

# CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is well adapted to children that I recommend it as a superior remedy for colic, flatulency, and all the ailments of infancy."—J. A. AUSTIN, M. D., 111 No. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of Castoria is so universal and so well known that it needs no word of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach."—CARLOS MARTIN, D. D., New York City.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Flatulency, Truss, Worms, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have resorted to your Castoria, and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results."—E. W. FARRER, M. D., 1253 Third Ave., New York City.

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

## TUESDAY, AUGUST 14.

Tamp strawberries are still for sale by Eugene grocery men.

A carload of Wainhard's beer is being unloaded for the Ice and Cold Storage Works today.

Over 150 people are now camped at the Belknap springs, besides the hotel is crowded.

C. J. Mulkey, convicted of smuggling, is now seeking a pardon from the president.

Ralph Butts died at Brownsville last week at the advanced age of 92 years. He had been blind for three years.

The regular meeting of the city council for last evening was adjourned until next Monday evening, no quorum being present.

The Catholic church and its parsonage at Gervais was destroyed by fire last evening. The loss is between \$8000 and \$9000; insurance, \$5000.

Charlie Kennedy, well known in this city as a former popular conductor on the O. P., has accepted a position as conductor on the Union Pacific.

The Oregon institute for the blind will open for scholars October 1, 1904. Everything is free. Parents to furnish clothes and traveling expenses only.

A traveling photographer is around taking snap shots of business houses and residences. In a week or two his partner will be here selling the pictures. It is a new racket.

Prineville News: County clerk Hodge has gone to the Foley springs to meet his sister, Mrs. Carrie Wright, who will return with him and remain at Prineville for some time. His brother Ed is acting as clerk in his absence.

Three ladies entered a church in an eastern city and, addressing the usher, asked him to give them a pew by themselves and to please not put any one else in it. They explained that they did not want their big sleeves crushed.

C. D. Drain and Clay McMakin and their families, Levi Kent and daughter Edna, "Auntie" Jackson, of Drain, and Dr. Kaykendall and family, of Eugene, are camping at the mouth of the Umpqua, says the Marshfield Mail.

Sam Brown who shot and killed Fred Kincaid at Oakland, Oregon, yesterday afternoon has been committed to the county jail at Roseburg without bonds. Both the young men had been paying attention to a Miss Mattoon. Brown hails from Bandon but had been working on a farm near Oakland during the past year.

Portland Telegram: Portland has for some time been in alog with the white-dress, white-shoe craze among the gentle sex. Evidently the fad has just struck an up-valley town, for an exchange says: "The young men are wearing a fashion for ladies. A couple of fashionable ladies marching down street today with their dainty little toasty wootsies encased in white kid attracted considerable attention and created many remarks. They look all right when close to you, but at a distance the ladies appeared as if they were in their stocking feet." Distance lends enchantment to the view, you know.

Rev. I. D. Driver arrived home this afternoon.

Dr. Russell, of Thurston, was in Eugene today.

Hon. E. P. Coleman, of Colburg, visited in Eugene today.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Howe are taking an outing on the Mohawk.

Ed West and wife went up the Coast Fork this morning to camp out a week or ten days.

Geo. F. Crow will go to the Foley Springs in a few days for his regular vacation.

George Fisher and Mac Summer-ville returned from Portland on last night's train.

J. W. Shumate, the live Waltherville merchant, was transacting business in this city today.

Mrs. Jamison and Miss Florence Happersett, of Roseburg, visited in Eugene over last night.

Mrs. J. U. Green and children left for a visit with relatives at Toledo, on Yaquina bay, this morning.

Mrs. Leathe McCormack-Wells and little babe, who were visiting relatives here, have returned to Portland.

A party consisting of W. H. Abrams, Julius Goldsmith, V. McFarland, W. E. Brown and G. Bettman left for Florence this morning.

T. J. Craig and family returned from the Wolf Creek springs last night. T. G. Hendricks and family will return next Monday.

Miss Lottie Johnson went to Cottage Grove this afternoon to attend the Miller-Oglesby wedding tomorrow morning at 8:30 o'clock.

Miss Davis, who resides with Mrs. Wesley Shannon, returned with her yesterday from the coast. Mrs. E. Conser will remain several days longer.

Tom Abrams has returned from his outing at the Belknap springs. Frank Fleming will stay there some time yet as he is well pleased with the place. Tom reports plenty of game and a pleasant time generally.

Saturday's Corvallis Informer: Four teams loaded with goods for E. R. Frank left today for Eugene. Mr. Frank and family left by private conveyance this afternoon for their future home in that city. Success attend them.

The Dalles T. M.: The Oregon State Press Association will hold the annual meeting in Pendleton in September. That city is making extensive preparations to receive the pencil pushers.

The Rural Northwest reports Yamhill's acreage of prunes 2,992, number of growers 124, and number of evaporators 15. She thinks the average of cured fruit should be 1000 pounds to the acre, which would give us a total product of 325,000 pounds. Reports covering two thirds of the prune district of the state give the total number of growers 2,400; total acreage 25,000, and number of evaporators 175.

There was a city election in Bannerport, Idaho, the other day. It was held to fill a vacancy on the board of town trustees. Three votes were polled, and when the quiet of Main street was broken by the official voice of the marshal, announcing that the polls were closed people began asking what was going on. The Kootenai Herald points the moral by saying that "this is the usual result that comes from posting important legal notices on stumps, dead trees, barns, deserted buildings, out-houses and other places, instead of informing the public through the medium of the press."

It is the law of supply and demand, not tariffs, that regulates the price of products. The Pendleton Tribune, a republican paper, admits that in the following paragraph: The wool clip in Australia in 1889, '90, was 1,463,000 bales, and was of the value of \$108,200,000. The clip of 1893, and 1894 was 1,857,000 bales and its value was \$92,615,000. The clip increased 400,000 bales, while its value decreased just about \$16,000,000. That is, the average price of the wool has fallen from \$74 down to below \$50 per bale in the last five years. The falling off was just about 33 1/2 per cent, and yet we are treated every few days with a dissertation on the fact that the McKinley law did not keep up the price of wool.

Eugene should see that a first-class flouring mill is erected here at once.

The head and face have 83 muscles; the neck has 49; the thorax, 78; the abdomen, 33; the back, 78; the upper extremities, 98; the lower, 108.

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WOOL! IMPORTANT. Salem Statesman, Rep.: The Australasian of April 28th last, in weekly review of the wool trade, quotes prices as follows: "These very low prices are quoted by the Australasian at 6 1/2 to 7 1/4 per pound in the greas, and from 11 1/4 to 13 1/4 for scoured, according to quality. That is to say, about 12 1/2 to 14 1/2 cents per pound in the grease and 22 1/2 to 27 cents for scoured. These, be it observed, are Melbourne prices, and the cost of transportation, insurance and commissions must be added to get the price laid down in New York. At least another cent must be added for these items. It states that, owing chiefly to the great fall in the prices of wool and stock the wool growing industry has fallen into a state of financial stupor from which even a succession of the most abundant seasons is not likely to arouse it. What is wanted to infuse activity and new life into the industry is a substantial recovery in prices until they approach a more remunerative level. It now appears from this that prices are now so low as to discourage production. Therefore, it is not to be expected that they can fall much lower without making the industry quite unremunerative and causing a great curtailment of production. If the foregoing be true, and there can be no reason for doubting what the Australasian says on it, surely it ought to encourage us. They cannot import to compete with us on these terms and our prices ought to grow better.

Corn has been selling for a higher price than wheat in the East. The newspaper men of Oregon in the legislature should see that the present unjust libel law is repealed.

Mrs. Ann Wheeler died recently aged 102 years, at Ashmore, England, in the house where she was born and had lived all her life.

The average height of the men in the Union army in 1863 was 5 feet and 7 inches. The natives of this country average a greater height than those of any other.

N. Y. Sun: A smart fool is always dangerous, and if he is ignorant the case is worse. But when he is complicated with high moral pretensions he may easily become unsafe in the extreme.

Gambling on the next rain and its duration has become so great a vice in Calcutta that the government has been called on to suppress it. Clerks on the way to their offices stop at commission houses to place bets, and the women have been seized with the mania so that they do not only pawn their own and borrowed jewelry, but go farther to procure money to gamble with. The bookmakers risk no money of their own and charge a small commission for handling the bets.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis is said to be about to leave her Beauvoir estate in Mississippi, so that by installing responsible tenants there she can prevent the decay of the old homestead and preserve its contents intact. It is asserted that furniture, books, silver and china known to have been the property of the family appears mysteriously and frequently in the curio and pawn shops of New Orleans, and a stop would be put to these petty larcenies if the house is permanently occupied. The estate is a very charming one for a winter home.

Salem Statesman: In responding to the invitation to be present and talk to the people at the state fair, ex-Governor John Whitaker says among other things: "I should be much pleased to be present at the time indicated and to discharge the duty mentioned. I am getting old, but I will be with you if I can."

When the vote came to be taken at 6 o'clock, 13 democrats, Moses, of Georgia, Bartlett, Cochran, Hendrix, Daughly and Covert, of New York, Davey, Meyer and Price of Louisiana, Everett, of Massachusetts, Gorman, of Michigan, Johnson, of Ohio, and Tarsney, of Missouri, voted with the republicans against the resolution. The democrats then put through, one after another, the proposals described as the program for placing coal, iron ore, sugar and barley wire on the free list, and which, in the debate, they maintained would be proposed only to go to death in the senate.

The vote stood: Yeas, 182; nays, 107. There were 12 democrats who voted with the republicans. The populists voted with the democrats.

May be off the Japanese Coast. SHANHAIG, Aug. 13.—There has been no confirmation of the reported engagement between the Chinese fleet and the Japanese fleet. The Chinese fleet seems to have disappeared, and the Japanese is a mystery. Reports have it that Chinese war vessels may shortly be heard from off the Japanese coast.

For Such of a Joker. GALLIPOLI, O., Aug. 13.—A rascal of the name of Wilson, who was strung up to the gallows by the state of Ohio, out of the county of Ashtabula, and who was hanged for the crime of murdering a man named Johnson, was induced to put the rope over his head to play a joke on the executioner. The rope over the hanged man's neck and he jerked him up. When they brought him down Johnson was struggling, and the Wilsons could not untie the rope. When help came Johnson was dead.

The Woodland Train Road. WOODLAND, Cal., Aug. 13.—At 1 o'clock today Judge Fisher rendered a decision in the train wrecking case. He refused to allow the motion of dismissal, and said the evidence warranted the holding of all five defendants to answer before the grand jury.

Mr. Knox was visibly affected by the judge's decision, and cried bitterly during his remarks. The case is postponed until the 21st ult., when the decision will begin its testimony. Over 350 witnesses have been subpoenaed.

Accepted the Senate's Terms. WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—One hour before the time set for the caucus, Speaker Crisp was joined in his private office by Chairman Wilson and Representatives Turner, McMillin and Montgomery, the full membership of the house democratic conference committee, and Representative Breckinridge, of Arkansas, advisory member for final consultation. The current of feeling among the members of the house seemed to be setting strongly in favor of accepting the senate bill without further delay. At 10 o'clock Crisp and the conferees filed out of the speaker's office and took seats in a body. At that time 153 democrats were on the floor. Chairman Wilson took the floor immediately after roll-call. The members crowded around him, listening intently to every word. Wilson began with a recital of the difficulties encountered, which, he said, at each step had been pursued with an ardent desire to support with honor the desires of the house to resist what was regarded as the unreasonable demands of the senate. He reviewed the differences in conference on the disputed items. He took up each proposition on sugar and spoke of the vast profits to the sugar trusts which would result from many of them. He did not indulge in the sharp criticism that was expected on the part of the senate conferees.

While Wilson was speaking, a word was passed around that the conference in the speaker's room had resulted in decisive action, and that Speaker Crisp himself would move the house to accept and pass the senate bill.

Wilson spoke of the fight made by the house conferees for a specific duty on sugar on the ground that under the present act it would be impossible to tell, on account of the invoice methods, the exact advantage that would accrue to the sugar trust. He made the remarkable statement that he had been credibly informed, and believed the sugar trust, anticipating the enactment of the senate sugar schedule, had purchased, \$12,000,000 worth of raw sugar. If this was true, he said, the profits accruing to the trusts from this investment on account of the senate schedule would be at least \$4,000,000. "The great battle," said Wilson warning, "is between the American people and the sugar trust. It is a battle in which the trust has taken the people by the throat, and it will never end until we throw off its grip."

There was enthusiastic applause at this. He proceeded to state that the house conferees had been willing to concede almost everything except those vital items of sugar, iron and coal. The senate conferees had also seemed willing to concede much, but were apparently dominated by the knowledge that if they conceded what the representatives were demanding, the bill could not pass, and the agreement would be useless. Wilson closed at 11 o'clock with a long talk for free sugar, iron and coal. He said it was "the senate bill or nothing." As long as there was a desperate chance of securing the concessions the house demanded, he was in favor of standing out, but he was satisfied the time had come when further insistence by the house was useless. He offered a resolution instructing the house conferees to recede from the disagreement, and the ways and means committee to bring in separate free sugar, iron and coal bills. A burst of applause greeted the reading of the resolution, but half a dozen democrats were on their feet demanding that the resolution be put among them being Hourk, Cochran, of New York. Owing to the lateness of the hour, a rule was adopted limiting further speeches to five minutes. Then Cochran delivered a vigorous and eloquent speech against surrendering to the senate. "Better no tariff legislation than the senate bill," he declared.

A division of the Crisp resolution was demanded, so as to have a separate vote on the first part to recede from the disagreement to the senate amendments and the provisions for separate bills. The first part was adopted by a rising vote of 120 to 21, and the second part, without division. The caucus then adjourned. Among those who voted against the resolution were the Louisiana members, Warner, Straus, Tracey, Cochran, Covert and Daughly, of New York; Cooper, of Indiana; Johnson, of Ohio; Kilgore, of Texas; and Tarsney, of Missouri.

The vote on the passage of the senate tariff bill should occur at 6 this evening.

When the vote came to be taken at 6 o'clock, 13 democrats, Moses, of Georgia, Bartlett, Cochran, Hendrix, Daughly and Covert, of New York, Davey, Meyer and Price of Louisiana, Everett, of Massachusetts, Gorman, of Michigan, Johnson, of Ohio, and Tarsney, of Missouri, voted with the republicans against the resolution. The democrats then put through, one after another, the proposals described as the program for placing coal, iron ore, sugar and barley wire on the free list, and which, in the debate, they maintained would be proposed only to go to death in the senate.

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Something New. WASHINGTON, Mo., Aug. 13.—It is expected that this town is soon to become famous because of an invention of Dr. S. N. McClean's, which is more or other than a most deadly infantry arm—the most deadly weapon of the kind ever manufactured, as now believed. Dr. McClean has been working in his little den in this place for three long years in this thing of death, and having perfected it, has secured five patents upon the arm in the United States, and a patent each in England, France, Germany and Canada. The gun is a wonder. Under the barrel is a magazine that opens on hinges, into which a whole box of cartridges is dropped. The magazine is then closed. With one grip of the hand five things are accomplished, with slight lighting rapidly, viz: 1, a cartridge is drawn back; 2, placed in the barrel; 3, fired; 4, shell is tossed out; 5, another cartridge is seized. The work is accomplished as rapidly as the gunner can open and snap his hand. This magazine is fired six or seven times, and no other arm does the Gatling gun has its speed of action. This gun has one motion, while to most other cartridges there must be four or five motions of the hand. The cartridge is controlled by cams and acts wonderfully like the human hand. The pair of shell extractors work on a plan similar to that of the usual mode and are controlled by converging cams. It fires 10 balls to one of any other gun. A rifle ball goes 1000 feet a second. Let it be supposed that there are men in a fortification armed with these magazine rifles. The enemy forms a mile away for a charge. It would take the enemy fifteen minutes to come up. In that time each man in the earthworks has sent from 3,000 to 5,000 bullet at them. It amounts to practical annihilation. The gunner does not remove his eye from the sight in the grip of the hand that fires the piece, nor does the hand action shake the rifle. Dr. McClean has had an opportunity to dispose of his wonderful rifle to Germany, but declined the offer. He will soon take the gun to General Miles, at Chicago, for inspection, and from there will go on to Washington to exhibit it to the military authorities. The doctor will construct several models of the rifle, one to be sent to the English and German consuls, and he will visit those countries in order to show what his weapon will do. He will enter the contest at Newport for a gun to be adopted by the United States Navy.

Morton's Ambition. NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—It is already apparent that the fact of the two old parties opposing in a very exciting contest at the polls. The Republican leaders have practically decided upon the nomination of Levi P. Morton for Governor. Mr. Morton, who is in Europe, has signified his willingness to run, and unless something happens within a few days, it is almost certain he will surely be nominated by the republican state convention at Saratoga on September 18th. Mr. Morton expects, in the event of his election, to receive the republican nomination for president in 1896, and it is with this understanding that he has authorized the use of his name in the strongest manner possible.

The democrats intend to see Mr. Platt and intend to go him one better. They are "getting together" with a view to electing their candidates without any particular regard for the Presidential ambitions of the nominees. With them the principal thing in hand is to agree upon a list of strong candidates for congress and state offices that can be found and then proceed to elect their ticket. Once that is done, the presidential question will adjust itself, the big party men say, and the claim of New York's favorite son will be duly considered and passed upon.

The democratic state convention will, I am credibly informed, be called to meet in Saratoga on Wednesday, September 20th. It will not be a "snap convention" this year, but a gathering representative of all the elements in the democratic party. The Cleveland candidates for congress and state offices that can be found and then proceed to elect their ticket. Once that is done, the presidential question will adjust itself, the big party men say, and the claim of New York's favorite son will be duly considered and passed upon.

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Confessed they Burned Bridges. CARLIN, Nev., Aug. 14.—In the cases for obstructing United States mails and interstate commerce, turning railroad bridges and disabling engines here, Pat Martin and A. Thompson made a confession today which fastens the guilt on the other defendants. Their bondsmen gave them up and they were remanded to the custody of the United States marshal.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. LAND OFFICE AT ROSEBURG, OREGON, Aug. 10, 1894. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Judge Chamberlin's court this week.

J. G. Holcomb, engineer in charge of the government works at Yaquina, Ore., in Florence a few days this week. He is to take charge of the work here, so we are told, when jetty building again commences.