Land Operations at Port Arthur Must Be Advanced.

MANY PICKET CRUISERS OUT

Dispatch Boat is Stopped, but is Not Detained--Explosions in the Direction of Beleaguered Fort Are Heard.

CHICAGO, July 5.-The following spe-cial cablegrams are from a staff corre-

plai cablegrams are from a stait correspondent of the Dally News:
"On Board the Dally News Dispatchboat Fawan, Chefoo, July 5.—While the Fawan was off Port Arthur Friday last, about noon, flerce camonading was heard, ending in a heavy explosion. The Fawan stood by one of the Japanese picket ships stood by one of the Japanese picket ships till late in the afternoon, but saw noth-ing. All was quiet on Saturday. While cruising toward Tallenwan, Sunday, pick-et cruisers were met all along the coast at intervals. About 15 miles off Dainy, the Fawan was stopped by a cruiser of the Asami type, but not detained. "Several shots were heard about 4 P. M.

in the direction of Port Arthur. This was probably a small torpedo-boat reconnais-

ance.

"The naval situation is apparently at a standstill. No active measures are likely to be taken by Admiral Togo until the land operations are further advanced.

"The Russian mine reported as having been seen by the Fawan last week in the channel between the Islands was towed ashore by a Chinese fishing-boat. It exoded as the Chinese were handling it. ne fisherman was killed and another

Indicates Sakharoff Is in Command.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 5.—The fact that Lieutenant-General Sakharoff, chief of staff of General Kuropatkin, witnessed the fighting near Mo Tien Pass is taken here to indicate that he is in command of the forces east of Lino Yang, which include the army corps under Lieutenant-General Count Keller. The desperate character of the fighting is shown by the repeated bayonet charges, the Russians ousting the Japanese from the trenches.

The fighting around Senuchen shows that the Japanese are determined to hold the ground to the south as well as in Dalin Pass until a favorable opportunity esents itself for an advance on Yinkow, the port of Niu Chwang,

Rain a Great Benefit to Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 5.—Prince Khilkoff Minister of Public Works and Railways, who has just returned from the Far East, is doing much to restore confidence in official circles. In an audi-ence with the Czar, he told His Majesty that things were gradually rearranging themselves in favor of Russia in Man-churia. "The rainy season," said the Prince, "Will be followed by effective measures against the Japanese."

The Prince says the rains came in time to prevent the overwhelming numbers of the enemy from "causing the Russian army serious temporary trouble."

Japanese Account of Engagement.

TOKIO, July 4, 3:30 P. M. (Delayed in transmission).—General Kuroki reports that two initialions of Russians attacked the Japanese outposts at Mo Tien Pass at dawn July 4, under cover of a dense fog. The Russians were repulsed, but they returned and charged three times before they were finally driven off. The Japanese pursued them for three miles to the westward of Mo Tien Pass. The The Japanese lost 15 kills and 30 wounded.

Many Russians Are Deserting.

VIENNA, July 5.-Russian deserters are constantly crossing the pruth into Roumania. Many are arrested by the frontier patrols, but some reach the interior of the state. Both the sold—and peasants of Bessarabia have a statitious dread of going to the Far East. The prisons of the Russian side of the border are full of men suspected of intention to desert. The officers are said to be under the necessity of observing every precaution to avoid a general mutiny.

Russian Steamers in Turkish Waters. CONSTANTINOPLE, July 5.- The Russian volunteer steamers St. Petersburg and Sevastopol passed through the Bosphorus from the Black Sea this morning The Sevastopol was flying the Red Cross flag and her hull was painted white. The and remained in the harbor until this

More Troops for the Far East. ST. PETERSBURG, July 5.-It is be

lieved that another army corps will be mobilized for the Far East, but it has not yet been decided what corps will be se-

WHAT IS ERRAND OF SATOLLI? Catholics Are Discussing the Mission of the Pope's Representative.

New York Bun. What is the significance of this, the third visit of His Eminence, Cardinal Satolli, to America? Is he here on a did he travel thousands of miles mere-

secret mission from the Holy See, or ly for pleasure, as he has more than once intimated? Is there anything in the present condition of the Roman Catholic Church in America to warrant the belief that the pope sent a trusty personal representative to make an investigation? These are questions that are puzzling Catholics all over the country.

To say that Satolit's coming has not Yet there seems to be no reason, on the surface, at least, to worry over the former Delegate's visit to these shores.

It is pointed out that the church here The membership, largely through immigration, is growing by leaps and bounds. The non-Catholic missions have also added many thousand natives to the fold in the past few years, and the church attendance is a source of satisfaction to the

Since Leo's famous encyclical on Americanism, there have been no disturbances other than of a local character. If there was any doubt in Rome as to the loyalty of the American Catholic Church to Holy See it was set at rest at that time, for every archbishop in the land subscribed unreservedly to the decree as laid down in the pope's letter to Cardinal Gibons, wherein certain practices, supposedly tolerated here, were severely

Zealous and progressive Catholics in New York and eisewhere have always held that the encyclical was issued as the result of a misunderstanding. They say that "Americanism" was a misnomer, and that the practices complained of, which amounted to a departure from the doc-trines as laid down by the varous councils of the church, never really gained a foot-

If they did, they were wiped out sudden-If they did, they were wiped out suddenly by Leo's sweeping uitimatum. In the
language of the late Archbishop Corrigan,
the monster was scotched, then and there.
Some Catholics here are of the opinion

TOGO IN NO HURRY that Cardinal Satolli has no particular mission, but that the circumstances may arise to create one before he goes back to

immigration from Catholic countries Ca-bensiyism has been resurrected, and the juestion of having national instead of ter-itorial bishops here is being agitated at Rome. This movement was started in 1891

by Herr Cahensly.

The Kaiser's keen interest in his people wherever they may be is well known. It is his desire that they and their children shall remain Germans, no matter in what clime they settle, speaking the language and keeping up the traditions and customs of the Fatherland. It was Herr Cahens-ly's idea that there should be a bishop for

His petition to the Holy See called atolic immigrants on the part of the American hierarchy, and particularly pointed out the necessity for national bishops and priests in the United States. The presentation of this memorial caused an outburst of indignation here at what was considered a desire of foreigners to per-petuate national distinctions and trans-fer national antagonisms, prejudices and customs to the New World, to the disad-vantage of the Roman Catholic Church. The American bishops took it as a re-

flection upon themselves, and Cardinal Gibbons, as their spokesman, indignantly denounced the memorial as an unwise in-terference with the national order of things and an entirely uncalled for emanation of a chique whose utterances only gave enemies another opportunity of pointing out the Catholic Church most unjustly as a foreign growth in the Republic. The Holy See finally rejected the

The revival of the Cahensly agitation is said to be of Polish origin. The Poles are very numerous in this country, and some

of their priests most ardently desire a bishop of their own nationality. They are devout Catholics, as a rule, but many squabbles have arisen here between pastors and congregations. These, it is

pastors and congregations. These, it is said, can never be satisfactorily settled except by a Pollsh bishop.

Representations have been made to Rome recently on this question by an American attorney, acting for a Pollsh priest stationed at Buffalo. It is just possible that Cardinal Satolli may examine the subject at close range before returning to Europe. ing to Europe.

Another matter which may be rest

ble in part, at least, for his visit is the de-sire of the Holy See to establish diplo-matic relations with the United States. This subject will undoubtedly be discussed when Cardinal Satolli calls on the Presi-dent, but it is safe to say that no action will be taken, if ever, until after election.
At present there are no official relations between this country and the Holy See. It is true that the pope has sent a dele-gate here, but he is not recognized offigate here, but he is not recognized offi-cially by the Government, and the United States sends no Minister to the Vatican. Rome has no hope of inducing the American Government to recognize the temporal power of the pope. The papal authorities feel, however, that a country which contains 12,000,000 Catholics should not be without an official representative

of some kind at the Vatican.
Questions are constantly arising, po ticularly since the acquisition by the Unit-ed States of Porto Rico and the Philip-plnes, that call for the services of experienced diplomatists on both sides. The hierarchy here and the pope himself would be gratified, it is believed, if this Govern-ment would send an accredited representa-tive to the Vatican, and at the same time anction the establishment of a nunciature

at Washington. The advisability of creating one or more additional American cardinals may also occupy the attention of Monsignor Satolli during his visit. For several years it has been reported from time to time that this prelate or that was about to receive the red hat, but as consistory after consistory adjourned without announcing the ap-pointment, Catholics here lost hope of gaining an enlarged representation in the

College of Cardinals.

The two candidates most often mentioned in the reign of Lee were Archbishop Corrigan and Archbishop Ireland, repre-senting respectively what might be called the conservative and the progressive pol-icy of the Church in America. That there was keen rivalry between them for favor at Rome is well known.

Both were held in high esteem by Leo and it may have been this fact that prevented the elevation of either. He could not appoint both, and if he raised one to the cardinate without honoring the other in a similar manner, bad feeling would surely have resulted.

Monsignor Ireland is still in the field, and by many he is regarded as the best type of the vigorous, progressive American prelate. Since the election of Plus X the venerable archbishop of Philadelphia has often been mentioned as a fit

candidate for more exalted honors.

Archbishop Farley also is spoken of with favor, the argument being put forth that to recognize signally the largest and rich

est archdiocese in the New World. Whatever may be the true object of Cardinal Satolit's visit, optimistic Catholics profess to believe that it will be of benefit to him and to the Church in Amerca. They feel that he cannot help being impressed with the magnificent condition of the church here, and that any prejudices he may have imbibed since his last stay in this country will be overcome by a ersonal inspection of a true condition of

Cardinal Satolli is declared to be still a power of the first magnitude of Rome, popular belief in America to the contrary

notwithstanding.

The impression has gone forth that his star has declined with the death of Leo. As a matter of fact, he worked vigorously for the election of Cardinal Sarto, who owes his elevation to the papacy in a great measure to Satolli's tireless efforts in his behalf.

n his behalf at the conclave.

According to the official diary of the conclave kept by one of the eccleniastics present, "Satolli was indefatigable. He passed from room to room, begging the ardinals to vote for the Patriarch of

The same authority declared that Cardinal Rampolla owed his defeat to the per-sonal efforts of Satolii in Sarto's behalf as much as to the veto placed upon his candidacy by the Emperor of Austria-Hungary.

It is also a mistake to believe that Satolli is without admirers in this country. It is true, however, that Cardinal Satolli been charged with bad faith in matters American. That the hierarchy here as a whole have no love for him is an

But many priests admire him greatly. Before he established the delegation at Washington, the bishops possessed almost absolute power over the inferior clergy. There was no appeal from their decisions, save to Rome, and this proceeding was so ostly and so protracted as to be almost

The result was that there were but few appeals, and these were invariably decided in favor of the bishops. Satolli changed He had a way of deciding disputes that

pleased the priest, and yet did not in any way humiliate the bishop. The McGlynn case was a notable instance of this. Whatever may be the nature of Cardinal Satolil's mission, and however much he may deny it, he is universally regarded as the personal representative of the Holy See, and the result of his visit-its effect at Rome upon the church here will be awaited with deep interest.

Millionaire Held for Deaths.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5 .- John Dobson, a millionaire carpet manufacturer, was today held responsible for the death of three persons killed by an explosion of fireworks in an Arch-street store last

# CLEARANCE SALE

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Fifty different patterns diswindows.

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ALL BOYS' STRAW HATS at ONE-HALF PRICE

# BEN SELLING LEADING CLOTHIER

Arrive at Aberdeen.

AT MERCY OF SEA SIX DAYS

Their Water and Food Gone, They Were Almost Too Exhausted to Hope When Rescuing Boat Hove in Sight.

> ABERDEEN, Scotland, July 5 .- Another boatload of 17 survivors of the Illfated Danish steamer Norge, which foundered off Rockall Reef, 290 miles from the Scottish mainland, on June 28, were landed at Aberdeen, Scotland, tonight by the steam trawler Largo Bay. Still 627 persons are missing, it is reported. The contingent now being cared for at Aber deen consists of 12 passengers, the third mate of the Norge, the quartermaster, a steward, a lamp trimmer, and one of the crew. They drifted at the mercy of the Atlantic for six days. Their water and food gone, the occupants were almost too sight. This was on July 4, when the boat was about 20 miles off St. Kilda. Those rescued had eked out an existence on two

biscults per day.

When they started from the Ill-fated ship there was only one small cask of fresh water in the boat. They weathered a gale and continued as best they might striving to reach the coast of Scotland against the heavy seas. From stretches of life belts they constructed a crude sail. The men had scarcely strength enough to hold the oars. When the survivon were dragged on the trawler, the fisher men were obliged forcibly to prevent Many of those rescued have severe wounds sustained in jumping from the deck of the sinking ship. Their legs and

arms are swollen from exposure and from the salt water. On their arrival at Aberdeen the survivors were taken to the The third mate states that three other boats started with that which was rescued by the Largo Bay. One of these contained 22 persons, including several women and children. Another boat had 15 men, with the second mate in charge. The third boat had 10 men on board. The survivors parted company with the three boats on June 3. For these boats, the British gunboat Leda, the government fishing cutter Jackall, a steamer chart-ered by the Danish Consul at Glasgow and several other vessels are diligently rescued from the Norge only to die or shore, were buried today at Stornaway

amid pathetic scenes. Wives of Victims Try to End Lives. COPENHAGEN, July 5.- Touching scepes were witnessed again oday in the offices of the United Steamship Company. The wives of two of the immigrants lost on the Norge attempted suicide by drowning, but they were aved at the

company, small steamers have begun a search of the lelands and waters in the Leighborhood of Rockall for survivors. Crown Prince Frederick, who is regent in the absence of King Christian, has received condolences from several sever

Americans Head Subscription List. COPENHAGEN, July 5 .- A subscription in behalf of the relatives of the

ONE BOAT PICKED UP victims and of the rescued passengers of the Danish steamer Norge, which for the Da Among the first donors were Seventeen People on the Norge | American tourists. Condolences are pouring in from the royal family and people in America and elsewhere.

> Steamer to Search for Boats. LONDON, July 5 .- The Danish govern ment and the steamship company have sent out a steamship to search the seas

for the boats from the ill-fated Norge and the vessel will visit all the islands within a possible radius. While the stories of the survivors natstrally differ in some detail, in the mair they agree that in the supreme moment there were exhibitions of marvelous heroism, and additional stories of their expe dences today only add in this particula to what has already been told in the As-

sociated Press dispatches Their Anxiety Somewhat Relieved. NEW YORK, July 5.- The anxiety o many among the hundreds who have Steamship Company since yesterday walt-ing news of the ill-fated steamer Norge, which foundered on Rockall Reef, off the coast of Scotland, June 28, was relieved today, when a partial list of the survivors at Stornoway was received from Coper hagen. It has been known since vesterds that 128 survivors of the disaster had be landed at various points along the Brit-

Buckley Sisters Little Known. HOOD RIVER, Or., July 5 .- (Special.) ers, of Mosier, reported on the ill-fated teamer Norge. Postmaster Stewart, of says Miss Anna Buckley has a iomestead about two miles from Mosie Station. When not at Mosier, the Buck-ley sisters made their home in Spokane. They have a brother who lives at Goble women came to Mosier about 18

Many Join In Idaho Man-Hunt. ATHOL, Idaho, July 5.-Henry Harris, who shot Bronson McNabb here Sunday and then escaped to the mountains, is still, at large. Harris carries a rifle and 100 rounds of ammunition. Sheriff Whit-ney is patrolling Lake Pend d'Oreille, as Harris owned a boat and is thought to be traveling by water. Armed deputies are guarding all avenues of escape and searching the woods. Harris has a reputation as a bad man, and McNabb is said to be his third victim. Great indignation is expressed by Athol residents, many The country is wild and mountainous, which makes capture diffi-cult. McNabb has been taken to a Spokane hospital, and at last accounts

> Story of the Two Grapes. Kansas City Times.

was still alive.

Once there were two little grapes. On was a good little grape and minded his nother. The other was a bad little grape. One day the bad little grape disobeyed his mother and rolled off the fruitstand. A ragged little negro boy came along and ate it, but all the little grape could do was give the little boy a stomach ache. The good little grape was eaten by a rich man, and it gave him a nice case of ap-pendicitis. Moral: Mind your mothers,

End of Oregon State League. EUGENE, Or., July 5.—(Special.)—The Oregon State League exploded with the National day fireworks. Small towns cannot stand the high salaries and four-game schedule. The standing of the clubs at the close was: Salem, .675; Eu-

gene, £37; Albany, £67; Roseburg, £75,

Culver Takes Sheriff's Oath. SALEM, Or., July 5.—(Special.)—W. J. Culver took his oath as Sheriff of Marton County today, with H. P. Minto as Deputy. Minto is a brother of Postmester Minto, of Portland.

BUILDING AT FIFTH AND AN-KENY NOT ERECTED IN 1850.

Earliest Structure Used for School Purposes Stands at Southeast Corner of Seventh and Alder.

PORTLAND, Or., July 5 .- (To the Edior.)-In The Oregonian of July 3, Charles E. Sears makes an appeal for the preservation of a "landmark" or an "historical relic," in the form of the old building on the corner of Fifth and Ankeny streets upon which someone, without any knowl-edge of the facts, has painted "Portland's First Schoolhouse-Built in 1850."

In September last, as reported in an evening paper, Charles T. Kamm said that "that old building ought to be saved and made a part of the pioneer exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Fair;" and further, that he began "school in that little shack standing exactly where it now stands in 1853, when 5 years of age." From that it would appear that Mr. Kamm was born In 1848. That this is not so is conclusive from the fact that Mr. Kamm's mother was not born until 1840. It is not likely that Mr. Kamm made the statement at-tributed to him-the reporter doubtless

misunderstood his language.

The writer does not know who painted the words upon the building which have given it undue prominence and provoked many inquiries, but he does know that the inscription is incorrect, and in prooin the Summer of 1863 by Captain Richard Williams, better known by old-timers as "Captain Dick," who owned the lot where the structure now stands. The allding was to have been used as a cow able, but the arrival of Miss Caroline Elizabeth Batchelder in August, 1863, and her selection of the same in which to open a private school, on account of its close proximity to the families which she ex-pected would be her patrons, caused him to change his mind and prepare it for Captain Williams' wife, Mrs. Sarah H.

Williams, of this city, is the authority for this statement, and she certainly ought This certainly ought to establish the fact that the claim made for the building under discussion has no foundation what-ever to rest on. Miss Batchelder opened

her school on September 1, 1863, and taught in this and other buildings until some time in 1876, when she returned to her native state, and her home at present is at Lynn. The following is a partial list of her pupils as given to the writer from memory:

writer from memory:

Mary Caroline Wilson, Nellie Wygant
Holt Couch Wilson Aifee Wygant
George Fianders Wil-Henrietta Failing
son Ender Fianders Wilson
Ciementina Wilson Mary Failing
Louisa Wilson Ender Hamilton Corbett
Mary Whitehouse Gertrude Whitehous
Rodney Gilsan Clara Whitehouse
Edward Williams Frank Williams
Frank Williams
Frank Williams
Frank Williams
Frank Williams
Frank Williams
Frank Williams
Frank Williams
Frank Williams
Frank Williams
Frank Williams
Frank Williams
Frank Williams
Frank Williams
Lizzie Story
Katle Francis Burnside
John McCraken
John Mary Failing
Mary Whitehouse
Edward Robertson
Laura Ainsworth
Frank Williams
John Lewis
John Mary Failing
Mary Whitehouse
Edward Robertson
Laura Ainsworth
Mary Whitehouse
Edward Robertson
Laura Ainsworth
Frank Story
Mary Whitehouse
Edward Robertson
Laura Ainsworth
Frank Story
Mary Whitehouse
Edward Robertson
Laura Ainsworth
Frank John Lewis
John Lewis
John Lewis
John Lewis
John Lewis
John Mary Failing
Mar

It may not be amiss, just here, to give brief biographical sketch of Miss

Batchelder: She was born at Salem, Essex County, Mass., July 25, 1830. Her ancestors settled in New England at a very early date. She was educated for teaching at Henry Kirk Oliver's Select teaching at Henry Kirk Oliver's Select School in Salem, Mass., spending eight years under his instruction. After leav-ing Portland, in 1876, she visited the cen-tennial at Philadelphia, and afterwards returned to the Coast and taught at St. Matthew's School, San Mateo, Cai., for eight years. She is a coustn of the late General R. N. Batchelder, U. S. A. who

an exhaustive paper prepared by Thomas H. Crawford, City Superintendent of Schools for Portland in 1888, and part as Schools for Portland in 1800, and a result of my own investigations. The first school in Portland was taught by Plant That Strikes Cattle With a Rainh Wilcox in the Fall of 1847. Prof.

Strange and Terrible Malady. Crawford says, "In a house erected by Mr. fcNamee, at the foot of Taylor street. There is a difference of opinion as to the location. William Stephens, now in Wash-ington County, says it was on First street,

Julia Carter, afterwards Mrs. Joseph S. Smith, opened a school in April r May, 1848, "In a log cabin on the corner f Second and Stark streets."

Aaron J. Hyde taught a school in what west side of First street, between Morri-son and Yamhill. This shop was the only "public hall" in Portland for some

little south of Morrison.

Late in December, 1849, Rev. Horace Lyman began a school in the "schoolhouse," a small frame building erected by Colonel William M. King for "school and church purposes," on lot 3, block 29, west side of First street, second door north of Oak. On this building was the first large bell in Portland. It was provided by Stephen Coffin, at his own expense. After-wards he sold it to Rev. James H. Wilbur, ounder of the First (Taylor-Street) M. E. Church of this city, for \$125, and he placed it in the belfry of the then new M. E. Church, which was dedicated on November 14, 1850. That bell is still, it is believed, in active service at the corner of Taylor and Third streets; Beginning in April, 1850, Cyrus A. Reed

taught a three-months' school in the above 'schoolhouse." He was followed by Delos Jefferson in August, 1880. Then came Rev. N. Doane, beginning about December 1, who taught for nine months. foregoing were schools; that is, the salary of teachers was alsed by "rate bills" from each indihead of a family, generally about \$10 per

pupil per term.

The first "public" or "free" school was taught in this "schoolhouse," according to The Oregonian of December 6, 1851, in which appeared the following:

"School Notice.-In pursuance of the vote of the Portland school district, at their annual meeting, the Directors have established a free school. The first term vill commence on Monday, the 15th inst., at the schoolhouse, in this city, near the City Hotel (John P. Outhouse, teacher). The Directors would recommend the following books to be used in the school, viz. Sander's series of spellers and readers; Goodrich's Geography; Thompson's Arithmetic and Bullion's Grammar." This notice is signed by "Anthony L. Davis, Alonzo Leiand and R. P. Boise,

Prof. Crawford thinks that the election of the first School Directors in Portland was in November, 1849, because the law authorizing said election passed in September of that year. That the election did not take place until November, 1850, is shown by the fact that at least two of the Directors—Anthony L. Davis and R. P. Boise—did not arrive until the Fall of 1850. The City Hotel referred to was kept by Mr. DeWitt, and was located on the northwest corner of First and Oak. The "district" embraced all of the area contained in the present Multnomah County west of the Willamette River, Washington, Columbia, Clatsop and Tillamook Counties. This "schoolhouse" continued to be used for school purposes until the first school building—the Central, which stood where the Portland Hotel now stands—was ready to occupy in 1858, the first school before opened on May 17 of first school being opened on May 17 of that year by L. L. Torwilliger, with Mrs. Mary J. Hensill and Owen Connelly as assistants. What the rent of the "school-house" was when first occupied is not known; but it is believed that the owner, Colonel King, made no charge therefor, because, as it is well known, he was a very public-spirited man in those early days. Later on, however, he did charge for rent, for on November 27, 1887, he pre-sented a bill of \$130 to the Directors for rent of the building from November 24, 1882, to November 24, 1883, and it was paid, The original "central" school building

THE "MILKSICK WEED."

Louisville Courier-Journal From time to time in the last five decades Tennesseeans have been stirred to a profound sense of interest in the state's mysterious malady, "milk sickness," as its deadly reappearance in certain sections of the state has been followed by fatal results to human beings and to stock. No one has ever discovered the cause of the malady, from which death relieves almost deprives the human species of the power of speech, and dumb brutes express their sufferings by frenzied search for

water to cool the thirst which consumes

them. Once by a stream, they plunge or fall into it, and quickly drink them-The fatal sickness is known to a limited extent in several sections of the state, White County. It is contracted through drinking the milk of cows that have eaten a certain weed, known as the "milksick weed," which looks something like claver and grows thickly on the infected land. But what constitutes the poison in the weed is no more determined today than it was when first located by the keen-wit-ted, nature-wise mountaineers who have been its chief victims. It has been aspoison is absorbed in the roots of the "milksick" plant; to a vapor from some fungous growth, and to the action of the dew, producing, in connection with the life of the plant, a certain poison But all of these theories have failed under tests applied by practical acience. the largest infected section know the largest infected section known to exist in the limits of the state, "Milksick Mountain," in White County, no mineral whatever exists; cattle which ate the "milksick weed" after the dew had dried died in agony, just as those which ate it when the dew was fresh and sparkling, and the strictest search falled to find any fungous growth whatever.

Machinists in Session.

DENVER, July 5.-The Trans-Mississippl convention of the International Asso-ciation of Machinists organized here to-day with Fourth Vice-President Wilson, of San Francisco, as chairman, and Samuel Grace, of Omaha, as secretary. Sixty delegates will attend the seesions, which will continue for ten days. The convention will form plans for bringing all Western lodges into one organization Another question to be considered is the establishment of a reserve fund, and the levying of an assessment to carry on the strike of machinists on the Santa Fa Railroad.

## Cheap Doctors

They never pay. Don't employ them. Get the best and pay the price. Cheap doctors don't recommend Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. The best doctors do. They prescribe it for fresh colds, old colds, easy coughs, hard coughs, weak lungs, bronchitis, even for consumption.

"Your Cherry Pectoral has been a great blessing to me in curing my severe bronchial trouble."-W. M. Grimes, Newburg, W. Va.

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