered. It will do what it can to encourage the filling of streets east of Union avenue. These and other matters will be undertaken. All interested are invited to attend this meeting at the Justice Court Hall.

TROUTDALE LIBRARY.

Many Good Books Have Already Been Secured for It.

Through the enterprise of the people of Troutdale, and with the aid and encouragement of the Rev. T. L. Eliot, and the Woman's Club, of Portland, the Troutdale Public Library Association has been organized and put on a good basis. A number of excellent books have been secured. A donation of 52 books from private parties was made, and the loan of books from the circulating library of the Portland Woman's Club added materially to the library of the association.

A large number of regular subscribers to the fund to maintain the association at $3 a year, or 25 cents per month, have been secured. The subscribers are as follows: F. E. Harlow, A. L. A. Harlow, Mrs. E. May, Mrs. O. F. Tipton, Mrs. G. Vandenver, Abe May, Bert Williams, Mrs. K. Mitchael, Mrs. W. Wright, Mrs. A. J. Branham, Louie Conver, Joseph Mitchael, J. W. Coones, Mr. Crozier, Mrs. H. Brink, Mrs. C. Rowley, William Rosencrantz, T. D. Tallman, G. R. Stockton, D. Griffiths, P. Shields, A. J. Tuney, Mr. Henn, Sam May, R. Belieu, S. Rowley, A. Latourell, Tom Corder, E. Woodward, A. J. Bramhall, W. Wright, Mrs. J. Douglass, S. S. Logan, Mr. Greer, Roy Dexter, Guy Reynolds, J. Grouch, Patrick McGurvine, Mrs. Portelle, A. T. Tiller, William Powe, H. Blasser, I. N. Baxton, Mr. Kinsey, Mrs. R. Graham, Mrs. R. Williams, H. Brick, W. Worden, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. E. Coleman, Jule Lambert, H. B. Chapman, Lena Coon, Rosa Pelton, R. E. Johnson, Mrs. S. J. Hicklin, Mrs. Veda Coleman, John Larsen and Mrs. Herschell.

The association voted thanks to those who have donated financial aid as follows: Mrs. H. Stone, Robert Williams, M. Menzies, Dr. Meserve, Union Meat Company, Mrs. Coplin, Henry Spec, Mr. Demming, E. J. Snow, H. Hall, L. Ogden, P. L. Willis, Portland; Mrs. Buffington, Dan Mickley, Mr. Long and Alice Miller. The association also extends thanks to all who have aided and encouraged the enterprise. An entertainment will be given for the benefit of the library in the future.

Church Appointments.

The conference year opened at the Sunnyside Methodist Church yesterday morning, Rev. H. B. Elworthy, D. D., pastor. He read the following appointments for the year at the morning service:

Stewards—George Suttle, C. A. Gatzka, J. P. Newell, William Thorsen, H. U. Welch, Maggie Gatzka, J. A. Braden, Anna Steadman, Ellen J. Newell, Rebecca Kendall, Mabel Dotson, Hugh Krum, Cora Smith.

Recording steward—George Suttle.

District steward—J. A. Braden.

Trustees—J. S. Royal, George Suttle, William Steadman, D. L. Ambler, R. W. Reynolds, F. W. Hanson, Jacob McDuffie, Martin Thorsen, D. E. E. Cawood.

Committee on missions—J. S. Hunt, Addie Heustis, Anna Leo, Edward Loder, Anna Garp.

Church extension—J. J. Patterson, F. C. Dunlap, Edward McLees, Charles Hoff, Minnie Moore.

Sunday school—Rev. H. H. Crosier, William Steadman, Mrs. J. H. Zehrung, Mrs. C. Cawood, J. H. Moore.

Tracts—Mary L. Krum, Mrs. J. Douglas, Grace Fields.

Temperance—Mrs. M. Ambler, Rev. H. H. Crosier, J. H. Heustis, Mrs. E. J. Harmon, E. V. Von Avery.

Education—Professor Prentiss, Sylvia Petty, Mrs. M. B. Sleret, Isaac Viggers, Elizabeth Warriner.

Freeman's aid—Samuel Peacefull, Anna Schotgret, David L. Wills, Isaac Brown, Mary Brace.

Church records—J. P. Newell, Ira Sweetland.

Parsonage and furniture—Mrs. Lucy Braden, Lena Sweetland, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. C. Cawood, Zeda Anderson.

Church music—H. U. Welch, Ira Sweetland, Mrs. E. Bodwell, Mrs. F. Staub, Bessie Krum.

Estimating pastor's salary—J. P. Newell, H. U. Welch, George Welch, Dr. E. E. Cawood, D. L. Ambler.

Conference claimants—J. W. Dunlap, Isaac A. Harrison, Victor Perry.

Funeral of J. R. N. Sellwood.

The funeral of J. R. N. Sellwood, the well-known pioneer of 1856, will be held this afternoon at St. David's Church, East Morrison and East Twelfth streets, at 2:30 o'clock. Lone Fir cemetery will be the place of interment. Members of Multnomoh Camp, No. 77, Woodmen of the World, of which he was a member, will attend the services.

Endeavor Union.

The executive committee of the Portland Christian Endeavor Union will meet this evening at the First United Evangelical Church, East Tenth and East Sherman streets. The Rev. H. S. Templeton will deliver an address on "Christian Endeavor Progress." Each president is requested to bring a report of his society's condition. Where they cannot attend presidents are requested to send representatives.

East Side Notes.

The Brooklyn Sub-Board will meet this evening in the hall, corner of Milwaukie and Powell streets.

The mass meeting to consider the Lewis and Clark exposition of 1905, announced for next Friday evening, under auspices of the James B. Stephens Sub-Board, will be held the following Friday, October 17. The change was made at the request of the Sellwood Sub-Board. Prominent speakers will then address the meeting.

Wise Bros., dentists, both 'phones. The Failing.

W. T. Slaiten, dentist, removed to room 212, The Failing.

Languages Are Akin.

Juneau Dispatch.

Dawson.—Rev. Father Rene, prefect apostolic, in charge of the Catholic missions of Alaska, returned yesterday from a trip to Nome and Teller, and brought the first news as to the full extent of the awful ravages of the plague among the Lower Yukon Indians last Summer. The extent was so great that not until this Summer was it fully learned, and then through reports from the various missions, some remote.

Father Rene states that thousands died over the area spreading from Nulato down to St. Michaels and southward to the Kuskokwim and northward to Behring Strait. Many in the Lower Yukon Basin were victims. The mortality amounted to several thousands, yet he is unable to state just how many thousand. The old Indians were chiefly the victims.

The epidemic was a sort of cholera that ran among the natives alone. Father Rene says it is thought in some way to have been brought over from the Siberian Coast. The shortage of fish and other food among the natives did a great deal to spread the plague by rendering the Indians first impoverished as to strength and unable to withstand the disease.

A very strange report is brought by Father Rene as to the origin of the Indians of America. He states that it has been ascertained by the missionaries at Nulato and those in Arizona and New Mexico that the Indians of those two widely-remote quarters speak the same language. The report seems scarcely credible, but comes from the father direct, as given to him by priests under his charge at Nulato, who have mastered the Nulato language and who have been corresponding with the fathers among the Apaches.

NO CLASS LAW.

A Correspondent Fears Legislation Against Anarchists.

PORTLAND, Or., Sept. 30.—(To the Editor.)—The wild talk and lawless action of the police, easily stirred up when they think they can make or gain by it—and others in power and high place, trumping up charges and other pretense against mere suspects; breaking into houses without warrant of law; abetting of mob acts by speech or oversight of act, when directed against those they despitefully hold, shows a spirit of official and aristocratic lawlessness that bodes ill for any government, and especially for one calling itself free and enlightened.

The threat to curtail freedom of speech—unless in the advocacy of the we, us policy of running things, then it's all right—looks like an underhand blow at any agitation, labor or otherwise, against the present wage system of slavery and trust rule, and appears to have a shadowy element of aristocracy (money power) consent to or support of its doing. That some such law, under the plea of anti-anarchistic, would be welcomed by the now dominant class, few can doubt. Such a one may be forced through Congress by the stress of sentiment of those interested in it. Though it is to be hoped political heresy will not take the place of religious heresey in this country.

The law is easily twisted to suit the powerful, and the latitude of such a law could be made very great, and could fit other cases besides anarchists; or the other cases could be made anarchist and so brought under it. That such a law may apparently have the sanction of many people, merely shows it's easy to get a rife of following for almost anything.

The segregation and drawing apart of the wealthy from the great common people, into a would-be-better-than-thou class, and the uplift of public officials from servitors and executives of the people and law into bosses and flat lawmakers, causes discontent with and contempt of them; and law is no longer said to be justice.

Let there be no separation and withdrawing into classes; no highmightiness and swelldom of officials, but let all be one great people, alike amenable to right and wrong; glorifying the country not in wealth and power alone, but by their strength of integrity for what is just and honest as well; and anarchy will die out for want of an excuse.

This is neither to extenuate nor palliate thec rime of Czolgosz, which is to be abhorred, but to protest against any interfering with freedom of speech.

C. W. SAUNDERS.

Idaho Notes.

Postmaster Pritchett, of Weiser, has received notification that the rural mail route in that vicinity will be discontinued unless the roads are improved.

A Grangeville correspondent reports that the Newsome & Leggett Creek Mining Company has built 4½ miles of flume, whose carrying capacity is 1500 inches of water.

Nearly 100 signatures have been secured to a petition for the establishment of a rural free delivery mail route to serve the people on the bench road between Caldwell and Star.

Directors of the Lower Payette Ditch Company have been elected as follows: Peter Pence, president; W. A. Coughanour, secretary; Jacobson, treasurer; A. Brockman, Lee Young.

The 60 mining claims comprising the Crown Point group at Dixie, Elmore County, has been transferred to a Boston syndicate. The consideration is in the neighborhood of $200,000.

Fletcher & Callaway shipped six carloads of sheep from Glenn's Ferry Monday for the Chicago market. Hines & Chattin shipped seven carloads at the same time for the same market.

Associate Justice Sullivan, of the Idaho Supreme Court, has received 17,000 trout and other food fishes from the United States Fish Commission for the lake on the Silver Creek ranch, says the Wood River Times.

Articles of incorporation of the Wisconsin Log & Lumber Company, of Superior, Wis., have been filed with the County Auditor of Latah County. The capital stock is $200,000, and the incorporators are P. S. Robertson, A. A. Laurent and H. L. DeForest.

John Dunham, while riding on 71 range, was thrown from his horse and seriously injured, says the Mountain Home Bulletin. The accident was caused by the horse stepping into a badger hole. By the fall Dunham sustained a fractured skull and almost bit off his tongue.

The jury in the case of Michael Burns, charged with robbing the Greenough Mercantile Company's warehouse at Mullan two weeks ago, arrived at a verdict of guilty. Burns has lived in Mullan several years, and was well known. He stands 6 feet 7½ inches in his stocking feet, and weighs 235 pounds.

Captain Barry, of Mountain Home, met with an accident while driving some cows. His horse stumbled and fell. His foot caught in the stirrup and he was dragged 200 yards before disengaging himself. He was not seriously hurt, but cut badly about the head and hands.

A man by the name of Clark is reported to have made a lucky strike on Rock Creek, about 12 miles west of Hailey. While herding horses in that vicinity a short time ago he came across a ledge of gold ore that varies in width from three to five feet, the ore assaying over $37 per ton, and there is between 150 and 200 tons of the ore in sight.

Oxygen, a Poison Antidote.

Chicago Record-Herald.

Berlin—The discovery that pure oxygen is an antidote for many poisons is the startling result of experiments now in progress in the Berlin Institute of Physical Diagnosis, under the direction of Dr. Rogevin, a Russian medical scientist, in conjunction with Dr. William Cowl, of New York. Numerous experiments, in cases of morphine, strychnine and arsenic poisonings were made with cats, rats, mice and guinea pigs. In each case, where oxygen was given, an unqualified cure was effected.

The experiments were conducted in the utmost privacy, with the intention of making their result known for the first time at the German medical congress in 1902.

The health authorities of Berlin are keenly interested in the experiments on account of the possibility of saving the lives of suicides by this means. It is pointed out that 90 per cent of suicides by poison are the result of morphine dyspnoea, against which medical antidotes are powerless.

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE

GOOD INCREASE IN IMPORTS IN THE LAST EIGHT MONTHS.

Exports Are to Be Credited Likewise, Only in Nearly Twice as Large a Proportion.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The record of the foreign commerce of the United States during the eight months ending with August, 1901, shows an increase in imports of $14,000,000, and an increase in exports of $22,000,000, comparing the eight months of the calendar year 1901 with the corresponding eight months of 1900. The increase in imports is chiefly in coffee and diamonds. Coffee increased from $37,245,286 in the eight months of 1900 to $45,151,041 in the eight months of 1901, an increase of $7,905,755. Diamonds and other precious stones increased from $8,597,200 in the first eight months of 1900 to $17,198,670 in the same months of 1900, an increase of $8,601,470. Thus the total increase in imports is found in the two articles, coffee and diamonds. In manufactuers' materials and manufactures ready for consumption, the figures of 1901 are strikingly similar to those of 1900. Articles in a crude condition for use in manufacturing were in the eight months of 1901 $198,702,596, against $198,961,392 in the same months of 1900; articles wholly or partially manufactured, for use in manufacturing, were in the eight months of 1901, $54,795,758, against $55,994,569 in the same months of 1900; and manufactures ready for consumption were in the eight months of 1901, $89,850,126, against $89,815,604 in the corresponding months of last year.

An examination of the figures for the month of August alone, however, shows a marked increase in the importation of articles for use in manufacturing as compared with August of last year, the total of articles in a crude condition in August, 1901, being $24,348,023, against $10,201,638 in August of last year; and the total of articles wholly or partially manufactured, for use in manufacturing, $7,804,063 in August, 1901, as against $4,561,450 in August, 1900. This seems to indicate a marked growth in the imports of manufacturers' materials, which in the early part of the year showed a slight reduction, and it now seems probable that the imports of manufacturers' materials during the calendar year 1901 will exceed those of 1900.

An examination of the figures of quantity, as well as those of price shows a marked reduction in certain of the articles imported for manufacturing and a marked increase in quantity, although no increase is shown by the figures which measure values. Exports of crude rubber, for instance, increased from 31,808,468 pounds in 8 months of 1900 to 37,377,641 pounds in the 8 months of 1901, while the value meantime fell from $19,938,630 in the 8 months of 1900 to $19,304,800 in the same period of 1901. Thus there has been an increase of nearly 20 per cent in quantity and a slight reduction in value. In raw silk the quantity imported has increased from 5,981,085 pounds to 7,027,755, comparing the eight months of 1901 with those of 1900; while the value fell meantime from $24,198,631 to $21,849,081—an increase of 17 per cent in quantity, and a decrease of about 10 per cent in value.

On the export side the growth is chiefly in agricultural products, which increased $60,000,000, comparing the eight months of 1901 with those of 1900. Products of the mine show a slight increase, those of the forest and fisheries a slight decrease.

Manufactures show a decrease of over $36,000,000 for the eight months, the figures for eight months of 1900 being $304,087,505, and those of the eight months of 1901 $267,853,957, a decrease of $36,233,548. An examination of the detailed statement of exports shows that this reduction is chiefly in copper, iron and steel, and mineral oil. The reduction in exports of copper alone is $18,649,227, the figures for eight months of 1900 being $41,830,330, and for the same period of 1901, $23,181,103. The reduction in iron and steel exports is $17,827,830, the exports in eight months of 1900 having been $87,174,209, against $69,346,379 this year. The reduction in exports of mineral oil is $4,418,625, the exports during eight months of 1900 having been $51,204,988, against $46,786,363 this year. These three items, it will be observed, show a total reduction of $40,895,672, or about $4,000,000 greater than the net decrease in all manufactures exported, thus indicating that in other lines of manufactures than these three items there has been an increase. The reduction in mineral oils is entirely explained by the decrease in price per gallon, the total number of gallons exported in eight months of 1901 exceeding by more than 40,000,000 gallons those in the eight months of last year. The figures for the two periods being—for eight months of 1900, 541,365,431 gallons; eight months of 1901, 589,068,608 gallons. The reduction in iron and steel is scattered through a long list of items, the largest single reduction being in metal-working machinery, the exports of which fell from $4,712,225 to $1,912,397. Steel rails fell from $7,761,711 to $6,715,113; while in no other single item was the reduction so much as $1,000,000. While it is probable that a part of this reduction is due to the partial suspension of industries in this line during the past few months and a part to the absence of figures of exports to Hawaii and Porto Rico in the 1901 statement, it is equally apparent that the general demand of the world for articles of this class has been reduced, since an examination of the figures of exports of manufactures of metals, including machinery and millwork, from the United Kingdom during the eight months of 1901 also shows a reduction, the figures of 1901 falling more than £6,000,000, or, in round terms, $30,000,000, below those of the corresponding months of 1900. In copper the reduction is nearly one-half in quantity and value, the total number of pounds exported in eight months of 1900 being 245,907,454, against 134,167,593 in eight months of 1901; while the value, including all manufactures of copper but excluding ore was $41,830,330 in eight months of 1900 and $23,181,103 in the same months of 1901.

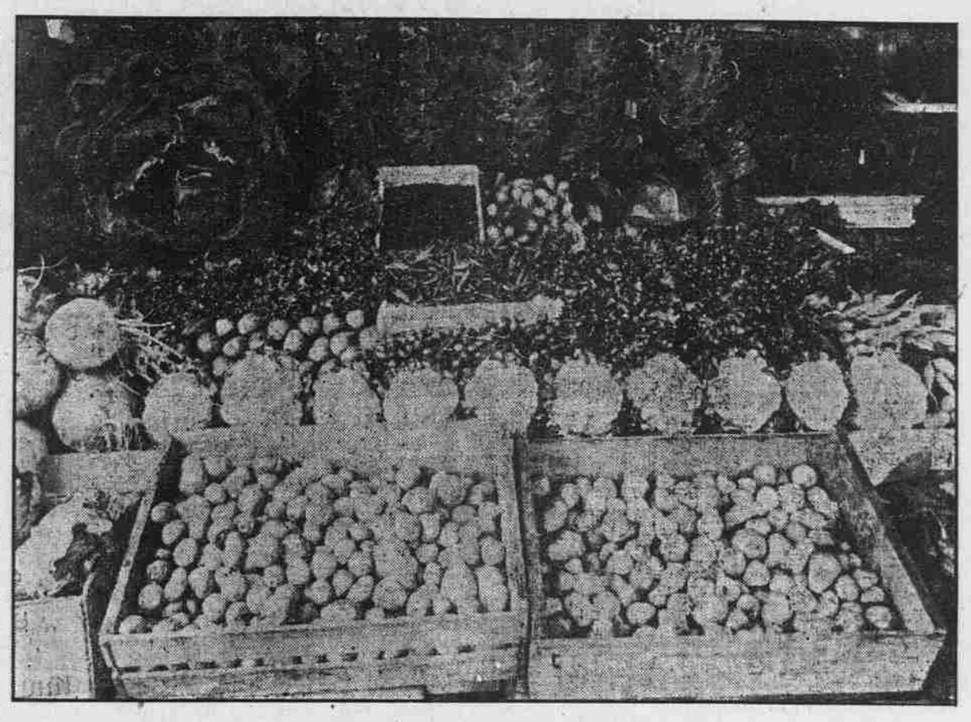
BLEW HIS HEAD OFF.

Despondent Nelson Miner Used Dynamite to Commit Suicide.

NELSON, B. C., Oct. 6.—The body of G. F. Andrews, a prospector, 72 years of age, was found in the south end of the city with the head blown off above the chin. He had been in hard circumstances of late, and in a pitiful letter to Mayor Fletcher, found in his pocket, he described his poverty and asked for interment in the potter's field in a rough box or sack, as he was too poor to buy either a box or a coffin. He also described his mode of execution to avert the necessity of an inquest, stating he would use three sticks of giant powder placed on the top of his head, with a couple of flat stones on top of same, hoping he would make a good job. Andrews came from New Brunswick to Nelson 11 years ago. Some years ago he staked and developed the Goodenough claim on Morning Mountain. This claim he bequeathed, together with $2, the only money he had, to Mrs. Stewart, with whom he boarded for the last two years. A subscription was immediately taken up to give Andrews a decent interment.

Joe Reincourt, the man who was notified by the alleged vigilantes of Wallace to leave town, was held up on the streets by two Deputy Sheriffs. One of them held a gun on Reincourt, while the other searched him. It is presumed that the deputies expected to find him armed, but in this they were disappointed.

YUKON-GROWN VEGETABLES.



DISPLAY OF DAWSON CITY PRODUCTS.

Many people are under the impression that nothing in the way of garden vegetables can be grown in Alaska, at least in that part of it around Dawson. The accompanying representation of a display of home-grown vegetables made at Dawson City is from a photograph sent to J. H. Page by his daughter, Mrs. Shindler, who resides there, and will serve to dispel the false impression existing. The Summer season there is brief, but the sun shines nearly all the time, and the growth of vegetables is very rapid, the soil being like a peat bed. The cabbages, cucumbers, turnips, radishes and especially the cauliflowers shown could hardly be excelled anywhere, except, of course, in Oregon, and we can easily imagine how highly all of them would be appreciated in that region.

THE COOK INLET REGION

OFFICIAL REPORT ON ITS TREE, PLANT AND ANIMAL LIFE.

Hemlock Is the Most Abundant of the Large Trees—Few Birds Are Found.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—During the Summer of 1900 a party of naturalists sent out by the Division of Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture visited the Cook Inlet region for the purpose of studying, as thoroughly as time would permit, the tree, plant and animal life of that section of the Alaskan territory. The bulk of the time was spent on the southwestern end of the Kenai Peninsula, around Turnagain Arm and in the vicinity of Tyonek. A report of the series of investigations has just been prepared by the department, and while going largely into detailed descriptions of the various types of animal and vegetable life, treats briefly, in a general way, of the biological subjects investigated.

"Taken as a whole," says W. H. Osgood, who had charge of the investigating party, "the plant and animal life of Cook Inlet is very closely similar to that of the Yukon Valley, or of the interior of Alaska. This condition is the more noteworthy since the fauna and flora of the same coast south of Cook Inlet are in marked contrast to those of the interior in the same latiture." Continuing, the report of Mr. Osgood states:

"The difference in the flora of the Cook Inlet region and that of the coast farther south lies largely in the reduction in the number of coniferous trees in the Cook Inlet region and the corresponding increase in deciduous trees; but other features somewhat transitional between the heavy saturated forests of the southern coast and treeless tundra of the north are numerous. The flora of the mountainous district about Turnagain Arm is, of course, different from that of the coastal plains of other parts of the inlet. The low country near Hope consists of a grassy tide flat, about 50 acres in extent, and a few miles of forest and occasional small swamps along the lower part of Resurrection Creek. Balsam poplars, paper birches, alders, and willows abound near the streams and spruces and hemlocks are common on the slopes and slightly elevated flats.

"A third species of spruce is found in small peat bogs, where smaller Hudsonian plants, such as Labrador tea, crowberry and dwarf birch are in profusion. The hemlock is much the most abundant of the large trees, but it is exceeded in individual size by the spruces. The conifers ascend the mountain slopes to about 2000 feet, but above that point rapidly disappear. Beyond this elevation are alder thickets, small patches of dwarf willows and birches, and vast stretches of waving grass from one to three feet high. Still higher, the slopes and rounded backs of the ridges are cushioned with a mass of heather and heather-like shrubs. This extends up to an approximate altitude of 5000 feet, above which there is very little or no plant growth. The whole country is characterized by the abundance of high grass; otherwise it is a typical Hudsonian Alpine region.

"The flora on the northwest side of the inlet in the vicinity of Tyonek is somewhat different in character. With the exception of considerable areas occupied by lakes and peat bogs, the whole country is covered with comparatively open forest. Deciduous trees greatly outnumber conifers, of which but two species occur. The paper birch is by far the most abundant tree, and next in rank are the poplars. Alders and willows are found along the streams sparingly through the forest. The underbrush is not heavy; it consists mainly of Menziesia and Viburnum, with an occasional clump of devil's club in wet places. Long grass grows luxuriantly in numerous pretty open glades in the birch woods. The September aspect of the forest is very attractive. From a little distance the birches on the low, rolling slopes appear as a mass of golden and rusty yellow, punctured here and there by the dark-green spruce tops. The foliage of many of the smaller plants is bright red, and adds greatly to the general effect. On the whole, it reminds one very much of the Autumn woods of New England, and is quite unlike anything I have seen elsewhere in Alaska.

Fauna.

"The mammals of the Cook Inlet region are essentially the same as those of the interior of Alaska. Nearly all the species of the lower Yukon Valley are found among them, and none show any marked peculiarities not possessed in their interior habitat. With the exception of widely distributed species, such as the black bear, no species are common to the Cook Inlet region and the Sitkan region. Thus, while the mammals of Cook Inlet are not peculiar to the region, the mammal fauna, as a whole, is peculiar, as contrasted with that of the coast farther south. Two new species, Microtus mlurus and Sorex eximius, were found, but both are new, not only to Cook Inlet, but to Alaska as well, and will undoubtedly be found in other parts of the territory. Considering the latitude, both large and small mammals are numerous in species as well as individuals. Moose, bear and mountain sheep are the principal big game, and although they have already been hunted to a considerable extent, it is probable that they are more abundant than in any equally accessible place in North America. Fur-bearing animals are well represented, but, as elsewhere in the North, have been much reduced in numbers. The smaller, less conspicuous mammals are such as are generally found throughout Northern Alaska, and are well represented on account of the varied conditions offered by the mountains of the Kenai Peninsula and the low country on the northwest side of the inlet. Our collection of mammals from Cook Inlet numbers 240 specimens, the majority of which, of course, are species of small size, such as shrews and mice, since we made no special effort to secure big game.

"Birds were not found in great numbers. Owing to the lateness of the season at the time of our arrival in the inlet, those seen were permanent residents or Fall stragglers, the Summer residents being missed almost entirely. Land birds, with the exception of grouse, which were fairly common, were not numerous in species or individuals. Water birds, particularly littoral or semi-pelagic forms, are noticeably uncommon, probably on account of the brackish water of the inlet and the comparative absence of marine invertebrates. Ducks and geese, however, and birds which feed in fresh water, are locally quite abundant. As in the case of the mammals, no birds are peculiar to the Cook Inlet region, but several interior species are found which do not occur on the Alaskan coast south of Cook Inlet."

Washington Notes.

Frank Thompson, of Davenport, has instituted a damage suit for $30,000 against H. H. McMillan, a prominent real estate dealer of this city, for an alleged alienation of the affections of the plaintiff's wife by the defendant.

Work on the oil well of the Olympic Oil Company, at Hoquiam, is again at a standstill. It is found necessary to take up the casing. Machinery has been sent for, and work is suspended pending its arrival.

Two important right of way road suits were tried in the Superior Court at Dayton last week, the County vs. Harmes. In the Freeman case $400 damages were awarded him for the right of way taken out of his land. Mr. Freeman was offered about $260 and asked $1200.

The Northwest Fruitgrowers' Association will meet at Walla Walla early in February. Dr. N. G. Blalock is president, and he is in communication with other officers relative to the work of the society. Fruitgrowers from all over the West and Northwest are expected to attend the meeting.

John Smart was bound over to the Superior Court at Everett Monday in the sum of $1000, charged with assault with intent to rob the person of S. Buskala. Smart made a murderous assault on Buskala near Sylvana Friday, by striking him on the back of the head with a club.

A warrant has been issued at Whatcom for J. W. Sutherland, the magnetic healer who attended Louis Satterthwaite and assisted the relatives in removing the body from the undertaker's parlors against the orders of the Coroner and during the absence of the undertaker. The body may possibly be exhumed and an examination made to ascertain the cause of death.

Frank Tuttle, residing near Springdale, hearing a disturbance among his cattle one day last week, took his 32-caliber rifle and walked about 300 yards from his door and came suddenly upon a large black bear and two cubs. He despatched the old one with one shot between the eyes. The cubs each took a tree, but he brought them down, killing the three in five minutes with four shots.

Labor Commissioner Blackman has received a complaint from Northport, Wash., of the importation from Joplin, Mo., by the Northport smelter, of large numbers of men, who it is said are undesirable citizens. It is said that 200 men arrived last Saturday, making 375 within the last three weeks. Mr. Blackman has reached the conclusion that he has no authority to interfere in the matter.

Farmers residing near Dayton have taken up the matter of free rural delivery. Walla Wala has secured two routes and Dayton has now awakened to the necessity of securing at least one. The route proposed runs from the city to Long's station, across the Touchet to the Muncy road, and thence to Sturdevant's ranch, down Thorn Hollow to the mouth, up Whetstone Hollow to Hester's place, and back to Dayton. The route is between 20 and 25 miles in length.

Section men engaged in clearing right-of-way for a new side track near the Northport smelter Saturday morning overloaded a stump with dynamite and one fragment of it was carried several hundred feet to a part of the smelter yards where a number of carpenters were at work. One of the carpenters was knocked down and badly bruised by the fragment. Another piece of the stump fell on the general office of the smelter, knocking a large hole in the roof and jarring the plaster from the walls of several of the offices.

Wenzell Horak, a wealthy rancher who lived alone on his farm seven miles from Colfax, was found dead on the floor of his home Monday morning, by a neighbor. Horak had been dead at least a week, and one of his teams tied to his wagon near the door was nearly dead from hunger and thirst. The horses had eaten one end of the wagon box. Horak had evidently committed suicide by placing the muzzle of a shotgun in his mouth and pulling the trigger with a stick. The top of his head had been blown off and his false teeth had been blown through his head and into the ceiling.

R. C. McCroskey, who owns and cultivates 1400 acres of land near Garfield, has finished threshing his wheat and finds he has a total of 36,000 bushels of wheat for this season's crop. Mr. McCroskey's crop averaged about 35 bushels per acre. He had about 1000 acres of wheat, the remainder of his land being in oats or other crops. He has figured all expenses of the crop just harvested and finds that his wheat cost him an average of 23 cents per bushel, placed in the warehouse. He sold 15,000 bushels before the beginning of the harvest for 45½ cents per bushel. Wheat is now worth 40 cents per bushel, and if it were all sold at the present prices Mr. McCroskey would net 17 cents per bush, or $5 95 per acre from this single crop. But adding the amount sold at 45 cents per bushel makes the total average, if the remainder were sold at present prices, $6 87 per acre net profit. Multiplying this by 1000 gives a total net profit on this crop of wheat of $6870.

THE CARNIVAL

Klickitat and Wasco Warriors in Wild and Weird War Dances every afternoon and evening.

TONIGHT—HORSE SHOW—TONIGHT

MUSIC BY TWO FULL MILITARY BANDS — AFTERNOON AND EVENING — MUSIC BY TWO FULL MILITARY BANDS

100 Indians Camped on Multnomah Field
NORELLA, the Acrobatic Wonder
THE LUNDGREENS, on Their Wonderful Revolving Ladder
ALI ZADA, the Great Juggler
HERMANN, in His Great Ride for Life
THE YODLERS, the Wonderful Warblers From the Tyrol

ADDITIONAL NOVELTIES ARE BEING ENGAGED BY THE AMUSEMENT COMMITTEE.

SEE PROGRAMME PUBLISHED ELSEWHERE IN THIS ISSUE.
ADMISSION TO FIELD 10 CENTS.
ADMISSION 25c, CHILDREN 10c
CHILDREN UNDER 12 FREE.

Carnival Tickets may be purchased during the day at A. B. Steinbach's and Meier & Frank Company.
Special Rate Tickets issued by Transportation Companies—Good seven days.