LAY WARSHIP'S KEEL

First Rivet in the Nebraska, Driven at Seattle.

GOVERNORS WIELD HAMMERS

Savage, of Nebraska, and McBride, of Washington, Take Off Their Coats and Work in Earnest—Impressive Ceremonies.

SEATTLE, July 4.—The keel of the battleship Nebraska was laid in Moran Brothers Company's shipyard this morning in the presence of a large crowd. Governor Ezra P. Savage, of Nebraska, and Governor Henry McBride, of Washington, drove the first rivet.

The ceremonies began at 10 o'clock with the firing of the salute to the visiting Governor of Nebraska, though the formal oratorical programme was not opened until half an hour later. The distinguished guests arrived at the yards in carriages at 10:30 o'clock, and their arrival was the signal for the inauguration of the formal exercises. The procession moved from the carriages to the grandstand in the following order: Robert Moran, president of the Moran Bros. Co., which is building the battle-ship; Josiah Collins and Hon. J. H. McGraw, of the Chamber of Commerce committee; Governor Savage, of Nebraska, and Hon. J. W. Clise, president of the Chamber of Commerce; Governor McBride, of Washington, and Hon. Thomas Burke, master of ceremonies; members of the staff of the Governor of Nebraska; members of the staff of the Governor of Washington; Colonel Alden J. Blethen and Mrs. Savage; ladies, members of the Chamber of Commerce and invited guests.

The exercises were opened by Josiah Collins, the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce committee, in a few brief remarks of introduction for Judge Burke, the master of ceremonies. At the close of his address, Judge Burke introduced Governor McBride, of Washington, who made the address of welcome. Governor Savage, introduced by Judge Burke, replied.

Next was the presentation by the Moran Bros. Co. to Governor Savage of a small piece of steel, the material punched from the first hole in the first piece of steel shaped to become a part of the keel of the battle-ship under construction.

Then a section of the keel of the battleship Nebraska was swung into position by the great cranes. A rivet just out from a hot fire was brought, placed in position, and the Governors of the two states, with their coats off, and their shirt sleeves rolled up above their elbows, by alternate strokes, flattened the rivet into position. When this task had been completed, amid the enthusiastic cheers of the crowd and the firing of guns, a representative of the company appeared on the scene and proceeded to pay off the distinguished workmen for their services. To each of the Governors he gave a check for 3 cents. With each of the checks was a voucher, which the recipient was requested to sign.

DIMENSIONS OF THE SHIP.

She Will Be a Most Valuable Addition to the Navy.

SEATTLE, July 4.—The armament and dimensions of the battle-ship Nebraska, the keel of which was laid at the shipyards of Moran Bros. today, are as follows:

The Nebraska will have two main middle line turrets for 12-inch guns, superposed by turrets for 8-inch guns. There will also be one broadside turret on each side for 8-inch guns.

The main battery is to consist of 12 4-inch breech-loading rifles, and 12 6-inch breech-loading rapid-firing rifles.

The secondary battery will embrace 12 3-inch rapid-fire guns, 12 3-pounder semi-automatic 1-pounder heavy rapid-firing automatic guns, four 1-pounder heavy rapid-firing automatic guns, four 1-pounder heavy rapid-firing automatic guns, two 3-inch field pieces, two machine guns 0.30 calibre, six automatic guns 0.30 calibre, and two submerged torpedo boats.

The length of the Nebraska over all is 441 feet, 3 inches; extreme breadth, 76 feet, 2½ inches; draft beam 23 feet 9 inches. The displacement will be 14,900 tons.

WHEAT MAY BREAK ALL RECORDS

Palouse Section Never Had Better Prospects for a Big Crop.

COLFAX, Wash., July 4.—So far, this season has been the most favorable ever known for wheat in the Palouse district, and some record-breaking yields are promised. Last year the yield was the largest in the history of the section, but this season is even more favorable, now that a copious rain has fallen, and it is believed by many farmers that last year's record will be surpassed. More rain fell in May than ever known in that month. This gave the grain a splendid start, and the prediction was made that if another good rain fell in the latter part of June, the crop would be a record-breaker. Rain fell in the first few days of June, since which time it has been dry, but unusually cool, there being less warm weather than usual in June. Some uneasiness was manifested lest the late grain be damaged by the dry weather, but the rain of yesterday and today removes this fear, and the crop is now assured.

The acreage of Whitman County is not quite as large as last year, owing to a larger acreage of Summer fallow and a diversity of crops. Last year this county produced 11,000,000 bushels of grain.

HOPEFUL FOR ICE-BOUND BOATS.

Officer of Thetis Believes Portland and Jeanie Will Be Reached.

SEATTLE, July 4.—A letter received from Lieutenant Gamble, of the revenue cutter Thetis, gives the latest news brought to Seattle concerning the fate of the steamers Portland and Jeanie. It is hopeful. The cutter on June 23 was at Nome, preparing to depart for the neighborhood of the merchantmen. The letter written to Lieutenant Charles Satterlee, of the revenue cutter Grant, now on Puget Sound, contains the following:

"We are now searching for the lost steamers Jeanie and Portland, carried up into the Arctic; caught in the ice. We are here at Nome getting more coal. If we don't encounter them further south it means Point Barrow for our destination. The season is very late. The Thetis has encountered a great deal of ice, but we hope to get these vessels."

Steamboatman Drowned.

ABERDEEN, Wash., July 4.—While coming down the Wishkah River on a barge, in tow of the launch Transfer, last night, Norman Mattson, one of the crew, was thrown overboard by the barge suddenly striking a snag, and was drowned. A. F. Coatz, who was in charge of the crew, had the boat stopped and the river searched for the rest of the night, but no trace could be found of the body. Mattson was a stranger here, having recently arrived from Michigan.

RAIN DAMAGES MUCH WHEAT.

$10,000 Represents the Loss in the Walla Walla Valley.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., July 4.—Rain falling in sheets did $10,000 worth of damage by beating down foothill grain. It also spoiled the Fourth of July celebration.

Rancher Commits Suicide.

CHEHALIS, Wash., July 4.—Hugh Glenn, a rancher, living nine miles southwest of Chehalis, committed suicide yesterday by blowing off his head with a Winchester. He was suffering from temporary insanity.

Hotel Man Commits Suicide.

SEATTLE, July 4.—H. L. Hurlburt, a Boston hotel man, last night committed suicide by taking a heavy dose of morphine. He came here two days ago. The motive for the suicide is not known.

SUGGESTS INDUSTRIAL COURT.

Means of Settling Disputes Between Capital and Labor.

OREGON CITY, Or., July 3.—(To the Editor.)—As to the strike on the Oregon City trolley line, I am as anxious as any one that it should be settled, for the convenience of the public, as well as the advantage of the owners and workmen. I have not been asked to serve on any such committee, and have little faith in voluntary offers of arbitration.

This dispute between the officers and hired men is not only a public inconvenience, but also a very serious injury to the people of Clackamas and Multnomah Counties. Mr. Gruber's recent letter in your paper seemed to suggest the only principle on which a settlement of such disputes can be had without injury and loss to the public. There is certainly no better reason for allowing employers and their workmen to conduct an industrial war in civilized communities than there is for allowing citizens to attempt to settle their private disputes with clubs and shotguns rather than by process of law. It seems to the writer that the next Legislature should provide for an industrial court to settle such disputes, and not permit either party to indulge in a strike or a lockout, either before the judgment or afterward. Many of the employers, as well as the employes, are very much opposed to such a law, but for the protection of the people at large it is absolutely necessary.

Men should be allowed to manage their own business in their own way, so far as it may be practicable, but it is an elementary principle of our law that no man shall use or abuse his property or business in such manner as to cause an injury to others. The patience of the public in tolerating these industrial wars has long since ceased to be a virtue. The disputants have proved in thousands of lockouts and strikes that they cannot settle their difficulty peaceably and without injury to others, and surely the time is ripe to provide laws for a settlement of such controversies, even though it be necessary to provide special courts for that purpose. W. S. U'REN.

CUTTING AFFRAY PROVES SERIOUS.

Baker Officers Now Looking for Man Out on Bail.

BAKER CITY, July 4.—Coroner T. N. Snow returned from Huntington last night, where he held an inquest over the remains of a man named Conners, a tramp, who was stabbed in the breast last Monday night by John L. Slater, an ex-convict from Boise. The two men got into a quarrel and Slater stabbed Conners with a pocket knife. Slater was arrested and later released on bail, furnished by himself, in the shape of a kit of razors, which he was selling to make his way. The wound was not considered serious at the time, but Conners died suddenly on Wednesday evening.

The Coroner's jury yesterday returned a verdict that deceased came to his death from a wound inflicted with a knife in the hands of Slater. Slater has not been seen since he was released, but the officers are hunting for him all along the line. He is said to be a desperate character.

BAKER CITY IS TO HAVE PARK.

County Court Gives the Courthouse Yard for a Site.

BAKER CITY, July 4.—At the request of the Chamber of Commerce the County Court has agreed to convert the Courthouse yard into a park. The fence surrounding the Courthouse is to be torn down and the grounds laid out in an artistic manner, with gravel walks and benches distributed about at convenient places.

Baker City, while up to date on most things, is sadly wanting in the way of parks. This will be the first and only park the city can lay claim to. There is a Park Commission, which was created by act of the Legislature several years ago, but up to the present time the commission has done nothing further than to levy a tax for park purposes.

SERIOUS JULY 4 ACCIDENT.

Boy Struck by a Large Firecracker—Is Badly Injured.

BAKER CITY, Or., July 4.—Only one serious accident occurred in this city today, so far as known. Frank Walters, a 13-year-old boy residing in South Baker, was struck in the forehead with a large firecracker, which exploded, tearing open the skin on his forehead down the center to the tip of his nose, thence back across the cheek to his right ear. The skin and flesh were torn loose from the bone, making an ugly and serious wound. Dr. Snow says the boy will live, although it is a very serious case. The boy is unable to explain how the accident occurred.

Express on Klamath Stage Again.

ASHLAND, Or., July 4.—After having withdrawn its business from the Klamath stage route for a number of years, Wells, Fargo & Co. resumed traffic over the Ashland-Klamath Falls route during the week. Several years ago, when hold-ups were so frequent on the Ager-Klamath Falls route, the company found it profitable to withdraw from the line, and has not done business with the people east of the Cascade divide from that time until the present week.

Instructors in Law Chosen.

SALEM, July 4.—The faculty of the law department of Willamette University has been reorganized by the election of the following instructors in law: George G. Bingham, W. T. Slater, H. H. Hewitt, A. O. Condit, L. K. Adams and John Bayne. A few days ago S. T. Richardson, who has been dean of the law department for a number of years, resigned that position. No one has yet been chosen to fill the vacancy.

Supreme Court Cases Set for Trial.

SALEM, July 4.—Cases have been set for trial in the Supreme Court as follows:

July 14—State vs. St. Rayner.

July 15—Parker vs. Page and Miles vs. Columbia River Packing Company.

July 16—Normile vs. Oregon Railway & Navigation Company and Hawthorne vs. Quinn.

July 17—Small vs. Lutz.

County Will Aid Road Liberally.

EUGENE, July 4.—The County Commissioners have given assurance that they will make an appropriation for the improvement of the McKenzie wagon road equivalent to the amount raised by subscription. About $2000 has been raised.

Rain Damages Cherries Greatly.

EUGENE, July 4.—Cherries on the trees have been seriously damaged by the recent rain, and are now practically worthless. The damage in this vicinity on the cherry crop will be several thousand dollars.

Barbers Establish New Prices.

SALEM, July 4.—Salem barbers have agreed to charge 25 cents for shaves on legal holidays, and 5 cents extra for neck shaving. This will apply in all shops in the city.

PATRIOTISM RUNS HIGH

OREGON TOWNS APPROPRIATELY CELEBRATE JULY 4.

Feature of Salem Parade Was Novel Representation Made by Chemawa Indian School.

SALEM, July 4.—Salem celebrated the anniversary of American independence with a parade, a shooting tournament, public exercises of a patriotic nature, band concerts, street sports and a pyrotechnic display. The observance of this National holiday began at sunrise, when a salute was fired from cannon stationed near the center of the city. During the early part of the forenoon several bands discoursed music on the principal street corners, thus furnishing entertainment for those who were waiting for the parade.

The parade formed at the City Hall at 10:30 o'clock, and after traversing Chemeketa, Commercial, State and Court streets, proceeded to Marion Square, where the literary exercises were held. The procession was headed by F. T. Wrightman, as chief marshal. The aids were: C. A. Murphy, H. A. Thomas, W. H. Savage, W. H. Downing, J. W. Wilson, A. A. Jessup, William Taylor, F. J. Yannke, Milo Van Vlaack, Bert Edwards, Captain Walter Lyon, Robert Duncan, Frank Catterlin, William Walton, H. C. Epley, O. L. Fisher, Otto Irvin, John Matthes and Willard Matthes. In the parade were numerous beautiful floats, although the rain of yesterday prevented many from preparing the floats and decorations they had planned. The Goddess of Liberty, Miss Jeannette Brown, occupied the Elks' float, which was an artistic creation in purple and white, bearing the large mounted elk won by the Salem Lodge in a drill contest at Seattle. Surrounding the Goddess of Liberty were her maids of honor—Misses Mollie Bernardi, Maud Morrison, Pearl Goulet and Olive Howe.

Among the best features of the parade was the representation of the Chemawa Indian Training School. The Chemawa Cadets were in line in uniform, and were led by the school band. The smaller boys carried their geographies under their arms, indicating that Government education of the Indian has extended his sphere of knowledge from his immediate surroundings to the whole world. Following the boys on foot was a float, consisting of a group of Indians in their uncivilized state, living in tents, hunting with bows and arrows and dressed in primitive fashion. Uncle Sam stood in the group and placed a restraining hand on the shoulder of those who became unruly or made the air resound with war-crys. Following this float was another showing Indian pupils at work as carpenters, tailors, blacksmiths, harnessmakers, carriagemakers, etc.

At Marion Square the exercises were presided over by County Judge John H. Scott. After band music, prayer was offered by Rev. P. S. Knight, and the National ode was played. A chorus of 50 voices rendered a patriotic selection, after which Miss Musa Geer read the Declaration of Independence. Mrs. Hallie Parrish-Hinges sang a patriotic song, and this was followed by the delivery of the address of the day by Hon. W. M. Colvig, of Jacksonville. The exercises closed with a selection by the chorus.

During the afternoon the crowd, numbering many thousands, from Salem and near by towns, gathered on the streets and witnessed all sorts of races and contests of strength. Stationed on platforms on various corners were minstrel singers and other attractions, which furnished a continuous round of amusement. Hundreds went to the Fair Grounds in the middle of the afternoon to witness a baseball game between Berkeley and Chemawa nines. In the evening the crowd gathered on the banks of the Willamette River to enjoy one of the best display of fireworks ever seen in Salem.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM AT BAKER.

Weather Was Chilly, but 10,000 People Turned Out.

BAKER CITY, July 4.—The weather was not altogether favorable for the Fourth of July celebration in this city today, yet the people were more enthusiastic than they have been for years. The celebration really started last night, when great crowds appeared on the streets, wearing Winter wraps to keep warm, and began firing firecrackers and discharging bombs and torpedoes. The racket then started, never ceasing until late tonight, when the supply of fireworks was exhausted. Thousands of dollars were expended for fireworks by private individuals, in addition to the elaborate display prepared by the committee. The dealers sold more fireworks this year than in any three years before.

The formal celebration opened with a National salute fired from Reservoir Hill at sunrise this morning. The parade was late in starting, but it was a gorgeous affair. Miss Ethel Cox, the Goddess of Liberty, rode in a triumphal car, attended by her maids of honor and 45 little girls, representing the states of the Union. Uncle Sam and his island possessions were represented on another float. The National Guard and members of the various civic societies marched in the line. A very striking feature was the veterans of the Civil War to the number of 25. They were lustily cheered all along the line of march. The White Swan was at the head of the line. Dr. O. M. Dodson was the marshal of the day.

A large audience gathered at the Courthouse yard to listen to the formal exercises. Hon. C. A. Johns presided. Rev. George Ellis, of the Baptist Church, invoked the Divine blessing. Miss Belle Kellogg read the Declaration of Independence. Hon. Samuel White was the orator of the day. His address was listened to with marked attention. He was frequently interrupted with rounds of applause. A specially selected double quartet furnished the music.

The amusements consisted of two successful balloon ascensions, one in the morning and another this evening.

Street games of all kinds drew a large crowd to Front street this evening. The fireworks this evening were elaborate. Numerous set pieces prepared especially for the occasion were displayed. It is estimated that between 8000 and 10,000 participated in today's celebration. The celebration closed tonight with a big ball at the Armory, with at least 1000 present.

LARGE CROWD AT ASHLAND.

Fine Weather Prevails and Celebration Is a Great Success.

ASHLAND, July 4.—Despite the unfavorable weather of the past two days, a large number of visitors, particularly from Northern California points, came here to celebrate Independence Day. The weather was clearing and fair, and the exercises went off according to the arranged programme. Robert G. Smith, of Grant's Pass, was the orator of the day, and spoke for an hour before a large audience at the exercises in the Chautauqua Tabernacle. In the afternoon a large crowd witnessed a well-contested game of baseball between the Mount Shasta Club, of Little Shasta, and the Ashland nine. The local team was victorious by the score of 6 to 0. A masque carnival on the plaza from 5 to 8 o'clock and a grand ball at the Opera-House in the evening closed the day's festivities.

DOLLIVER SPEAKS AT ASTORIA.

Parade Nearly a Mile Long and Celebration a Great Success.

ASTORIA, July 4.—The celebration of the Fourth in Astoria today was a pronounced success in every way, notwithstanding the inclement weather of the past few days, and the threatening clouds and light showers of the early morning. Large crowds were present from the adjoining towns on both sides of the Columbia River. The exercises commenced with a parade nearly a mile long, comprising a detachment of troops from Fort Stevens, various civic societies, school children and numerous floats, representing the business interests of the community. The oration was delivered by Hon. Victor B. Dolliver, of Iowa, who made a most able and interesting address. The celebration closed this evening with a grand display of fireworks.

AT CORNELIUS.

Celebration Was the Principal One in Washington County.

CORNELIUS, July 4.—This place had the principal Fourth of July celebration in Washington County. People from all parts of the county were in attendance, especially from Forest Grove and Hillsboro. William Hare, of Forest Grove, was the orator of the day. In the afternoon there were horse races, foot races, bicycle races and a baseball game. The latter was between the Cornelius team and the South Tualatin nine. The former was victorious by a score of 10 to 2.

At Junction City.

JUNCTION CITY, July 4.—The Fourth of July celebration here was a success, although marred somewhat by rain. The programme opened with a procession at 11 o'clock, headed by the Fourth Regiment, of Eugene, followed by the Goddess of Liberty car float, representing the states; Degree of Honor, Rebekahs and Women of Woodcraft, the Woodmen and the Fire Department. The oration was delivered by Hon. B. F. Mulkey. In the afternoon, a grotesque procession of plugugies took place, as well as horseraces, footraces, and a shooting match. The celebration concluded with a grand ball and a costly display of fireworks.

At Rainier.

RAINIER, Or., July 4.—Considering the weather, the celebration here was very good. The Mount Tabor Band furnished music for the occasion. The 45 states of the Union were represented by 45 little girls in the parade, which was led by Miss Ruby Jackson, as the Goddess of Liberty, and Edward Joseph as Uncle Sam. The street parade of civic societies was good. The exercises at the picnic grounds were well attended. Hon. Wallace McCamant, of Portland, delivered the address. The afternoon was devoted to baseball and other field sports. The evening exercises closed with fireworks and a dance.

At Weiser.

WEISER, Idaho, July 4.—The rain of the past two days interfered materially with the July 4 programme here. The procession scheduled for the morning was called off. A baseball game, foot races and bicycle races in the afternoon, were the features of the day. Hon. W. E. Borah delivered an address to a large crowd at the Opera-House. There was a grand display of fireworks in the evening.

At Washington Reform School.

CHEHALIS, Wash., July 4.—There was no formal observance of the Fourth of July at Chehalis this year, except at the State Reform School, where D. C. Millett, who has recently returned from the East, was the speaker.

AMERICAN COINAGE.

The History of Inscriptions on United States Money.

New York Times.

Said a coin collector, whose fad is early American coins: "I am reminded by the recent publication in the Times Magazine of the mystery of the 1804 dollar, of many curious facts about an early coinage which are very little known outside of numismatic circles. For instance, how many know that the words 'E Pluribus Unum,' which have appeared on various United States coins and are on the standard silver dollar and the nickel 5-cent piece of today, were never authorized by law to be so placed? Very few, and yet, no doubt, as many know it as know that the later motto, 'In God We Trust,' which appears on all the minor United States coins, was likewise originally stamped on them without authority from the Government.

"The motto 'E Pluribus Unum' first appeared on an American coin in 1786. There was no United States Mint then, and, in fact, no United States, the Constitution forming the Union not having as yet been adopted. There was a private mint at Newburgh, N. Y., and 'E Pluribus Unum' was first placed on a copper coin struck at that mint. Very few collections have specimens of this coin. It is very valuable.

"In 1787 a New York goldsmith coined a piece of money which was known as 'the $16 gold piece,' and upon it the motto was stamped in this form: 'Unum E. Pluribus.' Only four of these coins are known to be in existence. They are valued at more than $2000 each. New Jersey issued various copper coins in 1787 with the motto stamped upon them. A great many of our early coins, before there was any legal authority for National coinage, were made in England. Most of these were copper, and were coined for the different states, and all bore the words, 'E Pluribus Unum.'

"The United States Mint was established in 1792, but the use of the National motto on any of the gold, silver or copper coins was not authorized or directed by any of the provisions of the act establishing it. The motto remained on our early gold and silver coins until 1834, when it was omitted from the gold coins. In 1836 it was omitted from the 25-cent pieces, and in 1837 from all silver coins. It was not stamped on any coin again until it appeared on the nickel and the standard silver dollar.

"The words 'In God We Trust' were first placed on the 2-cent piece, which came into our subsidiary coinage in 1866, but is now no longer part of it. The motto was placed there by direction of James Pollock, then Director of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, and not by any legislation of Congress authorizing the minting of the 2-cent piece. The motto was subsequently stamped on our silver half and quarter-dollars, the mint thus boldly declaring the theological status of the country, regardless of the Constitution's attitude on the subject."

Clean Baseball.

Detroit Free Press.

Clean baseball is impossible where the players are allowed to form themselves into a debating society after every play, and the umpire cannot maintain order if the management will not assist him. Without order baseball is not a game, but a riot. If an umpire is flagrantly incompetent, there are methods by which he can be removed. If he is to be tolerated at all, he should receive the utmost support that the management can give him. No questioning of his decisions should be permitted under any circumstances. No umpire will change his decision merely because a player has protested, and he cannot be expected to. The "kicking" does not help the team to win. On the contrary it demoralizes the players, incites the hoodlum elements to make disturbances, and disgusts all real lovers of the game.

Jubilant Tennessee.

Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Three Memphis-trained colts finished one, two and three in the American Derby at Chicago. This was, of course, not surprising to Memphis, as this city at present is furnishing quite a number of good things. Eastern-born horses never were any account. Eastern horsemen, however, have been able to purchase good horses from Tennessee, Kentucky and England and run them as Eastern horses, but the horses come from the South all the same. With Memphis-trained horses knocking out Eastern-trained horses, the supremacy of the South is entirely established.

RICHEST ON THE COAST

COPPER STRIKE IN SOUTHERN OREGON A WONDER.

Three Thousand Tons of Ore in Sight—Work of Development—Electrum Discovered.

GRANT'S PASS, July 4.—It is now known for a certainty that the recent copper strike made on the Oregon-California line, is the richest and greatest ever made in the Northwest. Colonel Crawford arrived in Grant's Pass yesterday from the scene of the strike, the claims of himself and associates being the ones on which the discovery was made. He brought in a quantity of ore from the strike. It is the finest ever taken from any copper mine in the West.

"We have made the rich strike in what we call the Cleopatra group of claims, located in Del Norte County, Cal., and running a distance of 13,500 feet into that county. The claims have a width of 3000 feet cropping into Josephine County as its northern extremity. The camp, which we call the Deitrick district, can only be reached by way of Grant's Pass and by the Grant's Pass-Crescent City stage road. The Diamond Creek road, which our company recently built, leads from the Grant's Pass-Crescent City road to Camp Crawford, where our claims are situated.

"We have a force of 16 men at work taking out ore. This is being removed from the vast vein that has a width of 100 to 300 feet. We are moving the ore by the stoping and quarry system. In this way we have opened up the vein to a depth of 400 feet. This ore we have divided into four classes, with the following respective values: Class one, 65 to 80 per cent copper, $19 gold, $3.50 silver; class two, 25 to 37 per cent copper; class three, 12 to 16 per cent copper; class four, 6 to 10 per cent copper.

Three Thousand Tons of Ore in Sight

"We have 3000 tons of this ore in sight, much of which is of the first and second class. We are preparing to put in a smelter on our claims for the treatment of the ores."

Colonel Crawford is a mining engineer of Philadelphia, a member of the Geological Survey at Washington, and a member of the North England Federation of Newcastle. He was ordered by the late President McKinley to go to the Philippines and make geological investigations for the Survey at Washington, but was too old to accept the trust. He has mined in many climes and in many districts, but he is frank in admitting that this recent discovery eclipses anything he has ever seen. He is highly elated over it, not alone because of its value as a copper producer, but because of the fact that it has been the means of bringing to light the existence of a metal as an alloy that he has long contended was produced in the natural state, and this is electrum. For several years, Colonel Crawford has been giving his attention to this matter. The electrum which Colonel Crawford has discovered is a combination of copper, silver and gold and has great commercial value in the manufacturing of electrotyping and half-tone plates. Great chunks of this metal weighing hundreds of pounds each, are removed from the claims of Colonel Crawford and associates. Samples of the ore have been identified by an assayer.

Colonel Crawford has found the ore in quantity running along stratifications of asbestos, and occupying what is known as the "Great Copper Pole." This extends from Mount Shasta northward through the Siskiyous, through Del Norte County, Cal., through Josephine County, following in this course to Alaska, where it joins the noted Klondike gold fields. This copper discovery will benefit the world generally, especially in its production of electrum ores. It will also be the means of bringing to light the great treasures of Del Norte County, Cal., and Josephine County, Or., each of which has, as yet, been but scratched over.

MINE'S TROUBLES NEARING END.

Baisley-Elkhorn Will Be Opened Up Again Soon.

BAKER CITY, July 4.—The troubles of the Baisley-Elkhorn mine seem to be drawing to a close. Early in the Spring most of the claims against the property were bought up for 50 cents on the dollar. Since that time they have all been assigned and one man brought suit for the whole amount. The title of the case is Hall vs. the Eastern Gold Mining Company. Yesterday morning Judge Eakin entered judgment in this case in favor of Hall for the full amount of the claims. The mine will be sold and the money obtained from the sale will be used to pay the judgment. The result of this sale will be that the mine will be opened up, at once, as it is very evident that the man who bought up all the claims will become the owner of the mine.

Found Asphyxiated in His Room.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—A man who registered at the Windsor Hotel at an early hour this morning as Arthur Miller, of Atlanta, Ga., was found asphyxiated today. The case is strongly suggestive of suicide, the gas jet being turned on fully.

ONE-CENT STORES.

They Have Become a Recognized Institution in New York.

New York Times.

When the 5 and 10-cent stores were established and proved a success it was supposed that the lowest limit had been reached. But the 1-cent store has in the past few months become an established institution in New York. Unlike the 5 and 10-cent stores, these appeal to both sexes, but only to those of very tender ages. The little school boys and girls are the chief patrons of the 1-cent stores, and they are established in localities as near public schools as possible.

It might surprise the average person to see the variety of useful and ornamental articles that can be sold for a cent. The counters and windows of the 1-cent stores are literally packed with goods of every conceivable variety, and when neatly spread out they make a rather tempting display. The average boy does not know what he wants when he has a penny to spend. He goes into a store of the ordinary kind and looks around, his eyes grow large and greedy, and he asks the price of one article after another, only to find that everything is beyond his reach.

"How much money you got?" asks the clerk, exasperated at the child's uncertainty and delay. The child holds up a penny—an important sum to him. The clerk sniffs at it, points to a small case with half a dozen dilapidated articles in it, and says: "That's all we have for a penny." Then he turns his attention to more important customers and the young purchaser, with his penny in his grasp, is neglected until the tears are ready to appear in his eyes. Sometimes the clerk takes pity on him and helps him to decide, but more often he is left to himself until he leaves the store in despair.

The idea of the new penny store is to make trade attractive to the child with only a penny to spend. The store is peculiarly his. Huge signs are displayed on every side announcing that every article costs just 1 cent. What a feast to the eyes of the boy with only a penny to spend! He first gazes into the window and then goes inside and passes from one counter to another. Of course, he purchases something, and comes back the next day with another penny to spend.

THE SCARCITY OF CORKS

How It Has Developed Several Queer Industries.

New York Evening Post.

The fact that the world's supply of cork is much less than the demand has been working a peaceful revolution in many trades. The increase in the price has rendered it necessary to devise other kinds of stoppers. This has given employment to a perfect army of inventors, many of whom have reaped neat little fortunes from ingenious contrivances. Thus far, however, all the inventions have not been able to restore the former balance, and prices keep up in an alarming manner. As a consequence there has been developed a trade in second-hand corks, and under this have come into being queer little industries, such as gathering corks, cleaning corks and revamping corks.

In the big hotels, restaurants and saloons the cork perquisite is now a moderately valuable privilege. They are no longer cast contemptuously by, but are thrown into a box or cask, where they accumulate until the cork-picker arrives, who pays a round sum in cash for all offered to him. The average waiter and bartender now employs corkscrews which inflict minimum damage upon the cork, and in many places where a number of bottles are opened in the course of the day a steel cork-extractor is used, which will pull out a cork from the interior of a bottle into which it has been carelessly forced.

The peddler who buys them sells them to the second-hand man, who assorts them into various classes. Many large corks can be recut with considerable profit. Others which have been injured can be cut so as to discard the injured portions and utilize that which is sound. Corks which have been discolored by grease can be cleaned by benzine, ammonia water or lime and water. Those which have been discolored or flavored by medicine can be rendered usable by long-continued boiling with a small amount of chloride of lime, and subsequent drying in a kiln or oven. The finest quality consists of champagne corks. These always command a good price. It is possible to re-use them, and this is said to be done by many manufacturers, both at home and abroad. Others can be recut so as to obliterate the maker's or bottler's name, which is usually branded upon the side or lower surface. A second-hand cork when paraffinated can be used for bottles containing oils, powders and aqueous solutions. They are popular at present on account of the ease with which they can be taken out and put back.

TO FREE HORSES OF ITCH

OFFICIAL REPORT ON DISEASE IN UMATILLA COUNTY.

Government Official Recommends a Dipping Vat, and the Killing of Animals Badly Affected.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The Secretary of Agriculture has received a report from Dr. M. S. Lantz, who was recently sent to the Umatilla Indian reservation, on the recommendation of Senator Mitchell, to investigate the prevalence of itch among the Indian horses. Of the 3000 horses on the reservation, he finds that fully 20 per cent are affected, some badly, others slightly. The riding horses generally are in good condition. The trouble from the disease arises from the fact that the Indian horses mingle with the horses of white settlers who rent farms on the reservation.

Dr. Lantz believes the best way to eradicate the disease is to have a dipping vat, and after killing the worst cases, dip the balance. The Indians would not object to this process. Dr. Lantz also suggests selling to the cannery at Linnton all scrub horses in order to reduce the number of horses on the reservation. The proprietor of the cannery is willing to take all the horses the Indians will sell, for those he cannot can can be utilized for fertilizer. It is believed that with the co-operation of the state authorities the department can successfully eradicate this disease throughout Eastern Oregon. Senator Mitchell has laid the matter before State Veterinarian McLean, who brought the case to his attention.

Treatment of Prisoners.

London Chronicle.

Newgate prisoners were supplied by the Sheriffs of London with a pound of beef, potatoes, white bread and pint of the best ale, while those undergoing solitary confinement were allowed to associate with the other prisoners for a short time. More fortunate still were those confined in the Marshalsea prison—pulled down in 1842—for they had the choice of four pounds of beef, veal, mutton or lamb, besides a half-quartern loaf, and a quart of strong ale. Debtors in the Fleet prison—pulled down in 1845—were treated by the warden, and each was allowed a gallon of porter to himself; while residents in the Queen's Bench prison enjoyed roast beef and plum pudding. The many inmates of Bridewell—which retains only a few cells for refractory apprentices since 1864—were not only allowed special food, but had a day's holiday from their usual hard labor.

Better "Fall In."

Philadelphia Press.

Cuban reciprocity is Republican doctrine. Those Republicans who are opposing it may delay but cannot defeat it. The Republican masses favor it and Republican platforms demand it. Republican Senators will do well to fall in line and move along with the strong Republican current.

Because sweet briar became too abundant in Tasmania, goats were introduced to head them off, as it were, by eating them, but the briar came out ahead by killing the goats.

DISEASES OF MEN

And Their Certain Cure

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There is a certain cure for these diseases without resorting to those unpleasant and painful methods still used by many, which aggravate, rather than give relief. With the same certainty as that of a perfect diagnosis, I adapt my special French treatment to the radical cure of

Stricture, Prostatis, Inflammation of the Bladder, Private Disorders, Varicocele, And all Genito-Urinary Diseases

It affords instant relief. I remove every vestige of disease witohut resorting to those painful processes usually employed and which do not give satisfaction. It is not reasonable to suppose that a man can exercise the essential functions while the urinary channel is blocked by stricture or other disease, which destroys the vital power and which becomes more aggravated under improper treatment. These diseases, while they last, always detract from the sexual and bladder functions, and an early cure is always advisable.

EXAMINATIONS FREE

VARICOCELE

THE DISEASE.—An enlargement of the veins surrounding the spermatic cord, a twisted, knotted, wormy-like or swollen appearance of the scrotum.

THE CAUSE—Sometimes self-pollution, but often blows, falls, strains, excessive horseback or bicycle-riding.

THE EFFECT—At times a dull, heavy, dragging pain in small of back, extending down through loins into the parts, low spirits, weakness of body and brain, nervous debility, partial or complete loss of sexual power and often failure of general health.

THE CURE—If you are a victim of this dire disease, come to my office and let me explain to you my process of treating it. You will then not wonder why I have cured, to stay cured, more than 700 cases of VARICOCELE during the past 12 months. Under my treatment the patient improves from the very beginning. All pain instantly ceases. Soreness and swelling quickly subside. The pools of stagnant blood are forced from the dilated veins, which rapidly assume their normal size, strength and soundness. All indications of disease and weakness vanish completely and forever, and in their stead comes the pride, the power, and the pleasures of perfect health and restored manhood.

I also cure to stay cured forever, Stricture, Syphilitic Blood Poison, Impotency and all associate diseases and weaknesses of men. To these maladies alone I have earnestly devoted my whole professional life.

If you cannot call at my office, write me your symptoms fully. My home treatment by correspondence is always successful. My counsel is free and sacredly confidential, and I give each patient a legal contract in writing to hold for my promise. Address

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THE MAN WITH THE LEVEL HEAD—Ah, you old sinner! No rest for the wicked! You will go on a bat while your wife's in the country, will you? You ought to suffer! But why didn't you do as I told you when I left you last night, and as I did myself: take a CASCARET Candy Cathartic before going to bed? You'd feel good like I do. They work while you sleep, fix up your stomach and bowels, cool your feverish liver, and make you feel fine and dandy the morning after.

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I prefer PEARLINE to other soap powders. I like PEARLINE for washing lace collars and embroidered and lace doilies, which I do, myself, at home, not trusting them to the washerwoman.
Mrs. Rev. J. L.

One of the Millions. 677

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