Mud Springs:

An Early-Day Mining Excitement. -By J. H. Fisk.

four prospectors by the name of White. Per ton. D. P. Thompson was allowed to Ross, McCann and a gentleman of African subscribe for a small amount of the stock in one of the mines, but declined. The the Crooked River country, camped one might about 30 miles from Prineville, in Eastern Oregon, near some mud-holes in a marshy ground. These mud-holes were filled with a soft, soapy substance, which the grass had grown over, leaving an opening here and there. The prospectors, in washing out their handkerchiefs, found that it had a cleaning effect, like soft sosp. Some one suggested that they ill an empty yeast powder can of the stuff. and bring it to Portland and see what it was composed of. On White's arrival in Portland, he brought the can to my affire to be tested. He gave me a description of the country and extent of the deposit. I told him that I doubted its having any value. However, I dried the substance and weighed out an ounce, smelted and cupelled it in the usual way. and to my surprise the result was over \$5000 per ton in silver, at the then value of \$1.20 per ounce. When White called for his returns late in the afternoon, he was more than astonished to find such results. I insisted that it was a fake or a salt, or something of that kind, and that in my opinion no such values could, or had ever existed in such material, but such explanation would satisfy no, no such explanation would satisfy him. The mud was genuine, and had never been out of their possession, and if any mistake existed at all, it was in my assay, and not on their part. I assured them the assay was correct, and took some of the residue, submitted it to the blowpipe test, and reduced the silver before his even.

It was soon noised about the street, and It was soon noised about the street, and dozens came to me and inquired if I had made that assay, and if it was as rich as they said. All of which I affirmed, but doubted its genuineness as a find. They said: "Oh, they knew them boys; there was nothing wrong with them; they got the mud all right. Dreams of fabulous wealth pervaded the public mind, and hundreds were ready to put up money for the expense of sandter parties up.

for the expense of sending parties up there to locate and record claims. D. H. Stearns, then publishing a little paper called the Bee, got hold of the facts and result of the assay and published a flaming article on the new and extensive discovery, which was copied by the Stock Journal in San Francisco, which created some excitement there. There was one thing that puzzled me, to determine whether it was a genuine, natural prod-uct or a sait. In making the assay, I add-ed a reducer sufficient to give me a 200grain button of lead to cupel; instead of that I had less than 100 grains. This 's just what would happen had a quantity of silver been dissolved in nitric acid and precipitated with chlorine and the chloride of silver been added to the mud. On the other hand, I knew most all that sec-tion of Oregon was an alkali country and contained large quantities of soda, and doubtless was rich in niter, and this mad was doubtless tale, disintegrated by e slitalis, and if much niter was pres-it would have the same effect in oxidizing the lead, as appeared in the assays; one of these theories was correct, which, was my province to determine, builted a small quantity of the mud to Henry Hanks, one of the best chemists of San Francisco, who examined it, and stated if it was a "sait," which he could scurredy doubt, the parties had cov-ered up their tracks mighty well. He ered up their tracks mighty well. He stated that if chloride of silver had been stated that it chlorade of sliver had been used, it would be left in brown powder, and this mud had metallic grains of silver in it, and similar grains had been found in the bed of a lake at Leeds, in Utah. The fine grains of silver I showed him ould also occur if the chloride of silver had been dried and heated on metallic from so I was still in the dark. More must must be had, cost what it would Syndhates were formed, hundreds were ready and anxious to furnish money for expresses in locating and recording claims. Rose leaded one party and started for the miles yla The Dalles. McCam, who arrived in Portland some days later than the other three, was brought to my office by Joseph Knett, and related the dreum-stancs of finding the mud, which were substantially the same as White's statement, and said that he was the one who recursed the mud, and he had as good if not a better, right to claim it as Ross, who was then on his way to the gound, and that if Mr. Knott and mysel would furnish money for expenses he would immediately return via Albany and leate claims before the Ross party could et there. I hunted up the colored gentleran, who confirmed all the other statemnts of the mud. By this time I was afected with the fever, which had become very contagious and was rapidly spreading. Knott assured me that he knew at four prospectors, and knew they would me attempt anything of a fraudu-lent natire, and that if I would share half the expense of \$500, he would dis patch Meann, in company with Captain Foster, new of the Albina Ferry, via Al-bany, witch I agreed to do. They left on the cening train, via Albany, where Knott hid procured horses by telegraph. They arrived on the ground, located and staked off acres of the mud-holes. Foster obtained a dozen samples of the mud, and started to return via Princville They were very indignant at being heaten on the ground, and compelled to be second locators instead of the first. Poster stopped at Princerlle, and while at diameter was robbed of all his samples of mud. He came on to Portland, however, minus his must and Roser and week! his mud, and Knott and myself were out of pocket \$500 and no wiser than before But why was the mud stolen from Fos-ter-to conceal its great richness or to cover up a fraud-was what I could not Ross returned to Portland, and soon it was known that McCann and Poster had been on the ground and made location. First there was war in the comp. Leathers and his partner, who had just cleaned up about \$50,000 in the Villamette Valley, seiling state and coun-r rights to manufacture artificial stone, hampioned their cause. Lee Knott headed a party, armed and equipped with all into eternity for jumping claims which had never been located. This was known as the "shotgun party." Joseph Knott and myself determined to have mud at any cost. We accordingly fitted out an-

getting tropical in Portland, Several com

manies had been formed with millions of

solars capital stock, which was all sub-cribed for in a few minutes after books were opened. Bufus Mailory and O. N.

Denny, Whaley & Brenan, were the leading atterneys for some of the companies.
McCann. Knott and Fisk locations were

bended for several thousand dellars. Many of our leading business men sneak-

Bonsana, Dr. Chapman, president, which stock seemed to take the lead, as it was

the discovery mod-hole. The dressmaker, school-teacher, chambermaid and hack-driver took a little of the stock. George

and held the suck in good sulpe-catchins fashion, into which the mud was shoveled. D P. Thomusean selected some of the stone chipped from the rock from our

postofflee then building, and sent it to his

Cole, ex-Postmaster, went up to the mi

The leading mine was the

I believe it was in the year 1875 when | sidered good unless it assayed over \$1990 in one of the mines, but declined. The promoters were much disgusted that he should not accept of their generosity; perhaps his keen scent, foresight or natural

Instinct was aroused.

I was prevailed upon to visit the mine at a good salary, to examine and reportupon its fabulous wealth, and had my gripsack at my office ready to take the boat to the mine, via The Dalles, as soon as I could receive the mud and make a further determination of it. W. Lair Hill, then editor of The Ore-

conlan, lamented his insbility to accompany me. All this was caused and owing to less than four ounces of mud. In due time, John Ladd returned and brought me 15 samples of mud. He arrived on the evening boat from The Dalles. I went to work and assayed all night, and not the least trace of sliver could I find in any one of the samples.

The following day I received a telegram rom C. H. McDonald, of San Francisco, that if I considered the thing genuine to draw on him for \$60.000, and invest it in Bonania stock, as the Virginia City. Nev., stocks were then booming in San Francisco, and the \$60.000 was only a fiyer

Francisco, and the \$80,000 was only a flyer there. It is needless to say that I did not go to the mine, neither did I invest the \$40,000 in Bonanza stock. But soon the mud began to arrive in Portland in sacks and in kegs, and it was all found to be extremely rich, and richer the mud greater the excitement. A large number of people went to the mine, and returned highly elasted with their invest-ment. Two experts were sent from San ment. Two experts were sent from San Prancisco to examine and report upon the Francisco to examine and report upon the new Eldotrado, and they secured about 40 cans of the mud each, and took it with them to San Francisco. I never heard of their results. Dr. Chapman visited the mine and brought out a large number of silver buttons, and gave glowing accounts of its richness. Our colored citizens of Portland had a representative among the prospectors subsribe stock in one of the locations, and put up a mill at an ex-pense of several thousand dollars, but in its operations they got no metallic indi-cations. No kind of advice was wanted from any one. The silver was there and that was all they wanted to know. No doubt that much of the silver is there yet. Dr. Chapman employed Richard Hurley.

an assayer from Lewiston, to go to the mine to do the assaying, and he was there the last I heard of him. He never re-

The information I got from the mud.

The information I got from the mud. Ladd brought me, was my own, it cost me 500 to satisfy myself that it was not a genuine natural production, and when I denounced it as a fraud, I was asked how I knew it was a fraud, and that I could not answer. The only thing I could do was to let it die a natural death. I was ridiculed for my assertions, but offered and sold my stock at five cents per share, when it was selling for 10 cents on First street, and then I was accused of bearing street, and then I was accused of bearing the market, so as to buy more stock. I was also censured for not investing the \$40,000 in Bonanza stock, when I could have done so, and am accused by some. who lost money on the stock, of putting up the whole job until this day, aithugh tt is 25 years ago, but I suppose it is quite natural to put the blame of their bad in-vestment upon some one else besides themselves.

It was one of the hardest things to die I ever saw. It lived for several months. Had the men or men, who put up that job been a little better posted in handling the raw material and managing it, they could have swung the public for half a million, as well as not,

This was the most noted mining excite-ment I ever saw in Porfland, and one which the modern stockbroker would look pon with envy. Portland, December 6.

1 From Head to Foot

It is always difficult to tell exactly what to take with one for the Friday to
Monday visit. A man does not wish to
Congress does not appropriate the money even this most commodious of luggage are now totally neglected because the receptacles at ifmes does not seem to Commissioner of Education has not the hold enough. In it must first go the means to establish a school and pay the evening suit. Until July it is safest to bring your evening coat. There may be a formal dinner, and a man must always wear evening dress after 6 o'clock at a house at which he is visiting, unless it be a bachelor establishment, or one where he is very intimate.

dinner tacket, but what is allowed for a host is not expected of the guests. If you are doing your own packing be careful of the way in which you fold your evening coat. The lining must be on the outside, the sleeves folded carefully and the talls likewise. By ruffling up some tlasue paper and putting it in the sleeves you will keep them perfectly free from The placing also of a dinner tacket in

the case with the evening coat is a matter which depends somewhat on circum-stances. If you are going to visit at a house where you are well known, perhan this may be well. But, as I have already said, it is not absolutely necessary. Three white shirts for evening wear and two colored ones will be more than enough. Some men are very neat and careful as to their evening shirts, and they can make them do for the morning following. Your white ties for evening wear and a

pair of evening gloves you can pack in the bosom of the shirts, or, better yet, in your mouchoir case, and, if you have lived several Christmasses, you must sure-ly have one of these. If not, your wife or sweetheart should read this and make haste, as a handsome mouchoir case is a most useful and satisfactory remembrance for Christmas. Collars can be laid flat, instead of curied, in the bosom of the

Patent-leather boots must be wrapped separately in tissue paper, if you have no boot bag. These can be placed in one corner. If you have room, a pair of bedroom slippers will be a comfort. In your mouchoir case you can fold a few, say, two or three, favorite ties. The case lies almost flat, with handkerchiefs, gloves and cravats, and will take up very little other party, consisting of Thomas Cottle and John Ladd, who arrived on the ground about as soon as the shotgun par-ty did. In the meantime, things were

One change of underclothing will be sufficient, and one pair of pajamas. Besides three changes of hose, you should also take one pair for evening wear. Your tollet articles—hairbrushes, toothbrushes, etc.—can be taken in little offskin bags, which you can purchase for a very sum of any druggist. It is better to a cake of soop, because, although you will find it at most well-regulated country houses on the tollet table, it is not always so, and it is never so abroad. Many fashionable people follow the foreign cus-toms, and you must not be surprised if ou find in a large country house a lack

It is practically impossible to pack a bathrobe in a suit case, although once, reduced to almost a state of despair, I accomplished it. Your host should provide you with this, especially that host who has the bathroom mania. Many men who fit out country houses become, early in the work, a prey to the attractive adver-Isements in the back pages of the curpostbillet then building, and sent if to his to favorite ansayer R. Hurley at Oregon t

******* | tin rub which one brought with him and in walch he could pack so many things with case. If you have room, pack the bathrobe; if not, trust to Providence and the common sense of your host.

You may put into your sait case, if you thoose, a pair of knickers and stockings clothes have upon character, in the of self-respect and self-confidence. No-

where is this more strikingly illustrated than in army life. It is related of Napo-leon that, on the morning of the battle of Waterioo, while he outlined to his Generals the plans for the day, he saw, near by, a sentinel from whose cost a button was missing. Stopping short in his directions, he ordered the soldier brought to him and asked him to explain

such carelessness.
"It was lost on the march," said the sentinel, "and I had no time to replace

"Indeed," said Bonaparte, "and I suppose if you had been shot on your watch last night, I might have given the same excuse for not putting another in your place, and my army might have been murdered while it slept. You may have all the rest of your days to sew on an-

Lord Wolseley, who places much value in the personal appearance of the British soldier and believes in having him well and smartly dressed, says in regard to

this matter:
"The soldier is a peculiar animal, that

GOOD CAUSE TO REJOICE

MCHINLEY'S SUCCESS SYNONYMOUS WITH LIBERTY AND RIGHT.

Gist of a Letter by Hon. William Robert Moore to the Young Men of the South.

MEMPHIS, Nov. & Hon. William Rob-ert Moore, of this city, is one among the many residents of the South who find in McKinley's re-election good cause for gratification, and take it to mean the best interests of the United States are to conserved. He is of the opinion that the defeat of Bryan is a National blessing, and that the future has much good in store for our Nation. Mr. Smith has made the result of the election the subject of a highly patriotic letter to the young men and boys of the Southern states. It is as follows: "Let all the early rejoice. The National

lection has passed; and the fing of liberty, of justice and of civilization waves proudly tonight above our Titanic young Nation-not only between the two great oceans, but, also, upon her righteously acquired possessions in the islands of the can alone be brought to the highest effar-off seas, which, with the early com-ficiency by inducing him to believe he be-longs to a regiment which is infinitely su-to open to our American young men is-

SORT 'O TOUCHY. .



Minneapolis Tribune.

Uncle Sam: "John, there's a fly on your nose." John Bull: "Well, 'tain't your fly, is it? Wish you'd mind your own

erior to the others about him. In their denvors to foster this spirit Colonels endeavors. We have a valid right, therefore greatly aided by being able to point fore, to reverently exclaim, 'Glory to o some peculiarity in dress or title, and for this reason it is most unwise to take from a regment any device or peculiarity of any sort in which the men take a pride. Make a man proud of himself and his corps and he can always be depended upon." REAU BRUMMEL, JR.

SCHOOL WORK IN ALASKA.

Governor Brady Says That It Is Handicapped by Lack of Funds.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.-in his annual washington, bec. 4.—in his annuar report Governor Brady, of Alaska, calls attention to section 25 of the Alaska act of the last acsion of Congress, which provides that the Secretary of the Inte-rior shall make provision for the educa-tion of the children of that territory. ********* without reference to race, and shall en-force a system of compulsory attendance at school until the territory can provide a proper school system of its own. In amenting on this phase of the question,

> to bear the expense. Many communities salary of a teacher. The Governor in all his reports has told of this and has plead for at least \$30,000 as an annual appro-priation, but the committee has not al-lowed an increase of a dollar beyond what it has heretofore annually approved namely, \$30.300. The people in the large towns which are willing to incorporate will fare well, for the law allows these owns one-half of the license money towns one-half of the license money which may be collected within the limits of the corporation to be used for school purposes. Juneau and Skagway have become incorporated, and their funds for all school purposes will be ample. It is estimated that Juneau, for instance, will have \$15,000. This is one-like the present that has annually been half the amount that has annually

set apart for the whole of the district.
"The amount for Skagway will be as large as that for Juneau, and no doubt larger, as Juneau claims less than 1500 shabitants, and consequently the liquor sellers have paid but \$1000 each for a license, while in Skagway the number of inhabitants is much greater than 1500. and consequently the saloon men must pay \$1500 license each. Here, then, we will have two towns spending as much money for schools as Congress is willing to vote for all the rest of Alaska. This hardly fair to the children beyond in corporated limits. If 50 per cent of the license money which is collected, exclud-ing the amount from incorporated towns, ald be used by the Secretary of the In terior, he could nearly comply with the law in furnishing the proper educational facilities for the children of school age who should be in school. who should be in school. It Congress will not adopt this method of prodviding the expenses of schools, it is recommend-ed, then, that i, be urged to increase its appropriation to \$5,000. Under the en-couragement which the law gives, the people of Skingway and Juneau have gone vigorously to work on their schools and ziready have them in operation for the year. At this writing the details are not at command for this report."

Smiths in Congress.

Smiths in Congress.

It is a matter of course that all the Smiths in Congress were re-elected. The whole five, Henry C. William A., and Samuel W., of Michigan; David H., of Kentucky, and George W., of Illinois, will go back to Washington with comfortable majorities. John Walker Smith, of Maryland, was also elected to the present Congress, but he declined to take the reach because he was elected to the the seat because he was elected to the Governorship just before the beginning of the session. The vacancy has been filled by the election of W. H. Trebson. but Smith's desertion of the family has been made good by the election of Walter I Smith in Iowa. So there will be in the next Congress a round half dozen of Smiths, all good men and true and all Republicans but the Smith from Ken-

General W. F. Draper, of Milford, Mass., has received from the King of Italy the Grand Cordon of the Order of SS. Maurice and La-

fore, to reverently exclaim, 'Glory to God in the highest' and to adopt as our gonfalon, 'Peace on earth, good will to all men.' It would not be either wise or magnanimous now to gloat over the thoroughly defeated party of multitudinous political sine and heresics; but it is both wise and proper to rejoice that the combined patriotism of the Nation, regardless of party names, has, by a majority approximating a million votes, saved them from themselves, by snatching them as brands from the Bryan burn-"No man now-not even the Carmack

Aguinaldoists—feels any alarm for our flag or anxiety about the continued pros-perity which, like a mighty river, has, during the present Republican National Administration, overflown and flooded all parts of the country and every class of its population. The fear that every business man has felt at even the bare possibility of Populist Bryan's election has now passed completely away, and been sup-planted by a serene, steady and unshaken confidence that the broad, wise and humane national policies that have for the past four years ruled our heaven-blest Nation will for four years more be vig-orously pressed and enable each and every Fadden. Mrs. Herman has gone East class of workers-whether employers or employes-to move confidently on in the indisturbed prosecution of their business

"Confidence and stability are all-important factors in the calculations of all business men; and nobody-not even the vertest Populist-now doubts what the national industrial policies will be under the Republican Administration. Capital nd labor, hand in hand, can and will now nove harmoniously on together in the de-relopment of our unimagined national re-There is no longer a misceg-opulist, Democratic party standenated Populist. Democratic party stand-ing in threatening attitude to frighter and disturb and choke business enter rises. Of course there will be, as there ilways should be, an opposition political party; but the plebald and mosaic thing lately, by common courtesy, called De-mocracy, will never again disturb the dreams of the future. 'The old thing' has died the ignominious death that knows no Requiescat in pace.

Chief Cause for Congratulation.

"The chief cause for national congratulation now is the final burial of that superlative egotist and pestilent demagogue who has for the last four years been ftinating on rear-end trains throughout the Nation trying to array the honest laporers against their employers. To the early upon whom he thrust himself he has seen too expensive a luxury, and henceforta he can never again, with that one or any other party, cut a national figure.
"No political organization will ever again attempt to force a 46-cent dollar on the farmers and wage-earners of the intry. No considerable party will center attempt to discredit our soldiers i belittle the American flag. No little b-tail bull will ever again undertake o butt the great American engine while it is speeding with electric and accelerat-ing velocity along the Bessemer rails of progress and prosperity. No. no! All this sort of wickedness is forever ended.

"But, my dear sir, this unparalleled vic tory over the debased money advocates, repudiation and attempted humiliation of the dear old Stars and Stripes suggests a moral which it were wise for us all to now both appreciate and appropriate. May I, therefore, be pardoned when I suggest that my birthplace, my accumuinted years, and my long business expe each and all justify me in kindly saying a few words to the present genera-tion of young American voters, especially of those in the Southern States? I do not presume to speak to those of my own

Your commendable love and loyalty to your ancestors have heretofore been strong enough to lead you away from the political leanings of your own enlight-ened better judgments and dumped you into the pools of sodden provincial par-ity prejudices. You have hesitated to lar inspiration every year. ty prejudices. You have hestiated to break away from their political teachings; and this is creditable to the promptings of your sentimental nature. But as you have looked around and about, you cannot have failed to observe that the Schafer. Special attention was given to mighty currents of modern progress were rapidly drifting the Nation irresistibly away from the narrow and isolated stageeach and ex-cart methods of ante-bellum You have been taught and edu-

known as the United States is now a

nation. "Old things have passed away; behold "Old things have passed away; behold all things have become new; and, bet-ter than all, you are now a proud citi-zen, not merely of some little provincial locality, unknown abroad, but, higher st"l, an important integer of this great United States, before whom every na-tion of the earth stands, now uncov-ered, hat in hand, ready to do respectful obelsance,

"Every intelligent and thoughtful young Southern man cannot have failed to no-tice that the political policies urged and persisted in by the now discarded leaders of the so-called Democracy of the South ern states, have been, ever since the great war, continuously, in their effects, obstructive and reactionary. They have generally insisted upon prosecuting those olitical theories taught by John C. Calnous, embodied in the general idea that the overwhelming majority of the Amer-can people—earnestly rejecting these poiltical heresies-have accepted and are now vigorously acting upon the opposite and common sense view that our Nation of 45 states is now infinitely greater and grander than any one of its parts.

These are suggestions worthy to enlist at least the careful study and considera tion of every ambitious and studious young man in the Southern tier of states especially of every one who may it the future desire to become President of the United States. (And why should not our Southern voung men so aspire?) No matter how lightly he may now heed these warnings, their thoughtful consideration can do him no possible future harm. If he has ambition that covers his whole country he must strive to become a part and parcel of it, and not b satisfied to lag, superfluous, as a mere sul-len, unwilling and pouting appendage upon the ragged edge of the proud American procession as it marches on in mighty phalanx to grandeur and to national

glory.

"Only a few days more and this redcentury will have passed forever Its industrial, financial and politleal achievements have surpassed all the centuries that have gone before. What the 20th century may bring forth is now wisely hidden in the great womb of the future. But, judging by the past, the Nation may reasonably expect to reach nobler heights than 'eye hath yet seen, ear heard, or that it hath entered into the heart of man to even conceive.'
"We of these Southern states, espe-

cially, have a most encouraging outlook. Nature has given us mountains of min-eral, valleys of golden products, rivers of priceless wealth and water, and a climate of unequaled salubrity. Riches lie undeveloped beneath every rood of our ter-ritory, and beyond the value of mathe-matical computation. But they need de-velopment. Who will dig and delve for Not the indolent and lazy sloth, laggard and grumbler who is merely always consuming the productions of the thrifty and blocking the mighty car of progress. The Young Man Who Is to Win.

"The young man who is to win is th now poor boy who stands ready to de-fend his country's flag; who is now pa-tiently noring over his books by night and toiling assiduously by day, with the firm purpose and resolve to carve his name, later on, among the noble Amer-ican names that were not born to die. To aid him, therefore, in his commentable purposes, let him be careful in his political party alliances. He cannot hope for success if he chains himself to some rotten and decaying political careass that will forever act as an offensive break upon his noblest efforts. He cannot pull an effets and obsolete political corpse. "Then rather let him seek out that par-

ty which has inscribed upon its banners, in flaming letters, the work in flaming letters, the words, 'justice, progress, unity and the Stars and Stripes.' Living up to the ideals contained in this communication and with an unfaltering faith in the God of our fathers, the way to honorable success lies today invitingly open to every honest and industrious young American boy and man."

EVENTS IN THE SOCIAL WORLD

(Continued from Fifteenth Page.) turned from California and are domiciled

with Mr. Kirkman's mother for the pres-Mrs. Albert Goldman gave a largely at-

Mrs. Albert Goldman gave a larger, in cended reception Thursday afternoon, in bonor of her eister-in-law, Mrs. Ben F. Goldman.

Goldman.

During the latter part of the week the Y. M. C. A. members, their friends and everybody eise has been busy attending everybody eise has been busy attending and the state conven-

Friday from the Yakima country, where he had been lecturing in the interest of Charles Hermon is up from Stellacoom,

for a few weeks.

Thursday evening Mrs. Aibert Goldman entertained a large party of young people in honor of her nleces, Misses Steinman and Kline of California. Marvin Evans has gone to Birminghan

Ala., where he is to be married to Miss Nancy Wallace, sister of Rev. Duncan Wallace, and formerly of this place. Mrs. John Dooly entertained a couple of score of young people Wednesday even-ing with high five, delicate refreshments and dancing, in honor of her cousin, Frank Dooly, of Portland. Prizes were won by Miss Bess Palne and Ben Holt.

Centralia.

Mrs. A. B. Rayner and daughter have returned to Tacoma after a short visit to

relatives in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Wilkerson have returned from Everett and will make their future home in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. George Martin, of Everett are in the city, visiting the former's par-ents, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Martin. Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Lang, of Seattle, are visiting relatives in this city. Mr. Lang will return to Nome in February. Mr. John Wilson and son, of Wenatchee, are visiting relatives in this city. Mr.

ing fruit farm.

The Ladies of the Round Table met Thursday evening at the residence of Mrs. P. R. Stahl, North Centralia. Tempt-ing refreshments were served and a most enjoyable evening passed.

Wilson is the owner of a large and thriv-

At the residence of Mr. Jesse Martin, South Centralia, on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Herbert Fred was united in marriage to Miss Eva Martin, Rev. C. F. Goode officiating. The happy couple left Wednesday on a short bridal trip for Tacoma and other Sound cities. Martin formerly taught in th

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON.

Football Season Ended With Reception by Young Ladies. EUGENE, Dec. 8.-Oregon's best foot-

ball season was finally and appropriately closed inst Saturday evening when the young ladies of U. O. received, at Profes-ser Straub's in honor of the football team of the University of Washington. Our eleven had been welcomed back from the hard-fought Thanksgiving game, rested a day and had given the Evergreen visitors the most decisive trouncing of the year. Every one was happy, and the visitors were philosophical. The parlors were beautifully decorated in college colors, delicious refreshments were served, and a pleasant evening passed in meeting the guests of honor. It is the hope all that this sort of thing may have sin

'a part is greater than the whole,' while the use of internal criticism in working up historical material. A brief informal discussion followed

The associated students held the annual cated in the theory that the United States were a confederacy; whereas by the arbitrament of war-the highest and last court of nations-the political entity E. N. Blythe, '62, and C. A. Redmond, '66,

WHEN YOUR BACK ACHES.

BY MARGARET L. BRIGGS.

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It is a fact that beneath every backache there lurks the gravest possibilities. Years of effort on the part of professional men, and column after column of newspaper space in every journal in the country have failed to impress on women that their backache is merely a sign, that real trouble exists somewhere.

Many women even now today, with all the light that has been thrown on the subject, endure backache right along day after day and call it rheumatism. They actually treat it with surface applications of liniment. and go through the daily misery hoping that a change in the weather will relieve them.

The ignorance concerning backache is not confined to women themselves, but to their doctor as well, for, singular as it may seem, many practicing physicians fail to diagnose backache as a symptom only. They do not recognize the kidney or bladder trouble, the womb or ovarian troubles that may be, and one of which surely is making the backache, as a signal to hunt for something that is going wrong.

Of course, there comes a time when the cloven foot of backache shows itself, and the struggle then is for life or death. This is no exaggeration. It is going on all around us, daily, hourly. Women are ill with such a complication of derangements that one who understands wonders how they stand on their feet. They keep going, attending to their duties until the day comes when surrender must be made to the real trouble.

Profound ignorance causes this neglect. What woman would knowingly let herself drift into the grip of kidney complaint or uterine disorder? As a matter of fact, there should be a text written on the minds of every woman in this country: "If your back aches write to Mrs. Pinkham." You can get more direct and valuable advice out of one letter which will come promptly in reply to yours than you can in years of trial and consultation with physicians. Mrs. Pinkham is authority on backache and her medicine is its conqueror. She knows what backache is. Her files are filled with letters from women she has cured of it.

In curing their backache she has really cured them of the troubles that produce the backache. These troubles are strictly within the field of work occupied so successfully and so long by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. This is a medicine which will not cure all the ills that flesh is heir to, but for the troubles originating in the feminine generative system it has no equal in the world, and the willing testimony of thousands of women will and does support this statement.

Mrs. Pinkham gives an earnest invitation to women to write to her at Lynn, Mass., for advice about their health. This is surely the easiest way to be helped and put on the right track, for no person is so well qualified to give advice to women who are ailing.

When you write to Mrs. Pinkham you do so in perfect confidence, for all the correspondence is carried on by women, and by women only. Tell Mrs. Pinkham the story of your backache and all the other peculiarities which make you feel puzzled about yourself. You will understand after following her advice the gratefulness of the women who write of their cure-you will be one of the grateful ones yourself.

as contestants in the annual try-out, which comes off some time in January, There will be a hard run for places, and the Oregon talkers should do better work than last year.

The usual weekly assembly was held Tuesday morning, and addressed by Mr. E. T. Colton, student secretary of the Y. M. C. A. international committee. The same gentleman was very favorably eard in some other addresses, especially that Tuesday evening on "Student Temp-tations the Battle-Ground of College Life." A college man himself, Mr. Col-ton's talks appeal to students with pecu-

liar felicity and force.

Other class orators have been chosen as follows: '04, O. B. Tout; '06, T. L. Williams: '02 A. H. Eaten. The local contest will be held early in February to avoid competition with the winds of March whereof the poet tells us. The state affair is one month later at Cor-vailis. There is a general feeling here that it is Oregon's turn at the h

the various meetings of the state convention of the college Y. M. C. A. It has been a great and worthy success in every way.

DEVIOUS COURSE OF THE RHINE

Few Tourists Have Solved the Mystery of Its Birthplace.

The birthplace of the Rhinq is wrappe

in mystery. It is given to few to dam with their fingers the first tricklings of a great river, writes Augustine Birreil in the Century. How many English have traced the shy Thames to her source. the Mersey? Research is apt to be tedi-ous. To most of us, as to our artist, M. Andre Castalgne, the Rhine flows out of Constance Lake, and after giving three leaps over the rocks at Schaffhausen, steps westward with a cheerful alacrity, as if it meant, like a good American, to see Paris before it died, till it reaches Basel, where, as if suddenly mindful of the Fatherland, it turns hastily to the right and pushes its way up the map of Europe past Strasburg, Mannheim, Kob-lenz and Cologne, by Dusseldorf and Wesel till it reaches the Low Countries, sel till it reaches the Low Countries, where again its course becomes obscure. What happens to the Rhine at Utrecht? "What gar my father no send me to Utrecht"? was the oft-repeated complaint of Bartoline Saddletree, doomed to keep shop ir the Bess Wynd instead of drawling pleas in Parliament Square.

I can but repeat Mr. Saddletree's plaint. Had my father sent me to Utrecht instead of Koblenz I might be an author-

nstead of Koblenz I might be an authority on the subject. As it is, I can but feebly demur to the modern notion that puts Rotterdam on the Rhine, but have to admit that, just as I have never set eyes on the Toma-See, in Switzerland, where, at a height of well-nigh 8000 feet, the baby Rhiae springs into being, so have I never seen either of its outlets into the German Ocean or the Zuyder Zee, My Rhine begins at Schaffhausen and gets

FREE REMEDY

Many ladies and gentlemen who cannot complain of any kind of sickness are abnormally thin and ing Dr. Whitney's Nerve and Flesh carterly Builder is not alone intended for those who are sick, but also for those who appear well and hearty, but cannot acquire sufficient fiesh to round out the form. In dyspepsin, indigestion, all stomach troubles, debility and nervous diseases, no remedy is so prompt and powerful. In order to demonstrate the wonderful merits of Dr. Whitney's Nerve and Flesh Builder, every person who will address the C. Z. Jones Company, Elmira, N. Y., will receive a large trial package in plain scaled wrapper absolutely free.

no farther than Wesel, for as for Rotterdam, it is, as all the world knows, on the Maas, and as for Utrecht, where the river is said to divide, I was never sent

A Country Breath.

san Hartley Swett to Youth's Companion, A hay-load in the city square, The aweets of a whole Summer fair, In one rude wagon piled; The fragrant breath of warm, still rains, The scent of strawberries in green lanes, Faint petals blown from roses wild.

and straightway all the bustling place is filled with some exchanted grace, and tinkling with the notes Of fleid larks, and of silver streams, Of south winds, murmuring their dreams Through airy alsles of oats.

My lady in the gilded shop aly many in the glided shop.
Lets all the tawdry trinkets drop,
And through the magic sees
A dooryard sweet with mint and phlox.
And pink with ruffled hollyhocks,
That nod to belted beea.

The sorty laborer with a thrill Plucks shamrocks on an Irish hill, A gamin cheers and chaffs;
All busy footsteps pause a bit,
Somewhere is toll by clear skies lit,
A sunburnt world that laughs.

And long and long the sweetness stays, And cheers and cools the heated ways, Like happy news from home, Till the pale moon and misty stars

Bound homeward on his empty van, Along the closing marts, What store he brought with him today, Or what, within a load of hay,

DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, Dec. S.-S P. M,-Maximum emperature, 45; minimum temperature, 38; tver reading at 11 A. M. 5.6 feet; change in the cast 24 hours, 0.00; total precipitation, 5 ficiency, 2.62 inches; total sunshine Dec. 7, 5:00; possible sunshine Dec. 7, 8:46. Pacific Coast Weather.

Bain last
12 hours.
Muz. Temp.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

General foggy weather continues in the Pacific sintes. No rain has fallen, and mild temperatures as a rule prevail west of the Booky Mountains. In the Dakotas it is unseasonably cold, with temperatures this afternoon as low as 6 deg. above zero. The indications are for fulr weather in this district Sunday. cations are for tale Sunday. WEATHER FORECASTS.

Forecasts made at Portland for the 28 hours nding at midnight Sunday, December 8: Portland and vicinity-Fair; winds mostly ortherly.

Oregon-Fair, except cloudy and threaten-

in northeast portion; winds cannot find any medical treatment wishington—Fair in west, cloudy and threatwhich will correct this condition. Washington raif as we will mostly north-Idaho-Cloudy and threatening; winds mostly

ensterly. EDWARD A. BEALS, Forecast Official.

NEW TODAY.

HAINES' TEA STORE

and a football with each 25c purch