SHOT AT LW. HELLMAN

A FUTILE ATTEMPT ON THE BANK PRESIDENT'S LIFE.

William Holland, Who Did the Firing, Afterward Put a Bullet Through His Own Brain.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.-An attemp BAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—An attempt upon the life of I. W. Heilman, president of the Nevada bank, and one of the leading financiers of the city, was made at 915 o'clock this morning. William Holland fired two shots at the banker near the latter's residence, on California street, and then shot himself, inflicting a mortal wound. The shots fired at Heilman went wide of the most. wide of the mark.

Hellman was on his way to the Nevada bank at the time. He had started down California street toward Polk, and was between Van Ness avenue and Polk when the shooting occurred. Holland sprang out of a doorway and fired the two shots, when Heilman ran across California and

turned into Polk street. turned into Folk street.

The man looked after Hellman for a moment and then shot himself, the bullet passing through his forebead. He was taken to the receiving hospital. The police say 'he Nevada bank refused to cash one of Holland's checks. Hellman returned home after the shouting. turned home after the shooting. Mr. Hellman was seen shortly after the

shooting by a representative of the United Press, and made the following statement: "A man came up to me and said, You have ruined my life, and I intend to have yours. I was determined not to give up without a struggle, so I raised my cane to strike him. He seized the cane and attempted to wrestle with me. Being a much more powerful man than I am, I concluded to run away, and did so. He fired two shots, both of which missed me. After a moment I heard the third shot, which was the one with which he took his

Upon Holland's arrival at the receiving nospital, his wound was examined, and it was found that the bullet had entered in the middle of the forehead, passing into the brain cavity and lodging at the base of the skull near the right oar. Holiand died from the effects of his wound at 1:30 P. M., without regaining consciousness.

In his pockets a memorandum book was found, containing drafts of letters writ-ten to several friends. There were also some memoranda relating to his arrest for forgery, written in a disconn numer, the greater portion being unin-elligible. From these memoranda it is opparent the man was mentally unsound. Holland was a curbstone stock broker, who was arrested about six weeks ago bank for identification, the teller was at first doubtful, but finally said Helland was not the forger. Heliman also failed to identify bim, but Holland considered the arrest, although made without publicity, a reflection upon his integrity, and, brooding over his fancied disgrace, finally ed to be revenged on Hellman and then end his own life. One of the letters found on Holland was addressed to President Hellman. It was as fol-

"I intend to call at your bank, in response to the charge of forgery. I fully helieve that you were consulted before Mr. Brooks identified me to be the man presenting the cheek. Now, Mr. Hellman, you told me in plain English a lie when you stated that the bank had made no charge archites me. Mr. Hern is my wifcharge against me. Mr. Hern is my wit-ness to that, and I fail to see why you should not tell me the truth. This is a charge so foul, so monstrous, that I can find no works for converse. find no words for censure. There is no satisfaction for a poor man against a rich corporation when the law hus too many loopholes to crawl through. To take the law in my own hands seems to me my only way. Now, to do this, I would fall into the meshes of the law, and, further, I will not say what might happen. My life is a misery, charged with a crime I am as innocent of as you are. Now, I pray you, Mr. Hellman, to apolo-gize to me; a few words to that effect ufficient, and I promise you on my oath that no man on earth will hear of it, not even my good wife. I further state I will leave San Francisco for Chieago, and no more you will hear of me

never be revealed."
Holland came here from Kimberley, South Africa, three years ago. He was thought at that time to be worth about \$20,000. He began speculating in stocks. on lost his money, as well as about \$12,000 belonging to his wife. After dis-posing of all the money he could get his hands on, Holland attempted to poison himself, but did not succeed. He afterward undertook to raise money by various methods. He bought 1000 shares of stock from a broker on margin and made \$100 by a sudden turn without havent. When this became known, it difficult for him to operate. A friend, who was slow about paying him a few hundred dollars that he owed, was threatened by Holland until he paid him. Holland met this gentleman the other day and said he wanted to borrow \$30. When told that he could not have it, he said he would call for the money at 10 this morning, and, if he did not get it, there would be trouble. He frequently some one in the Nevada bank killed. When his friends remonstrated with him and told him that he had invested his money of his own accord, he replied that it made no difference. He had lost his money and would make some one suffer for it. Among those who knew him best, he was thought to be insang Holland, who was a German, was his days of prosperity a very fine dres and a high liver. He represented that he had been a large diamond operator in Africa and that he had made a fortune out of the stones. His wife stated recently to some of her friends that her hus band had changed and she feared that something was wrong with his mind.

ABOUT ALLIGATORS, Something of Their Interesting and

Alligators are interesting animals, or birds, or reptiles, whichever you choose to call them, says a writer in the Jacksonville (Fin.) Citizen. A great many tour-ists who come to Florida buy live alliga-tors for pets, but the best kind for a pet, if you want a good one, is a stuffed alligator. When alive they have a habit of growing very rapidly and of taking to a good convenient swamp some fine day. Occasionally other pets, dogs, rabbits and the like, have been known to disappear

who make a specialty of alligators; there are lots of alligators in Florida who make a specialty of men. This story is about the men who make a specialty of alliga-turs. One of them is Mr. Jack Hewitt. He has probably stuffed more alligators than any other man in Florida. The other

The best way to get young alligators, he said the other day, "is to get them be-fore they are hatched. The female alliga-tor, when she wants to lay her eggs. clears out a place by sweeping her tall around until she has a hole about three or four feet in depth and some six feet or so in circumference. Then she lays he ergs, and goes around and collects of moss and leaves and all the decayed vegetable matter she can find. This she olles on top of the eggs, and her nest then coks like a great mound, some 10 or 12 feet high. The mound is built quite pear the edge of the river or the pond in which she lives. After the eggs have been well covered up, she leaves them, and stays around within easy reach to protect them. You see, the male alligator gets hungry sometimes, and when in that condition he is not averse to a great mound of eggs.

The mother stays around to keep him from eating them. She lays generally about 30 eggs, but in one next a little white ago we found no less than 72 eggs. I imagine that this alligator must have been a very large one. The eggs are laid in June and July, and are hatched during the latter part of August or early in September. As soon as the young ones September. As soon as the young ones are hatched the mother generally leaves them to provide for themselves, though sometimes they keep close to her for some months after their birth. The young ones are about six inches long when just born. They grow very rapidly.

"In taking the eggs from the mounds we have to be very careful, as then the fe-male alligator will often attack us. Alligators are taken, too, when they are young in age, anywhere from a week to a year. They are always to be found in the winter time sunning themesives on the shores of a pond or the banks of a river.
One has to be very quick in his actions then to take, them, and the easiest way to old bottles. capture them is to get them before they are born. We hatch them out then by building an artificial nest for them. We put a great deal of decayed vegetable matter on top of them. The decayed vegeta-ble matter, you see, keeps the eggs very

"The young alligator is generally very hardy. We feed them on raw ment. hardy. We feed them on raw meat. Thousands of the young ones are killed every year and stuffed. I send them to sell anywhere from 50 cents to \$1. The young ones sell for from 25 to 50 cents each, while we realize very good prices for the larger ones. The largest one I ever stuffed and sold was 12 feet 8 inches long. The old alligators are generally from nine to ten feet long.

"Old alligators are rarely caught alive, They are only good for killing. To kill them, generally we go out at night with a bull's-eye lantern, and flash the light over the surface of the water. The alli-gator is attracted by the glare of the light, and comes out to see what the trouble is all about. Then you see his two eyes shining like two little balls of fire, and you let him have some cold lead just.

To say no settlement existed does injushalfway between the eyes. You can al-ways fish for him with a line, using fish

or raw meat for bait. You can tell the age of an alligator by his head. The older he is the thicker and wider is his head. Alligators live to be at least 100 year if we don't catch him and stuff him. The one I had that was 12 feet long must have been at least 300 years old. The male alligator has a very long head. The female alligator has a stumple

tamed. They seem to retain all their viciousness and to repel all the advant-ages that civilization offers them. They don't take kindly to captivity at all. Many alligators in captivity, though, will live to be quite ancient. The alligator dead and stuffed seems to be more popular with the collectors of curiosities that his very much alive brothers and sisters. We them all over the world to circuses

"There is no one particular place to go fishing or shooting for alligators. Every pond in Florida either has its alligator or has had it at some time or other. The alligator spends its nights in a hole it builds for itself in the banks along the river or near its pond. Here you may find the mother surrounded at times by her offspring of many generations and of

"The only part of the alligator that is fit to eat is its tall. That is made into a chowder or boiled. It tastes very much

"The selling of alligators is quite a goodbusiness. We ship thousands of stuffed ones every year, and the tourists who come here during the winter generally go away with a lot of them, either live ones or dead and stuffed ones. We have two men out at present collecting the young

VESTERDAY'S MARKETS. Condition of Local, Eastern and Foreign Business.

There was but little done in the local profit

and Tout Tie per cental for Valley. At Chicago, apolis and Defuth got 178. Primary market receipts today were 138,000 bushels, against 426, 000 bushels on the corresponding day last year. The week's exports of wheat and flour from both coasts amounted to 2,220,201 bushels, as both coasts amounted to 2,220,201 bushels, as compared with 2,483,000 bushels the previous week. Export clearances of wheat and flour for 24 hours summed up 194,000 bushels. Guesses on the probable amount of the decreased visible this week run from 755,000 to 1,000,000 bushels. The bulls had a little the best for half an hour The Initis mad a little the cest to make an most or so, after which the short sellers held most of the Influence for an hour and a half, but in the final half of the session the buying orders were again in excess of those to sell, which was then the phase of the trading. May opened at 150 c and price of 53%. After keeping around 63% and 52% for half an hoar, it gradually sagged until it was offered at 83%, but finally became in better request and went to 53%, with 53% bit at the close. February closed at 50%, said quoted 83% said price of the Emerald isle. My own companions were with me from Portland, but none ever returned to Oregon. The Umpqua was represented by Hartin and Dillard, who have resided to the said of the Emerald sele. quoinble at 75c for average quality, 7719880c for blue-steen, and 87%c for damp. Heerbohm's for bin-stem, and 67/9c for damp. Beerboam's class wagon-maker and Hartin a carcargoes on passage, per steamer, No. 2 red
wheat (480 pounds), 20s 8d. for January and
Petruary suppments; No. 1 standard California
(500 pounds), 23s 10d.

The New York stock market opened irregular,
but soon developed weakness. London bought a
tele Grangood's wagen we with dis-

but soon developed weakness. London bought a few stocks in the first half hour of business, tew stocks in the first nail hour of outcless, and some of the leading issues advanced '48% per cent. Northwestern, bowever, was pressed for sale, and on liberal offerings for the short account the price dropped from 86% to 94%. The statement submitted for 1894 was unfavorable. showing a decerase in the gross earnings of \$3,322,857, and in net of \$1,711,257. Fixed charges increased \$1,021,177, making the deficit charges increased \$1,021,177, making the deficit for the year \$1,656,958, against a surplus in 1865 of \$880,154. The bears were also active in the general list, and they were inclined to think that the good effect of the bond issue has been discounted. Unusually well-informed bankers do not take this view of the case, and assert do not take this view of the case, and assert that when the bond matter is fully understood it will be found to be of great benefit to the finances of the country. The Cammack-Weil contingent was active throughout, and succeeded in bringing about a decline of 1,0% per cent. Sugar. St. Paul. Rock Island, Baltimore & Ohio, Pacific Mail, Missouri Pacific. Western Union and Chicago Gas were the geratest sufferers curside of Northwestern. The market does curside of Northwestern. The market closed weak. The net changes show losses of \(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent. Delaware & Hudson and Manhattan gained \(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent. The sales were 66,894 shares.

Clesing prices were:
Anchisen 4 North Am 30 Partington 70% Northern Pacific 3
Can Southern Ste do pref 134
Can. Pacific 51% Northwestern 54
Central Pacific 13 Ocegon Nav 18
C. C. C. & St. L. 37 Gregon Imp 20 D. L. & W 1569, Paritic Mail 20
D. L & W. 1994 Pariste Mail 20 Bris 10° Reading 9
Wells-Fargo Ex 104 Rock Island 62
Gr. North pref 100 St. Paul 55
Lake Shore 127 Texas Pacific S Louis. & Nush 525 Union Pacific B
Louis, & Nush 525 Union Pacific 9
N. Y. Central Prop western Union or
N. Y. & N. Etc. 39%
The official closing quotations for minin
stocks at San Francisco were as follows:
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Confidence 1 00 Sierra Nevada
Con. Cai. & Va. 2 70 Silver Hill
Con. Imperial 1 Silver King
Crown Point 60 Cnien Con. A.

HOW THAT PART OF THE STATE LOOKED IN 1851.

Reminiscences of Adventure Recalled and Talked Over by Pioneers.

There is particular charm in whatever revives the memories of long ago. To meet some one who formed part of one's early experiences—especially who particles pated in the early life of this region, those years that were equally full of hardship and romance, when we were full of the pride of life, young, hopeful and ripe for adventure—though both may now be old and sere-is like putting new wine into

The other day, at Roseburg, I met J. H. Hartin, who lives on Looking Glass, and was one of the early settlers of that beautiful region. Comparing notes, a discovered that in the spring of 1851 a formed part of the same company of sen who went southward prospecting the Rogue river, and finally disbanding at Shasta Butte City—a city of tents and shantles that formed the first settlement of Yreku.

Comparing notes, we remembered that no settler occupied the South Umpqua in May or early June, when we went through there. There was a ferry at Winchester, and the Applegates and Estes, with perhaps one or two more, lived in the roman tic regions of Yoncalia and North Ump qua. Southward, to the California line, for over one hundred miles, there was no settler. Through the Rogue river country Indians were hostile, and we stood guard and were always ready for battle. Within four months, before we returned north-ward, the wave of settlement had passed through there, and scarce a single goo

tice to the enterprise of Joe Knott, for we found him at the foot of the Umpqua mountains, where Canyonville now stands. It was comforting to find a square meal obtainable in the cor structures that made the Knott home so pleasant for wayfarers. Mr. Hartin re-members that the Knott boys asked them as they came up if they saw the carcass of a horse a mile or go back, and told them that at daylight a monster grizzly came regularly to make his matin meal thereof. That was enough for these fronderamen; they resolved to be up and stirring at daybreak. So the others were, but Hartin overslept, and was much cha-grined to be waked at daybreak by the ound of abots, and to find his compani had killed the bear-a grizzly sure enough. Hartin came from some point in the Wil-lamette valley, and his companions were nen well known and some quite pror ent in early times. The Bailey boys lived in Lane county, and Joe and Zeke went for the bear. They got there just in time, for Mr. Bruin had breakfasted—and dined, too, propably-and was starting away for the day, when Zeke drew a bead on him. Joe had no rifle, but as the bear turned when Zeke's shot took effect. Joe ran in lose and finished him with a small "pepper-box" revolver, that was in use in those days. It was risky, but Joe was recklessly brave, and finished the bear in good shape. There were a few grizzlies about at that time, but as a rule they were but few, none being found north of the Unrecess.

the Umpqua.

My own small company had gone over the Umpqua mountains, and were camped beyond, on Cow creek, when this larger company crossed over. We waited there to make up a respectable force, for the Rogue Rivers were hostile. We elected Pleasant Armstrong, of Yambill county, captain, and Joe Bailey, lieutenant. Armstrong was a min of substance and character, a man among men, older than most of us, and a veteran among Indians. He was one of those who built the achooner n the Willamette in the 40s, and took her to San Francisco-or rather to Yerba Buena, as it was then called—and made a trade for Spanish cattle to stock the abundant Oregon pastures. He drove-with others—those cattle to Oregon, and after-ward made a business of such trips over-land, driving stock and trading with the Californians, so was well used to the countain roads, and also to the fierce Indians who occupied the south land. From the first the Rogue Rivers had been hos tile, and he had learned to fight them. Joe Bailey had also been experienced with Incould be-regular frontiersmen-but Joe was a pearl among men, naturally en-dowed, correct in speech, and with a man-liners that all respected. Born on the frontier, he had little schooling, but was a great reader, and acquired knowledge

and manners that commanded universal appreciation from educated men. We proceeded on our journey, and I look with regret back at that muster roll, for it counted some who have gone to the un-known that I afterwards knew well and tion the buying orders had much occasion to care for. There rie, as delightful a man as Western prai-ries ever knew; Lewis Cannon, who had for over 40 years. Diliard was a first-class wagon-maker and Hartin a car-penter, good at tools for almost any job, and had worked at wagon-making with

tain Greenwood's wagon met with dis-aster, for in a tremendous chuck hole one wheel collapsed. He looked on in despair, for every spoke was broken. Dillard said not to worry, for he and Hartin could make a new wheel in two hours, and sure enough, they did. On the mountain were fine white oaks. One of these was felled, chopped in lengths, split and the heart used for new spokes. A roaring fire was made, and as the new spokes were in shape they were put so the heat made the sap boll out of them, and while at the highest possible heat they were driven in the hub. They had tools-Dillard hada full outfit, and before the oxen-who were turned to graze with their yokes on-had well filled themselves, the wagon was in running order. It is worth saying that that wheel held up for the trip and for all summer, and my informant says it was whole when he saw it two years This incident is worth recalling to show the present age how successful their fathers were. The name of Dillard is preserved in the Umpqua and will be handed down by the locality that bears the name. Just such incidents as this show how bravely these old-timers met and The Indians attacked them in the early

overcame all obstacles.

I remember that my own small party had camped by a beautiful creek and turned our horses and cuttle out to crop the rank grass that covered the valley. Our tents were pitched and fires made to cook a meal, for the mountain travel had been wearisome. Canyon creek came down its deep ravine for weary miles and had to be crossed over 90 times. At one place it leaped a rocky ledge with the greatest case. It was a delightful little ment of intrusion and defense of their waterfall, or cascade, but it chanced that our only way up was to lift our wagons bodily over that same ledge, which was useful as teaching a lesson in the law of gravitation. It was easy enough to descend the south side and it seems we were compromised by the presence of these useful as teaching a lesson in the law of gravitation. It was easy enough to de-scend the south side, and it seems we were

lowing us was ambushed on the mountain and fighting for life, so we all rushed to arms, and were trying to face the music as bravely as possible when the advance guard came in eight and relieved our fears. We atood guard many a night, through rain and by light of friendly stars; passed by new-made graves where Lieutemant Stewart, of the regulars, and others had been kilted in battle only a few days before, and I called to mind a story I had heard in Charleston, where I had lived two years before.

Stewart, pere was a talented writer and man of decided genius. He had one weakness that frequently overcame him, but his friends all knew that he was very proud of this son in the army, and I thought

friends all knew that he was very proud of this son in the army, and I thought the news of his death would grieve that father so far away. One day Mr. Stowart was calling at a friend's house, and Charity, a much-valued house servant, was admitting him, when he stumbled and fell, catching hold of the negro woman, who also fell. His native wit was equal to the company of the compa the occasion; tipsy and unbalanced as he was, he stammered: "Ch-Charity, th-thow cov-overeth a m-mulitude of sins."
There, in that pine forest, on the farthest verge of the continent, recalling the past and sad with the present issue, this inciient came to mind. We missed actual war by a hair's

We missed actual war by a nairs breadth, as it were, kept up discipline and werea lways ready, but the speck of war under the base of Umpqua mountain never became more than a threatening cloud. Armstrong had 60 head of fat cattle he was driving to the mines. We found a long string of teams, wagons, carts, pack and saddle animals and of teams, and the assessment of the mines and the same and the assessment of the mines. teams, and the savages could have had us at disadvantage had they attacked us among the chapparal and pine forests of those interminable hills. They were a those interminable hills. They were a brave set of savages, for we heard of a battle that preceded our coming but a few days and hardly reached Yreka when word came of a fight with regulars near where Phoenix now stands. They were too proud to ambush common travel, but sought battle with the regulars whenever they could find them.

sought battle with the regulars whenever they could find them.

Volunteers were called for, and Armstrong and the Bailey boys raised a company of 100 men, who took the war path. They were gone but a few days and came back covered with glory. It is pitiful to read the story of battle between those red men, who fought in their native heath, armed only with bows and arrows, and whites, who hunted them with arms of precision loaded with powder and ball. The Indians began it, no doubt of that, but they labored under a foolish prejudic that the land was theirs and that these white men were trespassers. When Arm-strong's volunteers came up they found the Indians corralled under the bluff of Table mountain, close to which the river ran. They were in the heavy woods, that filled the river bottom, while the regulars were drawn up in military array, firing voileys into the woods, Captain Armstrong told the commander that they were not fighting as he would advise. The answer "Go in and fight your own way, then." Armstrong said he wouldn't like to be between two fires, so the regulars were drawn off and the volunteers went at it. They were dismounted and formed in line and charged right through the heavy timber. Neither Armstrong or the Balley boys were capable of fear; they crowded the Indians so that they ran, and pursued by regulars as well as volun-teers, they plunged into the river, where many of them were killed. The river ran red with blood that day. We cannot but feel compassion for these sons of the for-est, fighting for their homes, but they had attacked the troops and killed Lieutenant Stewart and two privates, and Armstrong remembered that on every trading trip he made to California they had fought him for years past, so all were animated by a feeling to avenge these wrongs. Zeke found an arrow hole through his hat, but no white man was wounded. Hartin remembers that Armstrong told this story after the return, as they gathered around the evening camp fires. I remember that all the time we traveled to gether it was interesting to listen those

evenings when varied experience was told by these campaigners in the vilderness, especially interesting to one whose life had been spent in great cities. Armstrong came to Fort Hall with teams in '42, got horses there and came through to the Willamette. Both he and Jo Bailey were afterwards killed in battles with Indians. Each in his way was re-markable, and a natural leader of men. Armstrong, who had a look of sturdy manhood, was much older. Joe was tall, handsome, winning in his way and brave as a Paladin. Each of them was actucapor received only 4 cars today, and Minnethe youngest. They were all brave as a salisfaction, so long after, to give the fory is made up of such episodes as we impression their conduct made on me, read here, as well as of lofty ideals acthat has never been forgotten. Each of them "gave the world assurance of a man!" Ten years later Joe Bailey was killed in battle with the Indians on Pitt river. His rash courage may have led him to undervalue a foe he had so often conquered. By that time they had found as old Chief John. S. A. CLARKE. conquered. By that time they had found guns to war with and were more danger-

We did not find gold in paying quantity on Rogue river, or any of its tributaries, nor did we find hostile Indians in our way. As we approached the Klamath we met an Oregonian, named Carter Wright, who had taken out considerable gold, including one ragged mass that he afterward sold for \$22%, weighing over seven pounds, of the precious metal. Some of our people knew him, and he stopped to enable us to look at this treasure trove. He took it out of his saddle bags and we all passed it around-a rough conglomeration of quarts, dirt and vellow duliness that was envious to behold. It is safe to say that we never saw the like again. This man Carter Wright made quite a little raise at Shasta that summer, took this chunk and his other gold to Salem, where he sold it to Riley & Kendall, who were dealers on "The Island" at Salem, in the ploneer spoch. Kendall gave him somewhat of a premium for his nug-get, as it had become historic. The fame of it had met us half way to the diggings. The digger proved to be not much better than an ordinary "digger," for he took his than an ordinary "digger," for he took his winnings back to Missouri and exchanged them—by a gradual, but sure process—to whisky straight, and became so straightened that he never could accumulate the wherewithal to return to Oregon, though that was the ambition of his fruitless life. It is thus that fortune squanders here

It is thus that fortune squanders her favors on the unworthy and her successes on the unsuccessful. I remember that the boys, and some of the men, of our expedition seemed to look on that poor devil with envious thoughts of his prodigious success, but it is doubtful if any one of them made so pitiful an ending as did this spoiled favorite of fortune. We also met Dr. McBride, Barlow and

Jesse Barlow, well-known old-timera, who were with a company that had fought the Rogue river Indians at Willow Springs, near Jacksonville, earlier that year. Like Achilles, in that respect, Barmorning, and as they survived in pretty fair shape and hadn't lost any Indiana, the party were on their way back from Yreka, homeward bound. There is no doubt that the Rogue river Indians were troublesome and dangerous fellows from very early days, but it is a question if

scend the south side, and it seems we were closely followed by another party, wherein were some young fellows who celebrated their climb through the canyon by firing gums and pistols, and uttering all sorts of whoops and yells. Down in the valley below their discordant sounds told of war. We imagined that some party follows.

through all American history. As early as 33 these miscreants went to the Indian camps and shot them down promiscuously. It is satisfactory to know that they were hanged comfortably fogether in the up-per country in '81, but their infamy had to be dearly compensated for by the un-happy settlers of Southern Oregon.

Mr. Hartin related his own remen Mr. Hartin related his own remembrances of that fearful time when the wars of '53-56 were raging and the trouble among the Umpquas. These were not disposed to be troublesome. Mr. Arrington had them all camped in the bend of Looking Glass creek, near his own home, and had but little fear of them. Every winter morning Mr. Arrington went there and called the coll and found them all and called the roll and found them all present, for he had them under good dis-cipline. One day these fellows-Brown and Ballard-came and said they heard a and Ballard—came and said they heard a lot of Rogue Rivers were secreted in the Umpquas' camp. Arrington went with them, called his roll, identified them all, and supposed there could be no trouble. But these ruffians went back and report-ed to people of Rogue river that a lot of hostiles were on Looking Glass, got up a ompany to exterminate them, and early one morning attacked them sleeping, in the most cowardly manner. At least five were killed, including one woman and one blind old man, and a number were wounded. This lot of friendly Indians were driven to the mountains and scattered;

ne joined the hostiles, and, with their neighbors from Cow creek and Rogue river spread firebrand and tomahawk through the settlements and mining camps, and burned houses and barns en Ten Mile in the Umpqua. In a battle on Ten Mile P. F. Castleman was wounded and seven Umpquas were killed. Thus it will be seen that very much of the trouble with these desperate Indians was caused by white men who were miscreants and enemies of humanity.

Not long after meeting Mr. Hartin I also met Mr. Castleman, just alluded to, who spoke with considerable respect of the Rogue Rivers, and especially Old John, Rogue Rivers, and especially Om Jam. their war chief, who, as I stated in a late sketch, was taken to Benicia to be out of reach, so his influence could not work on his people. I told how Old John captured the steamer on the way to San Francisco and held the deck, leaving the wheelsman at the helm unharmed until they brought o many gleaming barrels to bear on him from surrounding points of vantage, that resistance was useless, so he surrendered. The story proves to be that Old John and his son—a chip of the old block—acted together. They had roamed the wilds and hunted and fished mountains and streams from the summits of the Cascade range to the very ocean shore. As the steamer was passing the father and son recognized the headlands of their native shore, and the impulse of patriotism was too much for ordinary prudence. There sprang up a hope in their hearts that they might succeed once more in reaching that native illihee and again roam that mountain wilderness. In the affray on the ship the son's leg was shot, and amputation be-came necessary. Years after the longing for return became so great that he was allowed to go back to see the Rogue river hills once more. He stumped about there with his wooden leg for awhile; finally crossed the Cascades with the Klamaths and the last known of him was making him home, in a wooden-legged way, with them. Old John, too, returned to his people after many days, when wars and ru-mors of Indian wars were over. It is to be hoped they had some happy years as the wind-up of their fitful lives. Whatever may be said of the savages of that carly time, it should never be forgotten that the Indians who lived among these romantic scenes suffered and endured much at the hands of human flends as white men, and that they fought like brave men, long and well, and were fighting for their native

The vales they loved so well are full of homes: villages nestle through them, churches and schools adorn them, the very mountain tops are becoming home-like and fruitful; the records and membries of haif a century ago, when the red men lived and loved—when they hunted those mountains and fished these streams, and their women dug the camas and gathered the fruits of valley and mountainseem as evanescent as the mists that to-day shroud these valleys and curl about these grand old hills, but to me there re-mains the romance and fragrance of a past, we did not know, and of a people who were driven forth by a civilization they could not understand-whose dregs stifted them and whose outcasts violated their rights as well as desolated their homes. What we call progress has the trail of a

Their Idea of the Deluge.

"That was an interesting story in your col-umn last Saturday about the idea of hell cher-ished by the Ute Indians," said S. R. Barker, of Helena, at the Arlington the other night to of Heiena, at the Affington the other night to a Washington Star reporter. "The belief in the deluge is just as strong among the Shoshones, and they tell you about it with much detail if you take the pains to lead them up to it. Some years ago I was living in the Shoshone country, near Salmon City, Idaho. The formation out there is in many respects remarkable. At fre there is in many respects remarkable. At frequent places in the mountains, suparently high above the possible water line of any former sea or bay that might have existed in prehistoric times, you will come across basin-like rinks in the solid rock filled with sand that has been worked by time into almost solid rock itself. This sandstone, when broken in two, will be found to contain numerous fossils of fishes

be found to contain numerous lossing of assess and animais.

"The old Shoshone Indians will quickly tell you how they got there if you ask them. I knew an old fellow at Lembi, whose name in English was Two Elack Bears. He said that when his grandfather was a very young brav the whole country, mountains and all, was covered by a great flood, that lasted many moon ered by a great flood, that lasted many moons and drowned everything that didn't have a cance or didn't manage to hang on to floating trees and timber. When the water went down, said Two Hinck Bears, the fish and animals and the sand and mud it had stirred up were caught in the basins mentioned. When I asked him how such a thing could have occurred in his grandfather's time, he explained by saying that grandfather's time, he explained by saying man the flood didn't coffee when his own grandfather was alive, but way back as many grandfathers as there were needles on a big pine tree. It is such legonis scattered through all tribes and races of men which convinces me of a common and the saying scattering place. pired by a series of remarkable events."

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healthy flesh - nature never burdens the body with too much sound flesh. Loss of flesh usually indicates poor assimilation, which causes the loss of the best that's in food, the fat-forming element.

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of pure cod liver oil with hypophosphites contains the very essence of all foods. In no other form can so much nutrition be taken and assimilated. Its range of usefulness has no limitation where weakness exists.

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HOMES FOR THE HOMELI

Farms for the Farmless Bargains for Everybody

Following is a list of our city property which is also to be included in our new could get a fair trade.

Seventeen hundred dollars for a good and which is to be republished for East
One and a half story house and lot in ern circulation:

Block No. 4, in Kingston addition, on

he Milwaukie road, near the Midway

school. The block is unimproved, but in a very desirable location. Price, 2700. Half down and balance can run. Will trade squity for small place near Portland. \$6500 for one of the nicest homes out on Nob Hill, 100 feet square of yard, per-fectly level and about four feet above the sidewalk, an 8-room 2-story house, modern in every particular and compara-tively new. We have held this place at \$7000 and have always regarded it as one of the cheapest pieces on the market, and cannot understand what people want, when they leave such a bargain alone; we now, however, reduce the price to \$5500 we shall consider the people of this city want educating, as they do not know a good thing when they see it. The house will rent readily for \$50 or \$60 per month and the property is between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth on the most sightly cross street in Nob Hill. Terms easy.

Elegant II-room house, bath, city water, sewerage and all modern improvements, and three lots, on East Seventeenth and Division streets, adjoining the Ladd tract on the south. Good barn on property. The house was built by a contractor and builder for his own use, and is first-class in every respect, with the fines: slumbing and modern conveniences. In a good neighborhood, handy to the street car and not too far out in case a mar s caught by a snow storm and has to walk home. Our price for the place is 25300, which is not quite what the house cost, thus giving a man the lots for noth-ing. Of this price, 24500 can run for one, two or three years. Owner would trade

his equity. Nice little home-a good 5-room modern cottage, with large full basement, celled and can be made into living rooms if so desired, thus giving a house of seven or eight rooms. The house is modern, has bath, city water, etc., and is located two blocks from the place where the car stops at Sunnyside. The lot is 33 1.4386 2.3, and lies level, neither in a hole nor on a hill. The price is \$1500, which would hardly pay for the house itself. It is a small place, conveniently located and would make a comfortable and neat home, and the price is such that nobody can find fault with it.

We have 150x100 feet, with five houses on it, on East Sixteenth street, in the most desirable residence portion of the East Side-convenient to the car lines, free ferry and free bridges. The houses are all new and four of them are one and a half story, seven rooms, full basement, city water, bath, sower connections, pat-ent closets and, in short, all modern im-provements, and the other house is a trifle larger, having eight rooms, four of them larger, having eight rooms, four of them are rented and, although they are bringing a reduced rental just at present, they pay the owner \$55 per month, besides having the use of the other house, in which he himself lives. It is really one of the most desirable residence corners over the river, and in such a situation and of such a style that they never stand idle but a style that they never stand idle, but rent quickly and readily. Our price is \$2,000, of which \$500 can run as long as a purchaser wishes to pay interest on it. Would like to hear from you in re-

gard to above. Four lots in block 2, Terminus addi-tion, for \$1000 cash. These lots are high, cleared, set out to fruit trees, and only one block from the St. John's motor line. The owner would trade these lots at the rate of \$300 apiece for a good farm on the Lewis river, and might as sume a few hundred dollars' indebtednes in case the farm suited very well. This does not mean that they will trade for a timber claim or a mountain side, but means that they want a place on which they won't have to spend the balance of their lives digging stumps.

One hundred feet square on East Tenth and Broadway streets, one of the nicest corners in Holladay's addition—streets all improved, sidewalks hid, sewers in and shade-trees planted; in fact, all ready to huild upon. The location is choice, the view is magnificent, the lots lie just the present market and values, and certight height above the street, and the price, \$2250, cannot be equaled by any Oak and Pine streets, right in the certain the content of the cont property in that part of the city, have advertised this property before, and have reduced the price from \$5500 to our present figures. This property is well worth \$5500, but in order to get hold of a little money the owner will let it go very it is, however, a spirndid location in the last well will be a spiral to the location of the business portion cheap. This is probably the best snap on our books today, and if it does not go off in very short order at this price, it will simply be withdrawn-so hurry up or you

Lot 8, block 16, in Central Albina, faces the St. John's motor and centrally lo cated. It has a 18-foot alley on one side of it, and will sell for \$300 cash, or will trade for any good proposition. This lot is not a wild-cat lot, but is well located and really a good bargain,

One hundred feet square, on East First and Wasco streets. The lots are all clear, streets improved, sidewalks down, sewers in, and the property is planted in fruit and nut treez. It lies close to the river with a fine view of the West Side, and would make a fine residence site or a business corner; cars are handy and the traffic is considerable, so that a business block, or stores, or factory of some kind could find no better place. Price, \$3250. Terms, \$1000 cash, balance in one or two

One hundred feet square, on Eighth and Hancock streets in Holladay's addition These lots are in good location and our price, \$2000, is certainly chenp. Part of the lots lie sloping, but the balance is level and affords a good building site. For such a sum one cannot expect a three-story brick. Will give terms. One hundred feet square and good house

on southwest corner of Eleventh and East Davis streets. The house is seven rooms, has good basement, bath, hot and cold water, electric lights, sewer connections and, in fact, all modern improvements. Davis street is improved and Eleventh street opened with sidewalks laid. Only three blocks from the Ankenystreet car-line, and a very desirable pur chase. Price, \$350 cash. If time is destred we would have to get more for it as we cannot afford to sacrifice such prop-erty at any such figure unless there is cash in it. This is a bargain, so let us hear from you. One lot in block ?, in Woodlawn; corner

lot right in the business portion of the suburb, rear the station on the main ousiness street of the place, and just opposite the postoffice and brick build-ings. Woodlawn so one of the most thriv-ing suburbs of Portland—on the line of the Portland-Vancouver rallway—and the place where they have their carshops and where their employes reside; It is now in the city limits, with improved streets leading direct to the place. Our price on the lot is \$000 cash, which is cheap consider-ing the location.

Six lots in block 6, in Chicago addition

on Mount Scott motor-line, and only two on Mount Scott motor-ine, and only two blocks from station, for \$700 for the whole. This is remarkably cheap, as you cannot buy many lots around Portland that are worth anything for any such price. The addition itself is a good one, and as soon as there is any sale at all for property these lots will be worth double the money.

one and a half story house and lot in Williametre, on Wilbur street, between Portland Boulevard and Holman street, also on motor line. These houses are all built in good substantial manner for homes. This one has four rooms down stantiars, bath, and the upstairs can be fixed up to suit purchaser. Williamette is just outside the three-mile circle, and lies rfectly level, on the Peninsula, between he Willamette and Columbia rivers, and werlooking the river and city. The terms on this place are \$250 down and balance

in three years at 8 per cent.

We also have another one in the same vicinity, with a one and a half story house near the above, which we will sell for \$1000, terms the same as the for

Also a third one; one block from the above, same general plan. Price, 3550.
Terms same as above. The streets in this addition are all graded, sidewalks down, city water and the houses well-equipped with bath, putent cicsets, etc. For a party desiring a home, these places are nice and well-located, and the price is such that the poorest man can afford to buy and certainly ought to be pleised, as he can have his pick. If desired, the terms can be arranged so that they will be even easier to handle than now.

One hundred feet square in block 2, in . Logan's addition, on East Twenty-sixth of street, at its junction with the Sandy road. There is a five-room, hard-finished house with both eistern and city water. The property is set out to fruit trees and a location that a man can walk out if he prefers. The price is \$1550, of which \$1000 can run for three years at \$ per cent in-terest. This is a comfortable home and the price places it in the reach of the nan who does not wish to invest a small

fortune in a place.
One lot in Orchard Home addition for \$856. This addition lies just northwest of Mount Tabor, on the East Ankeny street. car-line, and is in every respect a desir-able location, being about three or four miles from the river and just north of the Base Line road. Street improvements all made. Hex100 - East Seventh and Harrison

streets, one of the best and oldest-settled localities on the East Side. These lots are unimproved and would make a good building site for a home or for some small tenement house. The lots lie well, just above the street, convenient to town and street cars, and we will sell them separately at \$1300 a piece, and \$1500 for the corner, or will sell the whole three at an equitable price. uitable price. Three lots and house on the north slope

of Mount Tabor, in East Lynne addition, one and a half blocks from the station These lots lie low and the house is not very elaborate, but for \$900, our price on the property, one cannot, expect very much. These lots are dirt cheap, and for uch a small sum a man can get a com-ortable place for almost nothing. By eiling off one of the lots, a party can pay or the place. It is about three miles

from the river.
Four lots in block A, Duniway's sub-division, on the corner of Monroe and Mitchell streets. The lots lie high and minimproved. We well sell the whole for \$2000 and give a man easy terms, or will sell them separately at an emitable advance. These lots are well-located and desirable in every respect, and we consider them a very cheap proposition. They er them a very cheap proposition. They will make a very good building corner, Half-lot on East Washington street, be-

tween Ninth and Tenth streets, with a business building of two stores with rooms upstairs. This is a good location and a good piece of property, and at our price of \$2000 is certainly a good buy. For somebody wishing a good location for a business, this is just the thing. Let us hear from some of you grocery men. addition, on East Twenty-fourth and Ells worth street. Will sell the whole place

Ouk and Pine streets, right in the center of the business portion of the East Side, The improvements on the lot do not amount to much, consisting of a small frame building, which, however, brings in It is, however, a splendid location for a good business building, and, if so im-proved, would bring in a good rental, as it would never stand idle in such a place. Price for the lot, \$550, and terms can probably be arranged to suit a purchaser. Two houses and one lot on corner Thir-

teenth and East Pine streets. One of the houses is an 8-room house, brick basement, hot and cold water, sewer connections, etc., etc. The house brings in \$30 per month, and the other, a 5-room gottage, brings in \$10 per month. This is a very convenient part of the city, being central-ly located and within easy walking distance from the free ferry, bridges, etc., etc. As the property has a good prospect of being foreclosed upon by the mort-gagee, we have put the price right down to bedrock, \$400, which would probably pay

for building the house, but most assuredly would not pay for the lot.

Business corner, 40x100, on Russell and
Starr streets. A two-story frame building. with saloon and grocery downstairs and 9 living rooms upstairs. The place is rented for \$50 per month. This is a prominent corner on the best business street in that portion of the city, and is a piece which will always rent readily.

Terms, to be arranged. The building itself cost about \$2500.

A nice house and corner lot, 50x100, in Cloverdale, on Thirty-second street and Hawthorne avenue, within 10 minutes' ride of the business part of the city. The house is nest and pleasant appearing, has 7 rooms, bath, and is comparatively new, costing probably \$2900 to build. The lot is fenced and has 10 or 15 fruit trees on it. It is, altogether, a choice piece of property, and in order to raise a certain sum by a stated time and insure a speedy sale, the owner has put his property right down, and we are accordingly authorized to offer the place at \$200. It is only once in a great while that a person has a chance to get such a place at any such moderate sum. It is well worth your while going to see the property. We have seen it, and can assure you that you will not be disappointed. It lies in a level district, and not in a hole nor on a sidehili. The Sunnyside sewer is a short distance from it, and the sewer assessment has been paid. Terms, \$1250 or maybe \$1000 cash,

and balance can run to suit purchaser. A nice residence in Irvington, 100 feet a nice readmine in Francisch, in rect square, on Weidler street, between Seven-teenth and Eighteenth, with a large house in an unfinished condition. It was started for a 12-room house, and the basement is all cemented and finished. The upper part of the house can be finished off to suit the purchaser's own taste. There is city water, patent closets, etc., in the building. It is, in fact, a very fine residence, which was started over there on an ele-gant building site, but, on account of pri-vate reasons, he is unable to complete it, and will sell at a sacrifice. Price, \$7000. Terms, \$4000 down and balance Streets are all improved, sidewalks laid,

DeLASHMUTT & SON, 209 STARK ST.