## THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN, PORTLAND, MAY 13, 1900.

man George Hindhaman, and it is believed five tramps, who were stealing a ride. Fire followed the wreck, and many firemen were injured while fighting the finmin. The fast New-York-bound express freight train reached the tunnel on time and slowed down to shift some cars. The fright train reached the tunnel on time and slowed down to shift some cars. The second section was due is minues later. It was Lantel's duty to signal the second section, as the first had stopped in the tunnel. This he failed to do. The second section crashed into the first section at fail speed. Cars were piled in an indescriba-ble mass and took fire. Great difficulty was experienced in fighting the flames, as dense volumes of amoke issued from both ends of the tunnel. Four firemen who were most seriously injured are John Jor-dan. John McKeerman, Joseph Davis and Charles Rau. Twenty additional firemen have been treated for minor injuries. Each of the oll curs contailed about 600 gallons and the burning oil spread with great rapidity to other cars. The loss to the company is estimated at 180,002. Shortly after the collision the operator disappeared, and could not be found until he gave himself up late this afternoon. When questioned he said: "I did it. Why the white signal re-mained in place i do not know, but it was there, and the train went through as usual. I was asleep or dozing, and why I cannot say, except that I feel myself over-worked; but I am rendy to stand the cen-sure and take what comes to me. I have no excuse to offer."

sure and take what comes to me. I have no excuse to offer."

Poured Gasoline in a Stove. OMAHA, May 12 .- Mrs. Lens Anderson and little 8-year-old Mary Olsen were burned to death in South Omaha today. Mrs. Anderson was lighting the fire by pouring gasoline in the stove, thinking it was coal oil. An explosion resulted, and the victims were caught in the flames.

### FACTS ABOUT PRESIDENTS.

#### Vigorous licalth and Long Lives General Characteristic.

The Prezidents of the United States have The Prezidents of the United S.a.ge nave as a rule been strong and robust men. Polk was the exception. He was never robust, and yet he was by no means an invalid. Of the remainder of the 25 Pras-dents-or perhaps it would be b.tter to say 24, bearing in mind the fact that Grover Cleveland counts twice, that is, as the 221 and the 24th Presiden.-there was not one who did not enj.y robust hea.th up to and beyond middle life, and most of them continued to do so up to a 50 ab

of them continued to do so up to a good old age, suys the New York Sun. It will surprise many to know that the average age of the 21 Presidents who have died, from Washington to Arthur inclu-sive, is the allored three score and ten, or to be more exact, 59 years 5 months and 16 days. By an odd coin licence, the was almost the exact age of Rutherford B. Hayes who lived 70 years 3 months and In days. The Presidents lived longer in the early

The Fresidents lived jonger in the early days than in more recent times. The average age of the first 10, from Wash-ington to Tyler inclusive, is 17 years, 18 months and 3 days. That of the 11, from Polk to Arthur, inclusive, is 13 years, 3 months and 7 days. This great differ-ence is accounted for in part by the circumstance that two of the 11 Prest-dents, i.incoln and Garfield, were stricken down by an assassin at the comparatively early ages of 36 and 40 respectively. Bolh of these were men of unusual health and of these were men of unusual health and strength, and had it not been for their as-raselmation, one or both might have lived in the natural course of events to at least the average age of the other Presi-

Of the first 10 Pr sidents Washington was the youngest to die, and yet he reached the considerable age of 67. Only three of the 11 Presidents from Polk to Arthur attained a greater age. These were Fili-

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text> Description of Rare and Valuable

and Cleveland. Each of the important wars of the United States has given one or more Presidents to the country. The War of

RELICS OF ABORIGINES notched and stem braz. There are a few with double points, which seemingly was the method of pointing a shaft so it would sever a tendou in its path. Those without barls are not numerous, and usually are of greater length and sharpness, penc-ARROW-HEADS FOUND AT MOUTH OF CLACKAMAS RIVER.

are of greater length and sharpness pene-irating power apparently being sought rather than str ngth, as is found in oth-ers. A few with file double barbs carry the toturing idea inr, as such a head sink in ficsh could not be extracted with-out severe lacerations. The same savage purpose access to have exceeded the bounds o' utility or reason in the placing of three barbs on each side of an arrow-head. But very few of these are left.

head. But very few of these are left, which leads to the bollef that they were never very gen mily employed. A rather

Indian relices of a perishable nature, and therefore typifying a comparatively mod-ern age, are numerous, but seldom is found a collection throwing light on the traditional past. Such, however, is the vory complete exhibit possessed by H. C. Stevens, of Oregon City. Mr. Stevens' relices are not general or representative of Indian life in all phases, but he has confined his efforts almost exclusively to arrow-heads. If thoroughness compen-sates for lack of range, this collection is one of great importance, particularly to the Pacific Northwest and Oregon. There are 5000 complete arrow-points, many odd ju pose and arracement is found in a head with a single barb on one side only. This would have a t micney to un-balance the shaft in its flight, and must have been very rary, as Mr. Stevins has never found more than one. A doubtful purp as is seen in nothed barbs. The notch is not of sufficient size to aid the barb in is cru i work, and can be aitrib-uted to merely a spirit of ornamentation, or perhaps a d stinguishing mark for some the Facine Northwest and Oregon. There of pirmaps a distinguishing mark for a line are 5000 complete arrow-points, many trave, family or the 's weepon. A noich apenr-heads and geveral large pieces of cobsidium, used by the Indians as knives, as a sort of auxiliary or incident. Mr. One small head so nearly resembles a Stevens also displays an interesting lot of mortars and new pieces of scuip-stone weapons, and a few pieces of scuip-tor work for which archaeologists ascribe no use. Presidents to the country. The War of spear-heads and geveral large pleces of in the balb on one side only, which de-the Revolution gave Washington: the costiliant, and by the Indians as knives. curs o tra corroboralis this exil antion. As a sort of auxiliary or incident, Mr. One small head so unsaly resembles a lor and Pierce went to the White House of mortars and pesties, stone hammers, taken for an ornament. In fact, there are the strength of their records during of mortars and a few pleces of sculp-chosen since the Civil War, except Cleve-land, took part in that struggie. These arrow and spear-heads come from triangle, and from this blad-like point



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## DISEASE OF HEAD AND THROAT

# **DISEASE OF** THE STOMACH

"Ts there nausea?" "Are you costive?" "Is there vomiting?" "Do you belch up gas?" "Have you water-brash?" "Are you light-headed?" "Is your tongue controf?" "Is your tongue coated?" "Lo you hawk and spit?" "Is there pain after entire?" "Is there pain after eating?" "Are you nervous and weak?" "Do you have sick headaches?" "Do you bloat up after eating?" "Is there disgust for breakfast?" "Have you distress after eating?" "Is you throat filled "Is your throat filled Mr. Harry Caldwell, Oregon City, Or., with slime?" "Do you at times Cured of Severe Stomach Trouble have dlarrhoea?" and Catarrh. have diarrhoea?" and Catarra. "Is there rush of blood to the head?" "When you get up suddenly are you dizzy?" "Is there gnawing sensation in stomach?" "Do you feel as is you had lead in stomach?" "When stomach is empty do you feel faint?" "Do you belch material that burns throat?" "If stomach is full do you feel oppressed?"

Docs the nose itch and burn?" "Is there pain in front of head?" "Is there pain aercas the eyes" 'Is there tickling in Mr. W. F. Helm, 345 Market Street, the throat? Portland Is your sense of Portland, smell leaving?" Hend Noises. Is the throat dry in the morning?" "Do you hawk to clear the throat?" "Are you losing your sense of inste?" Hend Noises. Do you sleep with your mouth open? "Does the nose stop up toward night?" DON'T

PAY MORE. Chronic catarrh in all its forms treated at the Copeland Institute at \$5 a month, med-

cured.

icines included, until

husky?" "Do you

Do you spit up

"Do you ache all dver?" "Do you snore at night?"

"Do you blow out scabs?" "Is your stopped up?"

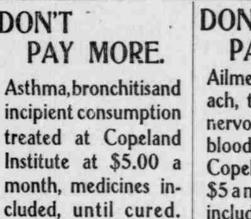
"Does your nose dis-charge?" "Does the nose bleed ensily?" "Is this worse to-ward sight?"

ward night?"

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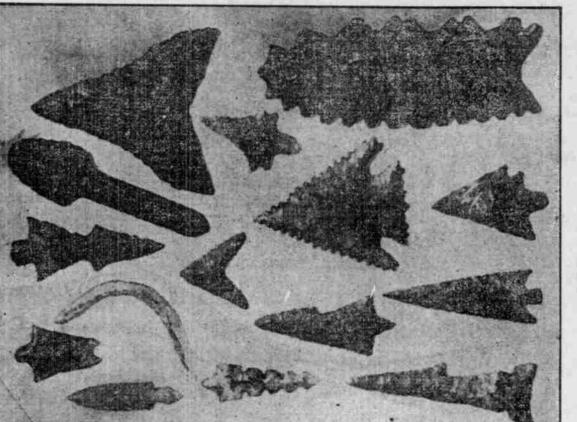
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Collection Owned by H. C. Ste-

vens, of Oregon City.

SOME OF H. C. STEVENS' ARROWHEADS.

<sup>10</sup> engaged in several important battles, in-cluding Trenton. Brandywine, German-town and Monmouth. At Trenton he was wounded in the shoulder. Typer put in a month's service as the head of a com-pany of militia during the War of 1811, but his men were not called into action. Lincoln's military career covered two months' service in the war against the Indian Chief, Binek Hawk, in 182, first as private.
Turing the early part of the Civil War, Arthur was Acting Quartermanter-feet Instance of New York action.

private. During the early part of the Civil War, Arthur was Acting Quartermaster-tien-eral for the State of New York, afterward Inspector-General and then Quarterman-ter-General. In the early history of the United States it was the rule to give the Pres-idents a second term. Later is became the exception. Of the first seven Presi-dents. Washington, Jeffervon, Madison, Monroe and Jackson served two terms.

Cured of Distracting

DON'T

nore, Buchanan and Hayes. John Adams, one of the siurdlest of all

the Presidents reached the most advanced age. He lived to be 50, and is the only nonageharian among them. Curiously enough the second in longevity was Mal-ison, though at the age of 21, shortly after he was graduated from Princeton College. he was in so poor health that he wrote to a friend initiating that he did not expect a long or healthy life. Yet Madison grew stronger in due time, and lived to the ripe old age of \$5.

Next in longevity comes Madison's life-long friend and coursellor, Thomas Jefferson, who lived to be 83. John Quincy Adams reached W.

The youngest of all the Presidents to die was Garfield, who was cut down in prime of life by an assassin's bullet. Had he lived just two months more he ild have reached

The youngest of the Presidents to die a natural death was Polk, who lived to be Next to him came Arthur, who died

The ages of all the dead Presidents, arranged in the order of longevity, are: John Adams, 90; Madison, 55; Jefferson, 82; John Quincy Adams, 80; Van Buren, 75; Jackson, 78; Buchauan, 77; Fillmore, 74; Monroe, 72; Tyler, 71; Hayes, 70; William Monroe, 25, Typer, 41, Hayes, 20, William Henry Harrison, 65; Washington, 67; John-son, 66; Taylor, 65; Pierce, 64; Grant, 62; Lincoln, 56; Arthur, 56; Garfield, 49. It will be seen that no two of the Presidents died at the same age except Lincoln and

Arthur, The most remarkable coincidence relating to the deaths of the Presidents is the Thomas Jefferson dist on the same day, July 4, 1825, just 50 years after the Declaration of Independence, which Jefferson himself had written, and which both Adams and Jefferson had done much to bring to pass. Adams died after having remarked: "Thomas Jefferson still lives." But as a matter of fact, Jefferson had died

a few hours before. Five years later, on Independence Day, 1831, died James Monroe, the originator of the Monroe doctrine.

Washington was the only President to pass his life entirely in the last century, and Pierce was the first to be born dur-ng the present century. Pour of the Presidents died in office-

William Henry Harrison, who served only sne month; Zachary Taylor, who served ine year and faur months; Lincoln, who served one full term and about six weeks if his second term; and carfield, who died there he had held the office six months. Of the three Presidents now living, Ben-Jumin Harrison is 66, and resides at In-danapolis: Grover Cleveland is 64, and lives at Princeton; President McKinley is

It is a singular thing that two of the sates. Virginia and Ohio, have furnished fore than half the Presidents to the Na-ton. Virginia, "the mother of Presi-outh." is the birthplace of eight; Ohio of Virginia, "the mother of Presi-' is the birthplace of eight; Ohio of fve: Massachusetta, New York and North Carolina of two each, and New Hamp-suire. Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Vermont oid New Jersey of one each. Thus 10 sates share the honor of being the hirthpaces of all the Presidents of the United Sates, Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Nonroe, William Henry Harrison, Tyler, Fulk and Taylor were born in Virginia: Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Benjamin Harri-son and McKinley in Ohio; John Adams and John Quincy Adams in Massachu-setts, Van Buren and Fillmore in New Tork, Jackson and Johnson in North Car-cina, Pierce in New Hampshire, Buchan-

Monroe and Jackson served two terms. past have utterly disappeared. No writ-Since Jackson's time only three-Linco'n, ten language is found on wood or stone Grant and Cleveland-have been elected a to tell of the dark past. Traditions pre-Since Jackson's time only three-Lincoin, Grant and Cleveland-have been elected a second tme. Of these, Grant was the only one to serve two consecutive terms; Cleveland served two terms, but with four years' intermission. In the light of history, therefore, it will be seen that the chances are decidedly against a Presi-dent's occupying the White House for the indians find and were, and this is found in the find arrow and spear-heads need by them for weapons. It does not dent's occupying the White House for eight years. More especially does the force of this appear in view of the fact used by them for weapons. It does not reveal much, but what is told cannot be missaken, and ages to come will have that of those who tasted Presidential honors for one full term or a portion of a closer communications with the above term, nearly all aspired to a re-election. feines, whose his ory will b come of grint-This is true of John Adams, John Quincy er value as time advances. Adams, Van Buren, Tyler, Fillmore, Pierce, Arthur and Benjamin Harrison. Polk, Buchanan and Hayes are the only It is conceded that Willamette Valley Indians used finer stone arrow-points than are found anywhere else in the country. iders of the office who were content to One glance at Mr. Stevens' collection cor-roborates this theory. Obsidian clear as sink out of sight without a struggle at the conclusion of their terms of office. Of the eight Presidents already menthe gaance at Mr. Slevens' collection cor-roborates this theory. Oblidian clear as glass; red, yel ow and green jarper, carne-lian, chalcedony, gray quarts and petri-lined and sgatized wood, are all used. Ob-sidian predominates, and the finest points with the most perfect workmanship are of this material. Place a more descent tioned who desired a second term, John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Van Buren and Benjamin Harrison were their par-ty's candidates for re-election. Tyler bethis material. Place a piece of crysmal obsidian by a point made from some of the Eastern stones, and the superiority of the Coast article is apparent. In workcame the candidate of a party faction, but afterward withdrew his name; while Fillmore was renominated by the Amerlean party four years after his term of manship, there is equal credit for office had expired, but carried only one Coast in comparison. Mr. Stevens' col-lection could be classed as a work of art state

In the early days the Vice-Presidence to have been stepping-stones to the Pres-Mency. John Adahus, Vice-President with Washington, succeeded him as President: Thomas Jefferson, Vice-President with Adams and Secretary of State under Washington, succeeded Adams; Van Bis-ren, Secretary of State under and afterwards Vice-President, succeeded him: Madison, Secretary of State under and the Secretaryship of State appear to have been stepping-stones to the Pres-Mency. John Adams, Vice-President with existed at the mouth of the Cinci 55,009 arrow-heads, and bushels upon hugh-els have been removed by other persons. Great quantities of finit chipped from larger pleats during the shaping process, broken heads, besides thousands of fin-ished heads, were handed together when the grounds were first discovered by the while Persons hundrate of years belefferson, became the next President, and Monroe one of Madison's Secretaries of State, followed him: while Monroe was succeeded by his Secretary of State, John Quincy Adama. Buchanan, Secretary of State under Polk, afterward became Prestwhites. Perhaps hundreds of years be-fore the ploneers of the Northwest drift-

Since Van Buren no Vice-President has been chosen to the Presidency, and so far from the Vice-Fresidency being regard d as in line of promotion to the Presidency, the less important effice is now look d apon by some politigans as a neonven ent chelf upon which to place an inconven ent by some politidans as a conventent candidate for higher honors.

### Domestic and Foreign Ports.

New York, May 12.-Salled-Alexandro Rixo, for Havre; Rotterdam, for Rotter-Auxo, for Havre, Rotternam, for Rotter-dam, via Boulogre: Ems, for Naples, etc.; Ethlopia, for Glasgow. Arrived-Cam-panis, from Liverpool; St. Paul, from Southampton, etc. Sailed-Elscurfa, for Liverpool; Patricis, for Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg. Cherbourg. May 12. Arrived-Koepings

Cherbourg. May 12.-Arrived-Koenigen Luise, from New York, for Bremen, Sailed -St. Louis, from Southampton, for New York, Southampton, for New Tork.

Bromen, May IL-Sailed-Bremen, for New York, via Cherbourg.

Hong Kong, May 12.-Arrived previously -Doric, from San Francisco, via Yoko-hama: Duke of Fife, from Tacorm, via Yokohama.

Havre, May 12-Sailed-L'Aquitaine, for

being so hard and brittle, shaping it is a task like working glass. It is most generally used, perhaps, because of its plentifulness, but more likely because of the crystal and smoky appearance found in different grades. A point sharp as the fracture of glass is easily obtainable. Take some of the smallest heads made of this material, or even agate or insper, and delicate work is geen in giving all parts proper shaps, and one begins to

wonder at the patience of the mind, commonly regarded as crude in mechanical or industrial skill, which could so skil-fully chip down to fine point a material

equally hard with the best known tools Many of the smaller points are y serrated. These serrations of used. rettily themselves are a work of no little difficulty when so small. Both eldes of the blade are often toothed with absolute regularity, thus adding much to the ap-pearance of the head and also making it a menner weapon. One head was regu-larly sorrated on one side, and on the oth-er had a simple double barb.

Several other Indian relics of wider from some of origin are preserved by Mr. Stevens for peculiar interest. A few oid pipes, mostly made of slate and grotosquely carved. A very old pipe with a crude stone monthpiece, plain y intended for a wooden st m. ongside of many others preserved as was secured from an Indian grave. Some weights for sinkers on fish-lines may represent a later date. Carving of fright-ful faces on small stores s ems to have benefits have been greater. been indulged to some exient, as Mr. Stevens has a few specimens collected in this vicinity. One figure on a round stone represents the argument made by some natura ists and scientists that apes once natura ists and scintists that apes once inhabited this section of the country, Close inspection will satisfy most any one that no Indian was trying to picture an an ethem as every autilize and chorns ape then, as every outline and shaps merely indicates a crude effort at a face. A man who has observed the first efforts merely indicates a crude effort at a face. A man who has observed the first efforts of a child at drawing a human face will find no difficulty in accounting for this face, which Mr. Stevens has been request-ed to pholograph for the use of scientists of the fact. ed down the streams draining the great ed to pholog basin of the Columbia and found Oregon of the East. City and Portland sites best adapted to Ornament

Ornament for art's sake and the earlier Cuty and Forthand sites best adapted to man's conflort and convenience, Will am-etter, Mo allas Clackamas, or even autoch-thones, may have had the'r crune arsenal at this center of navigation. All there is left to hut at the s'rangely fascinating fact is a hing of broken flint, whire thou-rance of dea h-deall g shifs a have b en point d. Every bing each best best tendency to decorate articles of utility are illustrated in a few minor articles. It is 1.141,090,000 and 'he value of it all in doi no infrequent thing to find pertices with inrs was 504,000,000. These figures showed crude type of face or head on the handle in increase of about 33 1-2 per cent over crude type of face or bead on the handle end. Sometimes this car, ing work depi-ts the ears of an animal, and some of the more sailent factal cullnes of a dog. Three small d scs of stone with a border and radiating design on one side can be rance of dea h-dealling shufs have b en more same discover and decayed, and this trail the between and radiating design on one side, can be tracked each year by the reic-hunter, until in the Coast tracked is shown in same s from the unit will be of the greatest value noth-

time it will be left. Mr. Stevens' collection is the one in-teligent effort toward p e erring to pas-terily a fair representation of this most interesting spot. On his list is every imag nable form of arrow or spear-head used by the Ladians of this section of the booken or marred in any manner. The original product of the duck, warriors' original product of the dusky warriors' ty material testmbling a rpentine, were handicraft is as clean and well defined evidently used along this portion of the today as in centuries past. Every specie Williame to as two or three specimens are of pinstrating and incerting device that include! in Mr. Stevens' collection. One could be shaped from u at is represented @of the mortars that shows out a preten-There are notch a, servations and points thous art effort has six short stone legs that the dull mind of peace hardly com- carved on the bottom, where three would

Antwerp. May 12-Sailed-Kennington, for New York. Liverpool, May 12-Sailed-Ivernia, for New York.

is, and we want to know. Still less is th general knowledge of how to manage poultry on either a large or a small scale, so as to get the biggest profits with the loses money on his chickens during the time he is competing may still win the cash and special prizes, providing his ays-tem of recording his methods and the re-sults of putting them in operation is bet-ter than that of some other man whose least trouble and expense. This is a vital problem, which we are going to try and solve. We expect that the inducements that we have offered will result in one grand effort on the part of those int

The contest is one of a series having to do with the various phases of the farmer's l'fe that have been conducted by the American Agriculturist. A few years ago in poultry-raising, to find out how much he profit may be increased. On our par the proprietors of this paper undertook we have headed the prize list with \$50 gold, as in addition we have set aside \$2500 for the expense of running the contest and or collating and publishing the result Hundreds of other prizes have been contributed by individuals and firms. Some are money prizes, but for the most part value of both fowls and eggs. The figures they are articles of value to persons int ested in poultry-raising. "The first prize will be awarded for the

record that shows most clearly and accurately just how the contestant has man figures showed 381,000,000 fowls in this country in the year 1896; the number of aged fowls during one year, the produc obtained and how disposed of, the cost of making and marketing such a product and the resulting profit or loss. The prize is not for the biggest profit. It is for the most accurate record of methods and re-sults. A report that shows a loss may win over a less carefully kept one, that product for the year 1900, represent total value, it is satimated, of more th \$400,000,000. The sigures given for t year 1806 were reached on the basis shows a profit. There is no incentive to lie, to misrepresent or to be careless, and every reason for a contestant to be abso-lutely truthful. an average valuation for chickens of 54

"We are greatly pleased by the character of the contestants. We made a spe-cial effort to get city raisers as well as farmers in, and have met with great sucthroughout the country, which do con-siderable to bring up the average value of barnyard fowis, together with the rei-nitively higher values of both pouliry and eggs in producing regions adjacent to Among the contestants are dozens 1655. who raise poultry in the most crowded localities in large cities; others who keep hens in their cellars or back yards, and one man who raises his birds in an old horse-car that he bought for \$5 and con-verted into a henhouse. When all of these poultry-raisers get through teiling large citles, these figures are regarded as

For many years the editor of the Ameri-can Agriculturist has invited correspond-ence on the subject of poultry-raising. give the world some valuable contributions to poultry Hterature." The best methods of raising fowls and the

There are notch a serrations and points thous art effort his six short stone legs that the dull mind of peace haidy com-that the dull mind of peace haidy com-bies the device of a sivage intellect to: The first division of the heads is into collection of relics, and has also brought the first division of the heads is into collection of relics, and has also brought the first division of the heads is into collection of relics.

Belt for \$15.00. No. 5 \$20.00 Belt for \$10.00 Beit for \$15.00. No. 5 \$29.00 Beit for \$16.00. These I guarantee on \$5000 bonds, and will pay to any charitable institution \$1000 if it can be shown that the Beits I am now selling at Half-Price are not the bona fide U. S. patented Sanden Beit, purchased of Dr. A. T. Sanden in 1899, and as sold on this coast for years past.

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