REMINISCENCES OF PUGET SOUND

The Killing of Cush, "the White Man's Friend," as the Result of an Indian Feud, at Fort Nisqually, in the Year 1858-Pioneer Story by E. Huggins.

erally known as the "Huggins homestead is about 16 miles and 14 from Olympia. Pu-Ranch. The homestead is about it from Tacoma and is from Olympia. Puget Bound is only one and one-quarter miles west of the house, or about two and a haif miles above the landing or anchorage for ships. The Niequality River, which is about the same size as the Fursiliup, debouches into Puget Bound immediately opposite the southeast corner of anderson's Island.

The newtomer, riding along the high road—the first ever made in this country—phrough the feuced fields, and by the quiet, picturesque-looking old homestead, would, no doubt, be surprised when told that it is the most historical spot north of Fort Vancouver, on the Columbia Riv-

of Fort Venoouver, on the Columbia Riv-er, and was not so very long ago a piace of importance and the principal business efts on Puget Sound; that, 50 years ago, it was a strongly constructed fort, well manned and armed, and that upward of 50 hands white men, Kanakas (Sandwich ers) and Indiana, comprised its gar-The Nisqually Indians (the Squallyamish tribe) were then quite numerous and in the Spring of 1850 a large number of lodges were in the open, west of the fort and on the banks of the little river, bearing the euphonious name of the "Seing as any to be seen in the Casosde range of mountains, on the line of the Northern Pacific Redroad, for about a third of a mile below the knoling place. Between the bridge which crosses the stream, near the fort, and high-water

months his vessel, the Fountleroy, re- in looks and actions.

Porty-five years ago the fort looked very different from what it looks now. In fact, a stranger would not for a moment think it had ever been the scene of so much bustle and activity. There is only one of the old buildings erected by the Hudson's Bay Company left standing. It is after the old style adopted by the company where timber was plentiful. The walls are of fir timber, squared with the ax, and the frame is stont and generally not less than 10 or 12 inches square, and the walls of squared fir, about 10 or 12 inches wide and six inches thick. The floor is either coards out with the pit saw, driven by man power, or else puncheons, with one side squared only, with the ax. The roofs were generally covered who cedar bank. out into sheets, about 10 feet long, and

om 18 to 30 inches wide.
Why this bark was used in preferen to cedar shingles, or shakes, I never could to cear siningles, or sinkes, I hever could find out. Bark roofs always gave trouble, and required repairing every Fall. The rough or outside of the bark, was always exposed to the weather. Soon after I oame to Fort Nisqually, all the bark roofs were replaced with cedar shingles, or shakes, which make an infinitely better roof than cedar bark. A roof of wellruof than cedar bark. A roof of well-made, good cedar shakes, carefully nailed on, ought to last 45 or 50 years, and shin-des from 20 to 30 years, and at the end would leak but very little. The "Huggins" residence, which replaced

the old "Tyee House," or chief's house, was built in RSI, of sawed lumber, obtained from the first water power mill constructed upon Puget Sound, a small affair, with only, at first, one up-and-down naw. The lumber cost from \$30 to \$30 a thousand. It is a strongly constructed house. 50 feet by 30, and one story in saicht with a wide verunda around three eldes of it. The work was done princi-pally by a skilled mechanic, a discharged inited States soldier, but under him ch Canadians, Kanakas and Indians, Some of the Indians became expert in the use of tools, and one especially, named Gohome, bade fair to become a good me chanic. All the work of this house, and snother of a similar kind, only smaller, was done by hand, as there were no machines invented for making doors, sash,

etc. at that eary duic.

The old house, built in the old Hudson's
Buy style, was about 6020 feet, and was
streeted on the site of the old fort in 1883 or 1834, which stood on a presty clear plateau, about one-quarter of a mile from the Sound, and in 1841, or thereabouts, was moved to the new fort, on the edge of the large plain or prairie, which bears the "American Plain," or "Boston so called by the Indians because the American or United States troops were located at the northeast end e plain. The Hudson's Bay Comtillacum" (King George people or English-

The "Tyee House."

The old "Type House" was, in those days, considered to be quite a paintial residence, although to the man just out from one of the world's leading cities, It appeared to be what it really was, a wretchedly uncomfortable house. It contained only two rooms. The dining-room was about 15 or 18 feet long and 12 feet wide, and there was one smaller room, used as a bedroom. A still smaller room was built on the south end. The large room has been the scene of many stirring events and several men, principally United States Army officers, who after wards rose to eminence, have sat at its board. President Grant, Generals Mc-Ciellan, Casey, Pickett, Kautz, I. I. Stevens, and several others, the names of whom I have forgotten, have been en-tertained in that shabby-looking old

"Chance and the Saddle," made two visits to the fort. He made, in 1853, a cance rip to Victoria along with Dr. Tolmie and his wife, and the latter's sister, Miss Work. The return trip he made alone and the adventures he met with, and the trouble he had with his Indian crew, at the head of which was the Duke of York, the eldest son of King George, the chief of the Cialisms, and the Duke's wife, "Jin Lin" (Jennie Lind), is most amusingly told in his book.

Up till 1884 the only means of commu-nication the people of Fort Nisqually had with the colonists of Vancouver Island was by cance. The company owned in feet long, and six or seven feet wide, which would carry at least 40 people, and this cance made almost semi-months reins to Victoria with the mail, which Fort Vancouver by express messenger. The wife of E. Ruggins, now residing at the old place (Port Nisqually), has made six trips by cance to Victoria. During all this time of ennor-traveling not a single life was lost, although some of the trips were exceedingly dangurous. The canon was always manned by a crew of skilled hands, thorough masters of cance-suit-

mer Major Tompkins arrived from Francisco at Stellacoom, en route for Olympia. She was in command of until she saw him peer into the window, Captain Hunt, and was owned by Captain raise his gun, siready cocked, and point

The road from Tacoma to Olympia pass- John Scranton, who had obtained a con-in through the well-known farm, or what tract for carrying the mail weekly be-John Screnton, who had obtained a con-tract for carrying the mail weekly be-tween Olympia and Victoria, calling at all intermediate ports. This made the trip very long, and the old rattletrap of a steamer occupied nearly a week in mak-ing the voyage. Her charges were high, passage to Victoria, \$20 going and the same returning. Freight, \$20 per ton; cattle, \$16 a head, and she charged \$600 for towing a ship from Niequally Land-ing to Port Townsend.

Slow and Unreliable. She was an ugly-looking craft, very siow, and always unreliable, and remained on the route but a few years. She was wrecked one dark, stormy night, trying to enter Victoria Harbor, and was a total loss. No lives were lost. Another boat, propeller, named the Constitution, Captain A. B. Gove, took her place. She was a boat much superior in every re-spect to the old Tompkins, and the Sound soon had steamboats enough, and a few

o spare. Resuming my story: The old house tood until a few years ago, when, on acount of its dilapidated state, it pulled down, and its old timbers used for firewood. Several people have expressed regret that the old building was not carefully taken down, removed to and bearing the euphonious name of the "Be-qualifichese," which takes its rise in a lake of the same name, about three-quar-ters of a mile in a straight line to the eastward of the fort, and after running its owner would have cheerfully donated with great swiftness through a ravine or guich, nearly as wild and savage locking as any to be seen in the Casoade house constructed north of Fort Vancou-

In 1856 there were quite a number of mile empties into Puget Sound, about one-third of a mile below the landing place. One in particular, a Nisqually named Go-Between the bridge which crosses the home, of whom I have previously made isstream the larings which crosses the stream, near the fort, and high-water mark—about one mile in a straight line—there is a fall of 30 feet.

These figures are correct, having been obtained from Captain James Lawson, the head of the United States geodetic survey upon Puget Sound, in 1870. In the Spring of that year he made the Nisqually Landing his headquarters and for nearly two months his vessel, the Fauntieroy, re-in looks and actions.

mosine his vessel, the Faunteroy, remained at anchor there. Along with other work he leveled the Sequalitichew River or creek, from the bridge, near the fort, to high-water mark, and he found the fell for the purpose of settling a grievance to be 200 foet.

Porty-five Years Ago.

Porty-five years ago the fort looked very old slaughter-house, and a messenger from his lodge informed him of the arrival of his enemies. He immediately threw down his tools and started for the encampment, but had proceeded but a few steps when he met the party coming to interview him. There were five or six of them, and four or five of Gohome's

> A conversation ensued which soon became ferce and bitter. Hard words were used, and Gohome, feeling himself at-tacked almost in his own house, atmed a blow at the leader of the Snoqualmies I think they were of that tribe—and almost immediately both sides were mixed up in a fearful, bloody fight. Each man was armed with the Indian's favorite weapon, a knife, or dagger, made from s 12 or 14-inch mill saw file, ground down a 12 or 14-inch mill saw file, ground down sharp on two edges, and to a fine dag-ger-like point. A knife of this kind is a fearful weapon, and being rather heavy, when wielded by a strong man does fearful and bloody execution. A Bloody Fight.

The participants in the fight were soon covered with blood, and it wasn't long before two or three of them fell from the effects of their wounds. The ground upon which they were struggling was covered with blood, and after a while the oystanders were enabled to seize the com-batants and disarm them. Strange to say Gohome, although the most forward in the fight, and wounded in many places did not die, but after suffering a great deal, apparently, fully recovered. Two or three of the others, though, succumbed from the effects of the fearful wounds they received

No more was heard from the attacking party until the Summer of 1858, at which time I was living at the "Mucla" house, having gone out to take charge of the company's business during the Indian War, and the occurrence I am about to relate was told me by an eyewitness, a

day or two after it happened.
On the night of Sunday, May 80, 1858, the Indians living outside of the fort were greatly exercised over the report that a small party of Snoqualmies had arrived at the beach, and it appears that during the evening four or five of them came up to the fort encampment and were recognized as being the same party or, at least, some of them, with whom Gohome had the awful trouble, as just related. It would seem that they pre-tended to have come on a friendly visit, and from what followed, it is supposed that they brought liquor with them, for, about the middle of the night, the people were alarmed by the report of firearms in the camp, and the usual noises attending ing a drunken orgie in the aboriginal

ble fight ensued. Gohome shot one of the Snoqualmies dead, and he himself received two fearful stabs from a knife, but was not killed. An Indian woman was also badly cut with a knife. She was a relation of Gohome's, and received the stabs while endeavoring to protect him. Some of the other Indians were severely wounded, but the Snoqualmie was the only person killed during the fight. How many afterwards died wounds received I cannot now say, hav-ing forgotten the details of the affair. That which I have just related was brought to mind by my having read the orought to mind by my having read the account of it, as noted in the journal of occurrences that was kept at the fort. The surviving Sacquainties made their escape to the timber, and it was supposed gained their cance, and soon

placed some distance between and the Sequallitchew.

But the Nisquallys were woefully mis-taken in thinking themselves safe, as they taken found to their sorrow. The cook think, I have before mentioned in one of my stories. However, he was a jolly, good-natured Indian, full of fun, when not full of whisky, and was liked by every one, whites and Indians.

Killing of Cush. On the day after the fight, and after a hot time in the kitchen, Cush, feeling tired, went to the corner house of a row standing upon the north side of the fort, and in which some of the workings lived, and threw himself upon a bed, with the intention of sleeping. There was no one else in the house, which was about 35 or 20 feet from the veranda of the newly erected-principal house (the "tyee" house, Mrs. Tolme, the wife of Dr. Tolmie, the gentleman in charge of the establishment at that time, was standing on the veranda, and saw Cush enter. The place was exceedingly quiet, as almost all of its inhabitants were lying down taking it easy. It was the custom or the place to rest for two or three hours in the middle of the day during the heated term, and make up for it by working as soon as daylight appeared in the morning. Well, to continue my story: Mrs. Tolmie noticed an Indian, a stran-

ger to her, sneak through the open, small postern gate, on the north side of the fort, and, gun in hand, quietly creep along the side of the house in which Cush was lying. Not for a moment thinking of the purpose of the Indian, she remained quiet until she saw him peer into the window,

at something in the room. She then, fearing the intruder meant no good, screamed out, just as the gun was discharged. Poor Cush was shot fatsily, and died a day or two afterwards.

The murderer immediately ran out of the fort, and after him as young half-breed froquots, named ignace, with a gun. He fired, and, it is supposed, hit the escaping Indian, but the latter didn't fall; with his three or four companions who were awaiting him at the beach with a cance he succeeded in getting safely away. They gained their own country, down the Sound, where our up-Sound Indians dere not follow them.

Cush was regretted by all with whom he was acquainted, for he was really a

Cush was regretted by all with whom he was acquainted, for he was really a remarkable Indian, possessing a find of humor, and powers of mimicry, seldom seen among Indians. He had a way of speaking broken English which was irrestably funny, and the poor fellow's tragio death was a loss, hard indeed to replace, and some of us had serious thoughts of perpetuating his memory, by the erection of a little monument or head, stone; but, like the generality of such good intentions, this was never done. It was afterwards ascertained that the killwas afterwards ascertained that the kill-ing of Cush was a mistake. The Indian mistook him for Gohome, and I never learned how the fued ended. Gohome strange to say, was not killed, but died a natural death, accelerated, no doubt, by the many wounds he had received during his lifetime.

It is astonishing what an amount of cutting-up the human frame can stand, so long as a vital part is not touched. I have seen men here—indians and Ka-nakas—apparently out to death, but, after a great deal of suffering, which the Indian medicine men no doubt augmented, without the assistance of a white doc-tor, fully recover. I recollect one case, in particular, which occurred in 1953 or

A big, burly Kanaka, named Kalama, a good man at almost any kind of rough work, and, ordinarily, well behaved, was one of a party of Kanakas and Indians taking part in a joilification, during which a great deal of liquor was consumed, and the party became uproarious ly drunk. As usual, a fight ensued, the Indians taking sides against the Ka-nakas. The English workmen, at that time only three or four in number, feeling themselves in the minority, and suspect-ing what the result of the spree would be, kept aloof from the crowd. One of ing what the result of the spree would be, kept aloof from the crowd. One of the Indians, not a servant of the company, named Gukynum, or "Cut-Faced Charlie," so called because of his face having been badly cut in his many fights, tackled the big six-foot Kanaka, and with the aid of his awful knife, came within an ace of killing him. Before, however, he quite accomplished it, Kalama was pulled away and Charlie was

Kalama was a frightful-looking object: his nose was nearly severed from his face, and his features were rendered nearly unrecognizable by the many cuts he had received. Luckly the Indian didn't attempt to stab him about the body, or else he would have made short work of him. The poor Fanaka was taken into Dr. Tolmie's office, where he was attended to, his nose washed and sewed on, and the other cuts nicely stitched. After the lapse of some time he fully recov-ered, but his good looks were completely gone, and he showed, very plainly, the treatment he had received

For several years in the '50s, an old Scotchman, a superannuated old servant of the Hudson's Bay Company, a man upwards of 70 years of age, and afflicted with blindness, was living in a house on the sidehill, near the company's store on the beach, at the anchorage, with his Indian wife and daughter, the latter about 10 or 12 years old. The old man was hearty and hale and remarkably finewas nearly and hale and remarkably me-looking. He was tall and well made, with a florid complexion and long, silvery hair. In his younger days he had been in the employ of the East India Com-pany. For several years he had been a ship's carpenter in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company, and until about Hudson's Bay Company, and until about 1847 he was stationed at Fort Vancouver. He worked at boatbuilding and re-pairing principally. The company had quite a fleet of large river craft, used in the transportation of goods and furs. and this gave the old carpenter and his mates constant employment, building and keeping the boats in repair.

Old Jimmic's Masterpiece. He also built a small schooner, named the Prince of Wales, at Vancouver, and this vessel ran on the Columbia River for many years between Vancouver and Astoria, doing any and every kind of freighting required. She, at last, wore herself out, and the remains of the Prince could be seen for many years, sticking on a sandbar near the mouth of the Cowlitz River. "Old Jimmie" (nis name was James Scarth) was very proud of his handwork, and considered the Prince of Wales a masterplece of marine architecture. Many people, though, thought her a very ugly dry-goods-box-like craft, more like a barge than a ship, and I have no doubt that there are

people now living in Oregon who recol-lect the old tub and its builder. "Jimmie" was a regular Munchausen, and was full of stories about his life in India and on the Columbia River. There were not many people in the country in his time, and I have known more than one settler to travel some miles to stay a night with Jimmie for the purpose of listening to his wonderful yarns about snakes he had killed in India, all the way from 10 to 50 feet in length, and of the number of Burmere he had cut down with his cutlass, for the old chap said he was all through the Burmese War. Of course, Jimmle's visitors always took with them a supply of liquids to limber up the old fellow's tongue. One day, during the heated term, in 1854.

I think it was, I was at work in the trade shop, when I was startled by the appearance of an Indian who, in an agitated manner, told me that the Indians at the beach—there was always a large encampment there in those days) in a drunken frenzy, had broken into Scarth's house and stolen some whisky the old chap had on hand. They were also threatening to kill him.

Directing four or five of the white workmen to follow me to the beach, and not waiting for horses to be driven up, which would have taken half an hour at least, we started on foot for the scene of action. When we reached the summit of the hill we heard a noise, and loud talking and swearing in English and Indian. was the fleetest runner of our party, and gained Jimmie's house a little ahead of gained Jimmie's house a little ahead of the others. I saw a crowd of Indians around old Scarth, who was standing at the door with his shirt torn from his back, and blood streaming from his face. He was struggling with "Cut-Face Cuar-ile," whom I saw aim a blow at the old man with an ax, and strike him on the back, luckly with the back of the

Before he could strike another blow, 1 struck Charlie a heavy blow from the shoulder, as I ran between him and the old man, knocking Charile senseless. The Englishmen accompanying me now came up, and I had hard work to prevent them from killing Charlie. The other Indians did not interfere; in fact, I think they were pleased to see Charlie mastered for when in one of his murderous fits. I ordered the men to bind Charlie, and the cart from the fort now appearing, he was dumped into it and hauled to the fort and confined in one of the bastions Old Scarth was terribly bruised about the back and face, but his injuries were not

fatal. It was partly the old man's fault. He had drunk too much liquor, and the In-dian, Charile, had obtained liquor from him, and upon the old man's refusal to give him a further portion of his supply, the fight was the result. If I had not arrived in the nick of time, Scarth would assuredly have been chopped to pleces. The next morning Mr. Charlie received a flooging which, I think did him a great deal of good, as I never heard of him afterwards attacking any white men.

AIDS MINER AND INVESTOR

EXCHANGE.

It Furnishes the Digger of Gold Capstal to Develop His Property-Last Week's Market.

The new Mining Exchange in the of a number of Oregon prospects being developed," said M. P. Ward, a prominent mining broker, yesterday, "as many good claims were heretofore languishing for lack of capital. A poor man might have a very good ledge and still be un-able to develop it from lack of funds. By: having the prospect examined by reliable mining experts, and then listing the property with the exchange, men of means have been induced to furnish the funds for development. All the money subscribed for stock goes right into the mine, and thus two shifts are now employed on several ledges in Bohemia, Sumpter and Gold Hill districts. Should these prospects get richer as the miners go down, the stockholders will make money on the investments. In the mean-

time the original owner is not getting a dollar from the sale of the stock. "I think Oregon is equally as good a mining state as California or Colorado, and all it wants is capital to open up ny rich mineral deposits. To of the state have invested mo money in mining development within the past year than for the 10 years previous. past year than for the 10 years provious. I look upon this encouraging result as having been largely brought about by the Mining Exchange, whose members are careful, experienced men, depending largely upon their reputation for their

"Yet, the City Council of Portland, in putting the prohibitive license on mining brokers, seems to have made up its mind to drive this class of business man out. No broker can stand \$100 per quarter in addition to the \$50 per annum already imposed by the general Government. In figuring up the amount one firm will have to pay in licenses under this ordinance, the total reaches \$75 a year. The mining interests of Oregon should be en-couraged by our city authorities, and not thus ruthlessly stamped out."

Mr. Ward has spent over seven years

among the mines of Oregon, and many nights he has slept under the stars, with no bed but the blankets he carried with him.

QUOTATIONS FOR NINE WEEKS. How Stocks at the Oregon Mining Exchange Have Varied.

The following statement is the quota tions on the Oregon Mining Exchange, commencing June 18, giving the prices of stock each Monday during the existence of the Exchange:

Adams Mountain Buffalo Corpercyclis Corperc	STOCKS.	
C1 1500 4 15	ыя	June
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SALES FOR THE WEEK.

Mountain View Goes on the Listed Stocks Herenfter.

The Mountain View Gold Mining Com pany has made the final payment on its property and taken up the bond 15 days before final payment was due. Yesterday, J. W. Heisner, secretary of the Mountain View Gold Mining Company, deposited the final payment of \$1500 on the Mountain View bond with the Wells, Fargo & Co. Bank, of this city, and received the deed to its property. The deed was then turned over to H. M. Cake, the company's attorney, who will put the same on record. This speaks well for the company, and shows that it is composed of energetic men, who do not let the grass grow under their feet. A force of men has been at work for some time, and development is progressing rapidly. The Mountain View will now be changed from the head of unlisted to listed stocks on the Oregon Mining Stock Ex-

Helena No. 2 has reached 7 cents, which is double the price first asked. May Queen holds its own at 2½ to 2½c, Buf-falo stock was much sought at less than 2 cents; some was taken at 2 cents. There is a steady demand for Gold Hill and

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Teeth Extracted Without Pain

Teeth extracted and filled absolutely without pain by our late scientific method. No sleep-producing agents or occaine. These are the only dental pariors in Portland that have the patent appliances and ingredients to extract, fill and apply gold crowns and porcelain crowns, undetectable from natural teeth, and warranted for ten years, without the least particle of pain. Gold crowns and teeth without plates, gold fillings and all other dental work done painlessly and by specialists.

Our prices are the lowest consistent with first-class work. We do not try to compete with CHEAP dental





Set of Teeth\$	5.00
Gold Filling\$	
Gold Crown\$	5,00
Sliver Filling	,50

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NEW YORK DENTAL PARLORS

Branch office, San Francisco, Cal. Branch office, Seattle, Wash

Fourth and Morrison Six., Portland, Oregon (Over Sealy-Mason's Grocery)

Robertia as well as the Umpqua. Lost Following are the transactions at the Orego Mining Stock Exchange yesterday:
Listed Mines Bid. Asked Adams Mountain \$0.05 \$0.05%
Buffalo \$15%
Copperposits \$5 5%
Gold Hill & Bolemia \$0.5%
Gold documents \$0.5%
Gold documents \$0.5%
Gold documents \$0.5% Goldatone Consolidated
Helena No. 2
Lost Horse
May Queen
Oregon-Colorado
Riverside BALES.

SALES FOR THE WEEK. Monday, Aug. 13
Tueeday, Aug. 14
Wednesday, Aug. 15
Thursday, Aug. 15
Friday, Aug. 16
Friday, Aug. 17
Saturday, Aug. 18 SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18.-Official closing Andes
Belcher
Best & Belcher...
Builton
Caledonia
Challengs Con

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 Caledonia
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 Belcher
 2

 Chollar
 16
 Sierra Nevada
 37

 Con. Cal. & Va.
 13
 Standard
 415

 Crown Point
 15
 Union Con
 21

 Gould & Curry
 18
 Utah Con
 6

 Guid & Norcross
 22
 Yellow Jacket
 32
 NEW YORK, Aug. 18.-Mining stocks today | Closed as follows: | Solid | Chollar | Solid | Chollar | Solid | Chollar |

At the Holladay schoolhouse the work of getting the grounds in shape for the opening next menth is progressing slowly. The dilapidated sidewalks are being repaired, but the debris in the rear of the building, where the two parts of the old structure stood, has not been removed. The man who bought the old building agreed to remove the debris, but has not done so. The tanitor is busy storing away the slabwood in the basement. For the Holladay schoolhouse 120 cords of wood have been provided. So far only 15 cords have been delivered. It is a hig job to store 120 cords of slabwood in the ment of this building. Every stick has to be handled three times, which makes it equivalent to moving 360 cords of Then slabwood is in small pleces and to handle one cord takes two or three times as long as it does to move cord-wood. The janitors of the buildings pre-fer cordwood, but they have nothing to say about the matter.

Useless Buttons on Conts. An American, so the story goes, was once questioning a Chinaman as to the reason for many of the customs which seem absurd to us. At length, after long endurance, the Chinaman replied:
"And now, my dear sir, I would like to
ask you a question which has puzzied
me greatly. Will you kindly tell me why Americans and Europeans wear two use-less buttons on the backs of their coats? Unable to answer, the American raises the question at home. Investigators set to work, and discovered that long ago, when every gentleman wore a sword and had to hang it from a belt, these two buttons held the belt to the coat. Years passed; men became more civilized and left the sword to soldlers' use; the belt went out of fashlon, but the two buttons were left to this very day,

Cyclone in South Dakota. PIERRE, S. D., Aug. 18.—A telephone message from Harrold, 30 miles east of here, says a cyclone struck there about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, destroying the Vandusen elevator and several smaller buildings. No one was injured.

CAN YOU GO?

OPENING DAY

GENERAL CHARLES F. BEEBE WILL BE GRAND MARSHAL.

Street Fair Attracts Widespread Interest in Neighboring Cities-Vote for Queen.

Opening day of the Street Fair and Cas opening day of the celebrated by a grand pageant, which will surpass in novelty any similar street parade that the Fort-land public has witnessed. General Charles F. Beebe has been chosen grand. marshal, and will have charge of the pa rade's formation and march through the streets of the city. On September 4, the day that the King and Queen of the Carnival will assume their regal duties, the royal party will proceed to Fortland on one of the largest O. R. & N. steamers. Other steamers will be chartered to go down the river to meet the ship of state and to act as an escort up the Willam-

As the fleet approaches the city, the royal salute of 101 guns will be fired and other greetings tendered by siren whistles other greetings tenuered by sires which along the water front. At one of the docks the Mayor of the city and the City Council, with a general reception committee, will be in readiness to surrender their municipal authority and to bestow upon the King and Queen the golden keys of the city. As an escort, there will be drawn up under General Beebe's direction the parade of the civic societies, fratsmal orders and labor organizations, headed by the military companies. In brilliant cos-tumes, the most elegant ever seen in a street pageant, the King and Queen and their court will appear to receive the homage of the citizens, surrounded by their mounted bodyguard. After an elab-orate line of march, the parade will ap-proach the buildings of the Street Fair, and the ceremony of crowning the King and Queen will be performed according to the accepted customs of European monarchies. Then the fair will be de-clared open, and the carnival will commence-music, gayety, sightseeing and amusements for Il days.

The parade committee, composed of George L. Baker, chairman; Sig Wert-heimer, Dr. H. R. Littlefield and Henry Griffin, has been at work three weeks planning and organizing their paradea, and the programme for all the events in their charge has the merit of novelty and originality.

Commercial Travelers' Day.

At a meeting of the commercial travelers at the Portland Hotel last evening complete plans were laid before those gathered there for the parade on September 8, which will present the evolution of the commercial traveler from the 15th century to the present day. All the cos-tumes have been ordered, an elaborate line of march has been outlined, and every detail, from the finances of the un-dertaking to the building of floats, has been looked after. The commercial travelers have shown their customary energy elers have shown their customary energy in taking hold of the project, and when they parade, 1000 strong, in their linen dusters, umbrellas and neat white crush hats with blue slik bands, it is certain that they will receive their share of the popular applausa.

Woman's Building.

Interest in the woman's building and the floral parade September 7 is being kept up by the women's auxiliary, whose committee is at the headquarters, at Seventh mittee is at the headquarters, at sevenial and Washington, dally from 2 to 5 P. M., receiving exhibits of the handicraft of women for display in their building. The work of decoration and arrangement of exhibits will be begun Monday, as the building is completed and has been turned ver to the committee, Miss T. F. Cor over to the secondary street, has charge of the art exhibit, and any one dealring to display paintings, either oil or water color, or decorated china, is requested to communicate with her. Suggestions for the decoration of carriages and vehicles, for the floral parade, will also be furnished at headquarters.

Coming From Coos Bay. Outside cities are already widely inter-

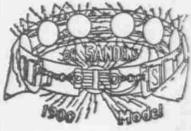
ested in the Carnival. Yesterday a well-known local tailor received orders for 10 uniforms to be used by residents of Salem and Albany in connection with the Fair and Carnival. The Salem Eliks ex-Fatr and Carnival. The Salem Pass of pect to wear something distinctive and attractive. The Albany uniforms were for the military band there, which will appear on the scene respiendent in beautiful sky-blue trousers and blouses, and appropriate caps. From the Coos Bay region news has been received that the steamer Del Norte will bring special par-ties of excursionists, and the Marshfield brass band will make the trip in a body.

Voting for Carnival Queen. The leading candidates in the race for Carmival Queen are nip and tuck, and the result of yesterday's count placed Miss Alice Theyer in the lead by 37 votes. The work of gathering up votes to be Tickets to all points East and return at greatly reduced rates. Call or write for full particulars. Burlington Route ticket office, corner Third and Stark streets. R. W. Foster, City Ticket Agent.

total vote cast to date to be as folio

Flowers From Dawson. Mrs. Della Blackner, who went to Daw-son with her husband about two years ago, has sent to her mother, Mrs. E. D. Powell, of the East Side, a birchhark book, containing a large number of na-tive flowers from the Klondike. The flowers are pressed on the pages and on the opposite page is an appropriate verse descriptive of the flowers.

Now a Presidential Office. WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.-The postorios at Lake View, Or., has been advanced to the Presidential class, to take effect Oc



Cures Nervous and Physical Debility, Exhausted Vitality, Varicocele, Premature Decline, Loss of Memory, Wasting, etc., which has been brought about through early indiscretions or later excesses. Six thousand gave willing testimony during 1899. Established 30 years.

There are many imitations put upon the market by other firms and said to be the same. but every one of my Belts has my name stamped thereon. If you will call at my office, you can see them and consult me free of charge, or send for my little book, "Three Classes of Men," which is sent free upon application.

Dr. A. T. Sander

CORNER FOURTH AND MORRISON PORTLAND OREGON

THE MONTANA State School of Mines

At Butts, Montana, will open Sept. II. 1996, Full four years course of instruction effects; rwo terms of 20 weeks each per year. Tuition free to Montana students; others pay \$25 per form. For other information address N. E. Leonard, Butts, Mont.

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