

HIS FIRST STATEMENT.

Luettger Swears He Is Innocent of the Crime Charged.

Chicago, Oct. 25.—The press tonight obtained the one great feature missing in the famous Luettger trial—the sworn testimony of the defendant himself, Adolph A. Luettger.

Standing tonight in the gloomy jail adjoining the grim-looking graystone court building, in which his remarkable trial had at last been brought to a finish, the burly sausage-maker capped the climax of the extraordinary series of events which began with his sensational bankruptcy and the alleged frightful diabolism of boiling his wife to death at midnight in a vat in his factory cellar. Tonight, closely following the result of the trial which has attracted world-wide attention, Luettger made under oath a statement for the press concerning the fearful crime charged against him, the first sworn statement yet made by him and the first statement of such kind ever known in newspaper annals. The affidavit was put in writing in one legal form, certified by a notary.

Ex-Judge William A. Vincent, the leading counsel for the defendant, in this celebrated case, the man to whose brains and skill and energy Luettger, beyond all doubt, owes his great legal victory, gave consent to the affidavit being made.

The scene in the jail when Luettger took the oath was as dramatic as the circumstances were unique. In the dimly-lighted jail corridor, Luettger, standing erect, and grasping the bars that still kept him from liberty, lifted his right hand and solemnly asserted, as the notary administered the binding form. The grewsome surroundings were a reminder in some degree of the midnight occurrences in the factory cellar that have become familiar to hundreds of thousands who have followed the details of the great trial. Few, if any, of the curious prisoners and turnkeys who were spectators had any inkling of what was taking place. Luettger, the notary and a representative of the press conferred together for a few minutes and then Luettger, without hesitation, made the affidavit and signed it in ink with the hand that is alleged to have committed one of the most fiendish crimes on record.

The affidavit explicitly declares Luettger's innocence. The document in full is as follows:

"To the Public:

"The result of my trial, ending today, is a victory for me, because of the disagreement of the jury; but I am very much disappointed, and very much surprised that the jury did not bring in a verdict of not guilty.

"I did not kill my wife, and do not know where she is, but I am sure it is only a question of time until she comes home.

"I did not go upon the witness stand because my lawyer, Judge Vincent, was bitterly opposed to my doing so, and because he advised me that it was not necessary. I am grateful for the tremendous change in public sentiment in my favor, and time will demonstrate that I am not only innocent, but a very grievously wronged man.

"Adolph A. Luettger."

"Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of October, A. D. 1897.

"M. F. Sullivan, Notary Public."

The Jury Disagreed.

Chicago, Oct. 25.—As Adolph Luettger, who has been on trial on a charge of having murdered his wife and boiling her body in a vat, heard this morning from the foreman of the 12 men who have been considering his case for the past 66 hours the words, "We are unable to agree upon a verdict," he was as imperturbable as ever, evincing no joy.

The wonderful nerve of the defendant was with him to the end. He stood up, and with a good-natured smile on his swarthy face shook hands with his son, Arnold, his counsel and his business partner, William Charles, and in less than five minutes was led back to jail. The jury was dismissed and the great trial was over.

THE STICKEN ROUTE.

Arrangements Being Made by a British Company.

Winnipeg, Oct. 25.—Frank Waterhouse, president of the Fort Wrangel, Glenora & Teslin Lake Transportation Company, passed through this city today on his way to London to appoint agents and arrange for the trip from Europe to Dawson. From England the first-class fare will be \$1,000; second-class, \$750. These amounts include transportation of supplies and other necessities for one year. The company will have a line of steamers between ports on Puget sound to the head of navigation of the Stikkeen river, a distance of 180 miles from Fort Wrangel. From the river to Teslin lake, a portage of about 115 miles, pack trains will convey the travelers, it being intended to have about 1,000 horses on the route. Thence on Teslin lake and the river course to Dawson, a distance of about 450 miles, boats now in course of construction are to be used.

Stockton, Cal., Oct. 25.—This afternoon, the jury in the case of George Williams, charged with attempting to wreck the New Orleans express at Morano station, on the 4th ult., returned a verdict of guilty, fixing the penalty at life imprisonment.

Thessalians May Return.

Athens, Oct. 25.—The Turkish government has granted permission to Thessalians who fled from Thessaly after the invasion of the conquering Turkish troops under Edhem Pasha to return to their homes through Phlourka pass, Monzenki pass and two other passes near Trikala and Amirod.

A weak solution of salt in water is good for sore throat when used as a gargle, and this is still better if a few grains of red pepper are added.

Tunneling in Douglas County.

Roseburg, Oct. 25.—The tunnel of the Roseburg Mining Company on Brushy bottom in an about 150 feet. It is thought the vein will be reached soon. Robinson brothers and H. M. Oatman have finished their 200-foot tunnel contract on the Black Republican. They cut through a number of very large stringers but did not strike the main vein.

Try the putting of two good sound apples in your cake box to keep your cake moist. When the apples become withered put others in.

ARMY AND ALASKA.

General Nelson A. Miles Makes His Annual Report.

Washington, Oct. 25.—General Miles, major-general commanding the army, has made his report to the secretary of war. General Miles says in part:

"The army, although inadequate in point of numbers, was never in a higher state of efficiency."

"The progress that has been made on the Pacific coast in the establishment of modern batteries of artillery have made it necessary to occupy new ground and to adopt a new system of defense."

Attention is invited to the report of General Merriam, commanding the department of the Columbia, especially to the need of a larger garrison at the entrance to the Columbia river, and to his report on the condition and necessities of the great territory of Alaska.

As all the other territories have been occupied by military posts and measures have been adopted for building military roads, bridging rivers, and, in fact, aiding and blocking out the way for occupation of the vast territories by citizens, it is deemed but just and advisable that the same liberal spirit should be manifested toward that great and important territory. He says:

"As far as practicable it would, in my opinion, be advisable to have its waters thoroughly examined by such of the naval force as could be used for that purpose, and as military reconnoitering and exploring parties in past years have been sent to the country to furnish knowledge of its character, resources and necessities, this, in my judgment, should be continued on a larger and more liberal scale. While there is no conflict between the population, composed of some 20,000 Indians and the white explorers and settlers, yet, as the former are supplied with modern arms, they may become turbulent and troublesome. Such has been the history of nearly all the tribes in the other territories. Hence, it would be but reasonable to anticipate the necessity for a military force in that territory by the establishment of at least three military posts to support the civil authorities, to give protection to the white settlers, and to aid in maintaining law in that remote section."

In the last 10 years much attention has been given to coast defenses, and most beneficial results are apparent. Approximately, \$26,000,000 has been appropriated by the government, which is nearly one-third of what is required to put the country in a safe condition of defense. Although the general desire of our people, he says, is to maintain peace with all nations, and the policy of the government is one of goodwill and peaceful relations with all others, it would be more judicious to provide defenses than to remain in a condition of insecurity and permit the accumulated wealth of many generations to be destroyed or endangered by any foreign power with which we are liable to come in contact."

He recommends fortification appropriations in the West as follows:

San Diego.....\$720,000
San Francisco.....1,250,000
Columbia river.....600,000
Puget sound.....1,140,000

He recommends strongly an increase in the army of at least two additional regiments of artillery, saying that by December 31 a number of positions will be armed in part or fully with modern appliances of war, and that in these important positions there are no troops stationed and none available for assignment to the stations without taking them from stations where they are at present imperatively required.

He suggests the necessity of adding four infantry regiments, and recommends that congress fix a standard of strength on a basis of the total population. This standard, he thinks, should be a maximum of one enlisted man to every 1,000 population, and the minimum, one soldier to every 2,000 population.

Robbed Their Benefactor.

Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 25.—Andrew Norlin was held up last night near Puyallup and robbed of \$40. Norlin had been working in Montana, and, while in Spokane, met two men who were "dead broke" and beating their way to the coast. He had \$75, and took pity on them, paying their way on freight trains. In repayment for all his kindness, as soon as they got off the train at Puyallup, they almost choked their benefactor to death, and took what money he had left. Norlin gave a fairly good description of the robbers, and the police have hopes of capturing them.

Life on the Trail.

Chicago, Oct. 25.—A letter by C. J. Gregory, formerly of Chicago, who left here for Alaska in August, is a clear portrayal of the hardships of the White pass:

"There have been six suicides," he writes, "three hangings and eleven killings, besides a number of deaths from exposure. It costs \$1 to get a letter through to Skagway, and 10 cents to get it mailed. Prices here are very high. Flour at Lake Bennett brings \$60 a sack; bacon, \$1 per pound; beans, \$1 per pound; horse shoe nails bring 50 cents apiece; a pair of shoes will bring any price you like or want to ask; overalls, \$5."

Troops for India.

London, Oct. 25.—A large draft of soldiers has been ordered to get ready to reinforce eight British cavalry regiments now in India.

Survey of Seal Islands.

Washington, Oct. 25.—General Duffield, of the geodetic survey, has word from the Pribyloff islands, under date of September 6, which indicates that the party engaged in the survey of the seal islands, under the direction of his son, will complete their labors this season.

Yellow Fever at New Orleans.

New Orleans, Oct. 25.—A 7 o'clock 50 new cases and five deaths had been reported.

A Powerful Revolver.

San Francisco, Oct. 25.—What is perhaps the most powerful revolver in this country has just been received from Bavaria by Theodore Kytk, the hand-writing expert. The weapon is the invention of Bergmann, the well-known Bavarian mechanic, and is called an automatic pocket pistol, because all it requires is for the marksman to set the pace by pulling the trigger once, where upon it empties itself of six loads in two seconds, sending a 32-caliber steel bullet with such velocity that a six-inch hardwood plank is pierced at the distance of 300 yards.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

(Office of Downing, Hopkins & Co., Chicago Board of Trade Brokers, 711-714 Chamber of Commerce Building, Portland, Oregon.)

We have had a very nervous, sensitive market in wheat the past week, but the undertone has been very strong at times, and prices were up 5 cents over a week ago. The news has been quite bullish in tone, and foreigners have been liberal buyers of wheat for nearby shipment. About the only thing that at all favored the bears was the fact that rains had fallen moderately over the drought stricken area, and that fall work was again in progress in the winter wheat sections. Receipts of wheat have been large, with an urgent demand for good milling wheat from nearly all quarters. Exports for the month of September were the largest on record, footing up 26,000,000 bushels. The American visible supply shows an increase of 199,000 bushels for last week, and now totals 24,629,000 bushels, against 57,285,000 a year ago. The fact that France has again been a large buyer of wheat the past week has done much to stimulate prices, and were it not that speculation is very light we should have seen a far greater advance. Wheat is on a legitimate basis—the basis of supply and demand—but every one seems to be afraid of it because they compare prices with what they were a year ago, and many predict declines, but while the cash demand is as urgent as it is now, and foreigners are buying our wheat and flour at the rate they are now doing, there is no chance for more than slight reactions and everything favors a higher range of values. We feel very bullish on the situation, and advise our friends to get hold of some wheat and it will soon show them a good profit.

There has been more weakness shown in corn than the most sanguine bear had looked for, and as holders became easily frightened and threw their holdings on a market that was narrow and with light trade at the start, the result can easily be foreseen—rather sharp decline with shorts the best buyers. Receipts have been large.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 80@81c; Valley and Bluestem, 83@84c per bushel. Four—Best grades, \$4.50; Graham, \$3.70; superfine, \$2.50 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 34@35c; choice gray, 32@33c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$19@20; brewing, \$20 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$14 per ton; middlings, \$21; shorts, \$15.50. Hay—Timothy, \$12@12.50; clover, \$10@11; California wheat, \$10; do oat, \$11; Oregon wild hay, \$9@10 per ton. Eggs—22 1/2c per dozen. Butter—Fancy creamery, 45@50c; fair to good, 35@40c; dairy, 25@35c per cask. Cheese—Oregon, 11 1/2c; Young America, 12 1/2c; California, 9@10c per pound. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.50@3.00 per dozen; broilers, \$2.00@2.50; geese, \$4.00@5.00; ducks, \$3.00@4.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 8@9c per pound. Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 35@40c per sack; sweets, \$1.40 per cask. Onions—Oregon, new, red, 90c; yellow, 80c per cask. Hops—8@15c per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 6@7c. Wool—Valley, 14@16c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 7@14c; mohair, 20@22c per pound. Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, \$2.50@2.60; dressed mutton, 5c; spring lambs, 5 1/2c per pound. Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.50; light and feeders, \$3.00@4.00; dressed, \$5.50@6.00 per 100 pounds. Beef—Gross, top steers, \$2.75@3.00; cows, \$2.50; dressed beef, 4@5 1/2c per pound. Veal—Large, 4 1/2c@5c; small, 5 1/2c@6c per pound.

Seattle Market.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 23@25c; ranch, 10@15c. Cheese—Native Washington, 10@12c; California, 9 1/2c. Eggs—Fresh ranch, 28@30c. Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 11 1/2c; spring chickens, \$2.50@3.00; ducks, \$3.50@4.00. Wheat—Feed wheat, \$26 per ton. Oats—Choice, per ton, \$21@22. Corn—Whole, \$23; cracked, per ton, \$22; feed meal, \$22 per ton. Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$22; whole, \$22. Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 6c; cows, 5 1/2c; mutton sheep, 6c; pork, 6 1/2c; veal, small, 6c. Fresh Fish—Halibut, 4c; salmon, 4 1/2c; salmon trout, 8c; flounders and sole, 3 1/2c@4c; ling cod, 4@5c; rock cod, 5c; smelt, 2 1/2c@4c. Fresh Fruit—Apples, 75c@81c per box; Salway peaches, 50@60c; clings, 30@40c; prunes, 1/2@3/4c per pound; pears, 75c@81c per box.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Nevada 11@13c; Oregon, 12@14c; Northern 14@16c per pound. Hops—11@15c per pound. Millstuffs—Middlings, \$20@22c; California bran, \$15.00@15.50 per ton. Onions—New red, 70@80c; do new silverskin, \$1.00@1.15 per cask. Butter—Fancy creamery, 27@28c; do seconds, 25@26c; fancy dairy, 23@24c; good to choice, 20@22c per pound. Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 12 1/2c; fair to good, 7@8c per pound. Eggs—Store, 18@20c; ranch, 36@38 1/2c; Eastern, 15@22c; duck, 20c per dozen. Potatoes—New, in boxes, 30@70c. Citrus Fruit—Oranges, Valencia, \$1.50@3.00; Mexican limes, \$2.50@3.50; California lemons, choice, \$2.50; do common, \$1@2 per box. Hay—Wheat, 12@15c; wheat and oat, \$11@14c; oat, \$10@12c; river barley, \$7@8c; best barley, \$10@12c; alfalfa, 50@55c; clover, \$5@10. Fresh Fruit—Apples, 35@55c per large box; grapes, 20@40c; Isabella, 40@50c; peaches, 40@65c; pears, \$1.00@1.50 per box; plums, 35@40c.

At Osage, Kan., R. H. Lyons turned a waste pool on his farm into a fish pond ten years ago. Now he has a chain of fish ponds worth \$15,000 on the place, all stocked from the waste pool.

Noah Roby, of New Brunswick, N. J., has just recovered his sight after being blind for ten years. He is said to be 125 years old, and hopes to break the age record.

QUIN SABBET.

Quin Sabet—who knows—is a phrase in very common use among the Spaniards, and helps over many, many difficulties. It is expressive. What the weather may be the coming winter, who knows? It may be snowy, wet, stormy, cold, freezing, and full of sickness and pain, who knows? Some of us today, hale and hearty, may lie on beds of torture, or hobble about on crutches, who knows? Before the autumn merges into winter many may have symptoms of approaching trouble, of the old rheumatism coming on, or of first attacks begun; who knows? That's a conundrum. But there is one thing everybody knows, the best thing to do is to be ready for the weather coming and to take hold of what is. Everybody knows what is best. With St. Jacobs Oil in the house, everybody knows they have a sure cure for rheumatism, acute or chronic. It is likewise known that in any stage of it, the great remedy does its work of cure perfectly. If we suffer, we need not ask who knows when it is so well known what is best.

Great Gifts to Education.

M. Enlogious Georgieff, the founder of the Sofia University, who died recently, bequeathed 2,000,000 francs to the Bulgarian government to be applied to the country's needs; 6,000,000 francs for a technical school to be established at Sofia and large sums for other public institutions.

HOME PRODUCTS AND PURE FOOD.

All Eastern Syrup, so-called, usually very light colored and of heavy body, is made from glucose. "Ten Garden Drops" is made from Sugar Cane and is strictly pure. It is for sale by first-class grocers, in cans only. Manufactured by the Pacific Coast Syrup Co. All genuine "Ten Garden Drops" have the manufacturer's name lithographed on every can.

A Fair Infference.

When the confidence and unreasonable attacks upon the courts are considered, orderly people are apt to take a liberty with the poet and make his couplet read: "No rogue e'er saw the halberd draw with good opinion of the law."—Stockton Independent.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Of 73 historic kings of Scotland 61 are said to have died in battle or to have been murdered.

An outlaw, three moonshiners and two other men were arrested at the Sunnecamp camp meeting at Kingwood, W. Va.

It is estimated that the lumber cut of the Miramichi and tributaries, Canada, will this season amount to 112,000,000 feet.

An ostrich lives about 30 years, and the average annual yield of a bird in captivity is from one to four pounds of plumes.

Caesar did not say "Et tu, Brute." Eye witnesses of the assassination deposed that he died fighting, but silent like a wolf.

Nearly every man, woman and child in Egypt is a smoker of cigarettes, and a pipe is hardly ever seen in the mouth of a native.

The largest winged insect in the world is the Atlas moth of Central Brazil. Its wings extend 14 inches from tip to tip.

One of the severest penalties to which criminals in Holland were in ancient times condemned was to be deprived of the use of salt.

A strong microscope shows the single hairs of the head to be like coarse, round rasps, but with teeth extremely irregular and jagged.

Great Britain and Ireland contain 380 banks, the most important being the Bank of England, which has a capital of \$73,000,000.

The Coliseum at Rome was built by Vespasian to accommodate 100,000 spectators. It covers five and a half acres and was 120 feet high.

The oyster is one of the strongest creatures on earth. The force required to open an oyster is more than nine hundred times its weight.

After forty years of hard, dangerous, and expensive missionary work there are in Japan today about 110,000 native Christians, in a population of 42,000,000.

Attempts have been made to produce spider silk, but have failed, the ferocious nature of these insects not permitting them to live together in communities.

It is computed that all of the houses in London and New York could be built of the lava thrown out by Vesuvius since the first recorded eruption in A. D. 79.

Try Schilling's Best tea and baking powder.

Paper Underwear Tested.

During the war between Japan and China the Chinese soldiers wore underclothing made of paper. Experiments made with these goods in the Prussian army proved unsatisfactory, as they were found to last only two or three days.

ADVICE TO WOMEN.

You cannot have nerve trouble and keep your health. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the womb, the ovaries and the bladder are affected. They are not vital organs, hence they give out soonest.

Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, by building up the nerves and restoring woman's organism to its natural state, relieves all these troublesome uterine symptoms. In confirmation of this, by permission, refer to the following women, all of whom speak from experience: Miss CELIA VAN HORN, 1013 Sharswood St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Miss GRACE CORLEND, 1434 Eastern Ave., Cincinnati, O.; Mrs. NEWELL, 50 Ryerson St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. ISABEL OBERG, 220 Chestnut St., Woburn, Mass.; Mrs. A. H. COLE, New Rochelle, N. Y., and many others.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass.

You can talk freely to a woman when it is revolting to relate your private ills to a man.

CONFIRMATION OF THIS, BY PERMISSION, REFER TO THE FOLLOWING WOMEN, ALL OF WHOM SPEAK FROM EXPERIENCE: Miss CELIA VAN HORN, 1013 SHARSWOOD ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.; Miss GRACE CORLEND, 1434 EASTERN AVE., CINCINNATI, O.; Mrs. NEWELL, 50 RYERSON ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; Mrs. ISABEL OBERG, 220 CHESTNUT ST., WOBURN, MASS.; Mrs. A. H. COLE, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., AND MANY OTHERS.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass.

You can talk freely to a woman when it is revolting to relate your private ills to a man.

CONFIRMATION OF THIS, BY PERMISSION, REFER TO THE FOLLOWING WOMEN, ALL OF WHOM SPEAK FROM EXPERIENCE: Miss CELIA VAN HORN, 1013 SHARSWOOD ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.; Miss GRACE CORLEND, 1434 EASTERN AVE., CINCINNATI, O.; Mrs. NEWELL, 50 RYERSON ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; Mrs. ISABEL OBERG, 220 CHESTNUT ST., WOBURN, MASS.; Mrs. A. H. COLE, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., AND MANY OTHERS.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass.

You can talk freely to a woman when it is revolting to relate your private ills to a man.

STARVED TO DEATH.

Out of a Population of Twenty-Five Hundred, Only Five Survive.

New York, Oct. 25.—A Herald dispatch from Havana says: A local newspaper publishes and vouches for the following: At Chacacabela, in the district of San Julian, belonging to the municipality of Melana del Sur there were concentrated 2,500 persons. These reconcentrados were the only inhabitants of the place. Now there are only five survivors, the rest having died of hunger and fever. In Havana city it is no unusual sight to see 10 or 12 dead on one plaza early in the morning. The employers employ regular roundsmen to remove bodies from the parks.

There is no abatement in the activity of the rebels in the western provinces. The special regiment of Veragua on its way to the Rubi hills in Pinar del Rio, stumbled across a dynamite bomb and lost 10 killed and 41 wounded. Further on they came across another, but it failed to explode. The soldiers became terrified and refused to proceed.

In Havana province 100 rebels of Raoul Arango's command entered and raided a town. They carried away a quantity of clothing and provisions without a shot being fired by the garrison. Near Artemisa, Havana province, a band of insurgents under Acoia attacked and mached the Spanish guerrilla force stationed on the Neptuno estate.

In a railroad collision between Artemisa and Mangas several soldiers were killed.

Inhabitants of a suburb of Havana report hearing firing just outside the town last night. The firing continued for several hours, and this morning some wounded troops were brought in. No details of the fight have been obtained.

Another Filibuster.

New York, Oct. 25.—The Herald has made investigation into the alleged departure of the filibustering expedition from New York on the schooner Silver Heels last Saturday. As to the suspicious circumstances attending the departure of the vessel, H. P. Brown, her agent said: "There is nothing suspicious about the sailing of the Silver Heels. She took nothing which could be regarded as contraband goods. She sailed for Norfolk and Charleston in search of a charter. As her agent, I should certainly have known if she had taken cargo from this port."

Despite the emphatic denial of Brown, the Herald learns from other sources that the Silver Heels did leave New York Saturday night loaded with arms and ammunition, and that she went direct to sea. At some point on the high seas she is expected to transfer her cargo to another craft which would have armed men on board, whose destination is Cuba. Tomas Estrada Palma, the Cuban representative, said:

"I am positive that no armed expedition left this port for Cuba."

Hold-Up on Siskiyou Mountain.

Ashland, Or., Oct. 25.—D. C. Pitzer, a gardener, living four miles south of Ashland, came to town this morning and reported that, while returning from a trip to Northern California, where he had been with a load of produce, and while on Siskiyou mountain, near Steinman, where the stage road crosses the railroad, at 7 o'clock last evening, he was stopped by two highwaymen, who ordered him down from his wagon with drawn revolvers, after which they rifled his pockets of a sack containing \$48 in silver, but overlooked \$30 in gold in a trunks pocket. The robbers then told him to get on his wagon and make himself scarce, which he did in a hurry, reaching his home at 8 o'clock, and not reporting to the local authorities until this morning. The authorities are now investigating the case. Pitzer is not able to give a very complete description of the highwaymen.

Cheerokees Are Arming.

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 25.—A special to the Gazette from Fort Smith says: It has leaked out here that the full-blood Cheerokees have been secretly arming themselves and securing large quantities of ammunition for several weeks, but it has been especially brisk since the return of the attorney sent to Washington to enjoin the Dawes commission from proceeding to make the citizenship rolls. The majority of the Cheerokees are opposed to the treaty, but the most bitter feeling is among the ignorant full-bloods. They are prepared to resist any attempt to change their tribal government. No immediate outbreak is anticipated, but a great deal depends upon the action of the council next Monday.

Tacoma Woman Kills Herself.

Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 25.—Mrs. Frank Alwyn, wife of a saloon-keeper, shot herself in the breast at an early hour this morning, dying almost instantly. The act was committed in St. Joseph's hospital, where she was admitted last night. She carefully planned for her death, wrapping herself in a rubber blanket, so the bed clothing would not become bloody. She left a note saying she was tired of life with directions for her funeral. In a bureau was found a shroud, made by herself, with a card pinned to it upon which was "Bury me in this." Mrs. Alwyn was 26 years old.

A Premature Explosion.

Kingston, N. Y., Oct. 25.—At Rosendale today the premature explosion of a blast in Snyder's cement quarry killed Arnold Johnson instantly and inflicted probably fatal injuries on three others.

Abyssinians Devastating Somiland.

Cairo, Oct. 25.—News reached here from Somiland and that the Abyssinians are devastating that country. They have already dispersed or wiped out 10 great Somal tribes.

Shipwrecked Crew Rescued.

Greenock, Oct. 25.—The British ship Waterloo, from Vancouver May 23, arrived here today. She landed the crew of the Austrian bark Gloria, from Buenos Ayres for Havre, who were picked up after having abandoned their ship in a sinking condition September 9 in latitude 42 north, longitude 17 west.

How to Tell Fresh Eggs.

The freshness of eggs may be told by placing them in a pan of cold water. If fresh, the small end will come to the top.

Important Recent Discovery.

The Smithsonian Institution has received a collection which is of importance to the archaeologist. It is known as the Seta-Karr contribution, having been discovered by this Englishman in Somiland, on the eastern coast of Africa. The implements were purchased from the discoverer by the Smithsonian Institution. There are about 50 pieces in the collection, made of flint, of quartzite, and ranging in size from an inch or so in length to half a foot, some weighing several pounds. The objects are supposed to be spear heads, battle axes and wedges, truncheons, binders or whatever they may be termed.

The discoverer had this to say on the subject of his