

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

From All Parts of the New World and the Old.

OF INTEREST TO OUR READERS

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Collected From the Telegraph Columns.

Lumber is worth \$150 a thousand at Cape Nome.

The Idaho volunteers were given a reception as they passed through Portland.

It is estimated that there were 2,000,000 visitors in New York during the Dewey celebration.

A fire in Roseland, B. C., for a time threatened to wipe out the town, but the flames were controlled with a loss of \$5,000.

A scheme is on foot in New York to secure American capital for the completion of the unfinished Porto Rican railroad in Porto Rico.

The bark Tiller Baker has returned from Havana with a cargo of such of the armor plate as the divers were able to recover from the wreck of the battleship Maine.

The cruiser Chicago, the flagship of Rear-Admiral Howison, has reached New York after a long cruise, during which she touched the coast of Africa and visited Port Said.

Some of the non-union men put to work in the New York Sun office when the union men walked out some time ago have struck. They allege that the Sun did not keep its agreement.

News has reached Victoria of an active volcano on James Island, one of the Calapagos group. It became active three months ago, sending broad streams of lava down its sides.

At a meeting of citizens recently the name of Aniakchik, Alaska, was changed to Nome. This was done to make the name of the city correspond with the name of the postoffice.

A new national temperance organization, to be known as the Young People's Christian Temperance Union, was organized in Chicago. It is pledged to raise 1,000,000 votes for the Prohibition party.

Generals Marcano and Ron, who have been in command of government forces in Venezuela, have joined the revolutionists with all their arms. At least 100 men were captured and two wounded.

A large rush order for American draft horses was placed at the Chicago stockyards by the English government. No limit was placed on the number wanted, and they are to be for immediate shipment. They are for use in the Transvaal in the event of hostilities.

American machine and tool companies are going to erect works in Germany.

The new torpedo boat Craven has been launched at the Bath, Me., iron works.

A hail and wind storm through the apple district of Missouri did great damage to the crop.

Between four and five hundred persons were killed in India by earthquakes and landslides.

Fire did \$5,000 damage in a nine-story building in New York. The watchmen were asleep.

Leaf Pacific dispatch to the Boers was British in tone and it is said will clear the way for peace.

Five officers of the Japanese army are reported to be assisting the insurgents in their war preparations.

There is great excitement in the Cheyenne Sioux agency over the murder of Long Hakey, by a squaw man.

General Manguera, a Cuban Alvarez, governor of the province of Bermudez, has revolted against the Venezuelan government.

The governing body of the Colorado Mining Stock Association has voted to reduce the rates of commission charged practically 50 per cent.

Reports from Guadeloupe estimate the damage from the recent hurricane at \$5,000,000. Forty lives were lost and 250 persons seriously injured.

The three treaty powers, Great Britain, Germany and the United States, are considering at Washington the claims arising out of the bombardment of Samoa last summer by the American and British navies.

A new steamer line between Mexico and South American ports to begin January 1, will strive to develop Mexico's cotton industry and place her in a position to compete with the United States, England and other countries.

A head-on collision between a passenger train and a freight occurred on the New York Central about half a mile west of Auburn, and as a result three people were killed, two fatally injured and four seriously injured. The responsibility for the accident is not yet determined.

Sir Thomas J. Lipton says he owes his business success to his commercial training in America.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Campbell, of the Thirtieth volunteers, is the only newspaper editor holding that rank in the army.

The bronze statue of the confederate admiral, Raphael Semmes, to be set up in Mobile, Ala., is to be of heroic size, the work of Casper Buberl, of New York.

Prince David Wawankoo, of Honolulu, who is in Washington visiting his aunt, Queen Liliuokalani, says that annexation is a decided success.

Because his wife fell in love with another man, John Bilha, of Mount Carmel, Pa., sold her for \$200. The purchaser was her husband's brother, George Bilha.

In the report by Governor Wolcott, of Massachusetts, of Dr. J. C. Selby to the position of medical examiner in Barnstable county, the office was given to a man long since dead.

LATER NEWS.

Pasteur methods are subduing the plague in Portugal.

New York is jammed with strangers to see the international yacht races.

There is talk in Japan of a triple alliance between Japan, China and Korea.

Sir Thomas Lipton has been invited to attend the Chicago corner stone laying.

The empress dowager of China, it is said, has determined to depose the emperor of Japan.

Brigadier-General Eagan has decided to appeal his case to congress and hopes to secure vindication.

Fifteen men, with knives, revolvers and clubs engaged in a street brawl in Chicago and one man was killed.

A Chicago naturalist who has just returned from Alaska brings news that there are three active volcanoes in Western Alaska.

Captain Albert Barker, who took the battleship Oregon from New York to Manila, will take command of the Norfolk navy yard.

In the event of war the British navy is expected to reverse in South Africa. The government is blamed for having delayed sending reinforcements to the Cape.

Gen. Otis says the insurgents are maneuvering solely to gain recognition. The United States is the only thing the United States will consider is a white flag.

A paddle steamer on route from Hong Kong to Manila foundered and seven of the crew were drowned. The disaster is said to have been due to the ravages of the typhoon.

President McKinley has determined to urge again upon congress the authorization of a trans-Pacific cable, and when that body meets will be able to show the practicability of such a route by a naval survey.

A crook arrested at Knoxville, Tenn., has offered to reveal the hiding place of the airplane stolen from ex-President Harrison some time ago. It is worth more than \$1,000 and was presented to Mr. Harrison by the senators on his retiring from office.

At Munich, Ind., Francis Stoker, a veteran of the war, expected to die from apoplexy. His son, Everett, now coming home from the Philippines, will learn of his father's death and that of his betrothed, Miss Edna Fogel, at Chicago, simultaneously.

The Nevada cavalry has sailed for home.

The North Dakota soldiers have returned home.

The insurgents in Eastern Mindanao have offered to surrender.

The president has approved the sentence of Captain O. M. Carter.

Forty-eight new cases and two deaths from yellow fever were reported from Key West Sunday.

Admiral Dewey has accepted the invitations of Philadelphia and Chicago to visit those cities.

The Transvaal situation has caused a stagnation in London and stocks are at a standstill.

The North Atlantic squadron will go to Hampton Roads, where the change in commanders will take place and the winter maneuvers be mapped out.

The Filipinos have given up 14 American prisoners. All of them are enlisted men, but Lieutenant Gilmore and some of the officers are not with them.

Rear-Admiral Walker, of the canal commission, while in New York at the Dewey celebration, declared that the Nicaragua canal would surely be built.

The decision of the Japanese respecting their schools to allow no religious teaching will seriously embarrass the missionaries, whose chief purpose is to proselyte the young.

If the volume of business continues for the next four months at the ratio of the past eight months, the export trade of Havana for the first year of American occupation will exceed the handsomest sum ever known.

Not the faintest hint is allowed to escape as to what diplomatic communications, if any, are passing between London and South Africa. Troops are massing on the frontier and it is said that the Boers may declare war at any moment.

The United States cruiser New Orleans has arrived at New York from Santo Domingo, where she had been sent to look after American interests during the anticipated troubles subsequent to the assassination of President Heurax.

A number of the ill-fated footmen of the crew arrived in Montreal. They were placed under arrest and plunder to the amount of \$7,000 taken from them. It was said that the police had saved the wrecks from being hurled into the sea by the infuriated Canadians.

A letter from Fort Francis, Ontario, says: Ungavaland, a region as desolate and unknown as the Klondike was four years ago, has just been penetrated by a party of prospectors. From their reports and from the statements of a member of the Canadian geological survey, they have run into a new Klondike, and one richer in diversified minerals.

Emperor William is said to be the only living sovereign of Europe upon whose life no attempt has yet been made.

The society of total abstinence just founded in Vienna is the first ever established in Austria. Everybody drinks in Austria.

Thomas A. Edison and other Eastern capitalists have bought the Ortiz grant in New Mexico for \$1,000,000. Mr. Edison has a new process of treating low grade ores and placer dirt.

One married couple in five in France have no children.

The little town of Morehead, Kan., has a co-operative hotel, laundry, hall, creamery and cannery factory and a co-operative dining hall, with several co-operative farms near by.

One of New York's Dewey decorations will be a picture in red, white and blue electric lights on the face of the palisades opposite Harlem of the Olympia. It is to be 180 feet long. At the bow will be the famous order that will go ringing down the ages: "You may fire when ready, Gridley."

NEW YORK'S NAVAL PAGEANT

The Great Marine Parade in Dewey's Honor.

BOATS BY THE HUNDREDS

Olympia and the Warships Led the Procession—Sir Thomas Lipton Shared the Enthusiasm With the Hero.

New York, Oct. 5.—The naval pageant from the standpoint of the warships, was an immense marine picture, a water pageant with so little of incident, coped with its great size, that it appealed to the eye as a painting rather than a drama. The vast gathering of water crafts maintained an average speed of eight knots, but so magnificent was its area that the impression was one of exceedingly slow and stately movement. The picture was water, and entered through a lowly in such measured rhythm from form to form that the sense of motion was largely lost. It started under a brilliant sky, passed at the mouth of the Hudson through the threat of an ugly storm, and emerged through a rainbow arch that stretched from shore to shore into a clear and brilliant sunset off the Grant tomb.

The night had been a busy one in the fleet of warships off Tompkinsville. The last details of the day's ceremony were hardly settled before the day itself broke on a scene of greater activity than the classic anchorage had ever witnessed before.

The great vessels of the white squadron swung at their anchorages as for the past two days, but the crowd of neighboring craft had been swelled past counting. As far as could be seen the water was a mass of moving steamers.

The evolution began at 1 o'clock and in 15 minutes the fighting line was straightened out up the harbor. Admiral Dewey was going to his own place at the head of a squadron that he would have won, at least three battleships of Manila bay without stopping for breakfast.

The head of the column was a broad arrow. Six torpedo boats spread out at the rear, three on either side, the Olympia's quarter. Outside of them a sly wedge of police patrol boats formed a great V, whose apex was the Olympia.

The Nevada, ahead and astern, were the harbor boats, spouting great columns of water that turned threateningly toward the excursion boats on either side when they attempted to crowd the line of march.

The tugboats back of this powerful vanguard was not limited to a single or sextuple line of ships. It was a stately marine monster half a mile wide, whose veterans were the ships of the white squadron, and whose crew were men of every sort of floating thing that had ever run by steam in New York harbor.

From the time the British yacht Erin started she certainly was the center of attraction, and when she was after the Olympia had gone by, and Sir Thomas Lipton was accorded an ovation all along the line. To those on board the Erin, decked out as she was with flags of all nations, it looked as if the American people were greatly pleased with Sir Thomas, and were delighted at an opportunity to give him a hearty welcome. They ran alongside in tugs, barges, launches and the excursion steamers, and shouted all sorts of complimentary things to him, while the tall yachtman on the upper bridge of the Erin wore a smile, and not infrequently called back his thanks for the kind wishes.

SAMOAAN CLAIMS.

Those of the British Subjects Aggregate \$7,000,000.

Washington, Sept. 30.—The British commissioner to Samoa, Mr. Elliot, has received from Apia a full report on the claims made by the British subjects for damage resulting from the bombardment and the native uprising. The claims aggregate something over \$7,000,000. Of this amount about \$30,000 grows out of the deprivations of the Matafua rebels in January and March last, while some \$5,000 in losses resulting from the bombardment of the British-American naval forces and the succeeding operations on land.

The original amount of the claims was \$1,000,000. A meeting will be held next week for organization. Such an arch as that suggested, it is estimated, will cost \$1,500,000. One of the promoters is said to have offered a check for \$50,000.

Pasteur Treatment for the Plague. Paris, Oct. 4.—La Presse publishes the result of an interview with Professor Calmette, the Pasteur institute commissioner, who has returned from Oporto, in which the professor says, before his arrival the mortality among those stricken by the plague amounted to 83 per cent. Of 15 treated with the serum, he adds, not one died. This restored public confidence, and in three days he inoculated 342 persons.

Thirty Buildings Destroyed. Chicago, Oct. 4.—A special to the Tribune from Pittsfield, Ill., says: Fire has almost destroyed the town of Nebo, in the southern part of the county. Over 30 buildings were burned.

Fighting at Imus. Manila, Oct. 4.—The Fourth infantry regiment, Major Price commanding, has had a series of encounters with the insurgents about Imus since Saturday. The natives were led, it is supposed, by a former governor of Imus, and made a general attack upon the American lines from Imus to Bacoor. A captain and a corporal of the American forces were killed, and eight men were wounded. Filipino colonel is known to have been killed.

Lorenzo Ciordella, his wife and family, while out driving near San Francisco were overtaken by a train. The father and eldest child were killed, but the mother and younger child escaped.

One of the government inspectors of charities in Porto Rico wrote a letter to a friend in New York, in which he says that the hurricane rendered 250,000 persons needy, but that if the people of the island were permitted to sell their coffee, sugar and tobacco in the United States, their sufferings could be considerably lessened.

RAPID MOBILIZATION OF BOERS

British Government Will Charter Forty Steamers For Transports.

London, Oct. 4.—A special dispatch from Pretoria says: "A rigorous censorship is maintained over all press telegrams. President Kruger addressed the troops which started for the Natal border Saturday, appealing to their patriotism and wishing them Godspeed."

The general drift of news indicates that the position of the British troops in South Africa is critical, owing to the delay in sending reinforcements, and in the event of hostilities, early reverses are regarded as probable. The latest advices show that the Transvaal mobilization has been rapid and comprehensive. Many Boers, it is said, did not wait to be commanded, but proceeded to the border spontaneously. It is calculated that the Orange Free State already has 7,000 men on the border.

The British government is chartering a large number of steamers, evidently for the purpose of transporting an army corps. About 40 vessels are to be chartered, but it is not yet known to what service they are to be put.

No confirmation is obtainable from any source of the report contained in a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company that the Boers have captured Dundee.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED KILLED.

Appalling Effects of Earthquakes in Asia Minor.

Constantinople, Oct. 4.—It is now estimated that 1,500 persons perished in the earthquakes in Asia Minor around Aiden. The first shock occurred at 4 o'clock in the morning of September 20, and lasted 40 seconds. The effects were appalling. Whole villages were completely destroyed. The earthquake was felt as far as Scio, Mitylene and Smyrna.

The latest advices from the stricken area show that men, women and children were buried in the ruins of their dwellings before they realized their danger. Numbers of bodies still lie beneath the debris. About 500 persons were killed at Sakaree, and some 500 at Denial, where three-fourths of the buildings were destroyed. The estimated loss of life in many of the smaller villages.

The disturbance has not yet subsided, although its strength appears to be spent. The shocks continue to occur daily, but with no violence. The population is encamped in the open. One consequence of the earthquake is the subsidence of the level of the Aiden district by two yards. Sulphur springs have appeared in the valley of Noander, and the country between Aiden and Denial became full of crevasses, out of which rushed black, muddy water with sufficient volume to wash away a flock of 1,000 sheep.

LETTER WAS REJECTED.

Otis Refused to Deal Further With the Filipino Envoy.

Manila, Oct. 4.—The Filipino envoy called on Major-General Otis today and discussed matters, with no result. General Alejandro said to a representative of the press that he had no instructions except to deliver a letter, which was rejected. He will return to Tarlac tomorrow.

An expedition composed of an armoured car, with a machine gun, and three-pounders, with the gunboats Helena, Petrel and Mindoro escorting it, proceeded yesterday to Ornael, for the purpose of bombarding that place, and the other islands in the vicinity, and seizing the wrecked gunboat Uraneta. The gunboats will approach to about 2,700 yards of Ornael, and the flatboats will enter the river. The expedition will return tomorrow.

Permanent Dewey Arch. New York, Oct. 3.—Following the suggestion that the Dewey arch be made permanent in marble and bronze, prominent citizens have joined in a cause to rear an arch that shall be in lasting commemoration not only of Dewey and Manila, but of the lives and achievements of the American navy. Among those who have given their assurance of support are: Ex-Vice-President Levi P. Morton, ex-Secretary Cornelius N. Bliss, ex-Secretary Daniel S. Lamont, J. Pierpont Morgan, Anson H. Flower and Jefferson Seigman.

Petitions will be circulated in the chamber of commerce and stock exchange and in other prominent places in the city. A meeting will be held next week for organization. Such an arch as that suggested, it is estimated, will cost \$1,500,000. One of the promoters is said to have offered a check for \$50,000.

Improved Train Equipment. The O. R. & N. and Oregon Short Line have added a buffet, smoking and library car to their Portland-Chicago through train, and a dining car service has been inaugurated. The train is equipped with the latest chair cars, day coaches and luxurious first-class and ordinary sleepers. Direct connections are made at Granger with Union Pacific, and at Ogden with Rio Grande line, from all points in Oregon, Washington and Idaho to all Eastern cities. For information, rates, etc., call on any O. R. & N. agent, or address W. H. Hurlbut, General Passenger Agent, Portland.

Col. Cody called for a cut. Col. Cody, the eminent scout, helped to build a church at North Platte, and to accompany them to the opening. The minister gave out the hymn, which commenced with the words: "Oh, for ten thousand tongues to sing," etc. The organist, who played by ear, started the tune in too high a key and had to try again. A second attempt ended like the first in failure. "Oh, for ten thousand tongues to sing my great—" came the opening words for the third time, followed by a squeak from the organ and a collapse into painful silence. Cody could contain himself no longer, and blurted out: "Start it at five thousand, and mumble some of the rest of us can get in."—San Francisco Wave.

The Illinois Central is constructing a freight car yard at New Orleans which will have 28 miles of tracks and will hold 8,600 cars. The yard is being so arranged that cars can be distributed from the receiving point to any other point by gravity. This will save an immense expense for switching cars in.

ATTEMPT AT DIPLOMACY

Aguinaldo's Third Trial Has Failed as Before.

"REPUBLIC" NOT RECOGNIZED

Interview With His Envoy, Who Talks of a Genuine Anti-Imperialist-Philippine Soldiers' Committee.

Manila, Oct. 3.—Aguinaldo's third attempt to shift his difficulties into the field of diplomacy is a repetition of the other two, with an impossible endeavor to obtain some sort of recognition of his so-called government.

The Filipino envoys had an hour's conference with General Otis this morning. They brought from Aguinaldo a message that he desired peace and wished to send a civilian governmental commission to discuss the question. General Otis replied that it was impossible for him to recognize Aguinaldo's government in that way. They presented a letter from Aguinaldo, which was largely a repetition of his recent appeals for recognition. General Otis informed them that, while he was willing to correspond with Aguinaldo as president of the civil government, he must positively decline to recognize him as president of the civil government. Another conference will be held tomorrow.

The Filipinos will remain two or three days. Their movements are restricted, but they are under the constant chaperonage of Captain Johnson, of the Sixteenth infantry. Today they visited the hospitals and distributed medicine for the wounded. They will after which they made calls and received visitors at their hotel. Natives in their Sunday clothing thronged the plaza in front of the hotel all day, stretching their necks toward the windows and on some occasions shouting their approval of the envoys. The assemblage finally increased to 1,000 people. When the envoys emerged for an afternoon drive, the natives removed their hats and waved their hands in vehicles and on foot followed the carriage through the streets.

"We desired peace, but peace with independence and honor," said General Alejandro today, while conversing with a representative of the press. He impressed one as dignified and dispassionate and a keen man of the world. He was educated in Europe, and designed the remarkable entrenchments from Manila to Tarlac. While recent conversations on his mission, his conversation throws an interesting light on the Filipino view of the American attitude.

"How long can the Filipino army withstand 60,000 troops?" asked the press representative.

"Fighting in our way, we can maintain a state of war and the necessity of a large army of occupation indefinitely. You Americans are holding a narrow profit from the narrow line of railroads to Angeles and a circle around San Fernando. But you are ignorant of the resources of Luzon. We hold the rich, immense productive northern country from which to draw certain commodities, the money and food for our army, and this is done at a minimum cost."

"It is an interesting question what the cost to the American people is of maintaining troops in the Philippines and fighting with a handful of rice and a pair of linen trousers. We do not have to pay our soldiers. Even with our present supply of arms and ammunition, we could keep your army equipped for years."

"With an expense that grows daily, how long will your people stand it? The Filipino people do not wish to continue the fighting. We have no army contractors. We have no business men making profits from the necessities of our army. There is nothing in it for us, nor are our salaries large enough to keep us fighting for money and position."

ALL FOR DEWEY.

Fifty Thousand Men in the Land Parade—Climax of Celebration.

New York, Oct. 3.—The land parade today capped the climax. The city, state and nation were in a magnificent demonstration worthy of the hero of Manila. The earth trembled beneath the tread of 80,000 men, and the air was torn with the shouts of millions. The narrow streets of the city were packed with a dense and superb, but the wonder of modern times was the great land parade. Thousands of proud men of our land and sea forces, the militia of 15 states and the teams of the civil and Spanish-American wars, were in procession and gave it the dignity in size that it boasted in sentiment.

Admiral Dewey, the hero of the day, and the officers of the fleet, in all the glory of their uniforms, were in gold-trimmed cocked hats, were in open barouches. Mayor Van Wyck sat beside Admiral Dewey. The front seat of the carriage was banked with beautiful floral pieces. The hero was recognized by the people on the sidewalk, and the cheers and huzzahs along the line of march, seemed fairly to lift the sky. Everybody cheered and nearly everybody jumped up and down in frantic enthusiasm.

Two Killed by a Train. San Francisco, Oct. 3.—A cart containing Lorenzo Ciordella and his family, consisting of his wife Rosa and two sons, Angelo, aged 2 1/2 years, and Guido, 7 months old, was struck by a northbound San Jose train at Sunny side crossing tonight. The cart and its occupants were hurled high in the air, and they fell to the ground 40 feet away. The father and eldest child were instantly killed, and the mother seriously injured. She held the baby in her arms, and it escaped unhurt.

Reply of Canadian Government. Toronto, Ontario, Oct. 2.—The Ontario government has replied to the petition of the right of the Michigan lumbermen. It pleads: First, the long standing provision of the law that all licenses granted must be subject to such conditions, regulations and restrictions as may be established from time to time; second, that all regulations were not complied with; the crown lands commissioner had no authority to renew their licenses to the applicant; third, that the applicants acquired no enforceable right in respect to the licenses beyond a year.

HE WAS REJECTED.

But Stuck to His Job and Won the Coveted Prize.

"It was such a good joke on me," said the girl in the gray velvet jacket to the girl in the blue velvet shoulder cape, as they stirred their hot chocolate. "That must tell you."

"You know how John has been proposing to me at regular intervals ever since he was out of knickerbockers. Well, he did it again the other night, and to join with the people who are so willing when I was very cross."

"He did it a little more awkwardly than usual, too, deliberately choosing the old-fashioned method of offering me 'his hand and heart.'"

Here she paused to drink some chocolate, and the girl in blue asked breathlessly what she said.

"Oh!" remarked the other, in any person relating an event of no importance. "I do not think that I was already provided with the full quota of bodily organs, and that I wouldn't deprive him."

"And what did he say?"

"Well, Belle, that's the funny thing. He seemed to brace up, and said, politely, that at any rate there was no doubt about my having my full share of cheek! And I was so delighted to see a man capable of saying that much in regard to being rejected—that I accepted him."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

AN IMPORTANT FOOD LAW.

Heavy Penalties for Selling Articles of Food Containing Unhealthy Ingredients.

The following law was passed at the last session of the Missouri Legislature, taking effect August 20, 1899:

Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person or corporation doing business in this state to manufacture, sell or offer to sell any article, compound or preparation for food, in which article, compound or preparation there is any arsenic, calcium, bismuth, ammonia or alum.

Sec. 2. Any person or corporation violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than one hundred dollars, which shall be paid into and become a part of the road fund of the county in which such act is committed.

The operation of this law will be mainly against alum baking powders. But the manufacture or sale of any article of food or article intended to be used in food which contains any of the substances named by the law is absolutely prohibited.

Fight Between Man and Pig.

An interesting fight between a man and a pig entranced a crowd of Norris-town people the other morning on the main street. The man, a young farmer, was driving a big, covered wagon, and sat on some boards that were snatched from the wagon's two sides, and under the boards was the hog, which his weight held down. Suddenly, in front of the Montgomery house, the man flew high in the air, and the boards clattered down on top of him, and the porker began to climb out of the wagon. "You'll buck me, will you?" said the man, getting up, and he grabbed the animal by the trunk and began to pinch it in the nose. The pig, erect and shrieking like mad, struck at him with its forepaws and tried to trip him with its hind ones. The intelligent horses stopped and let the crowd view the fight in comfort. The man and the hog fought all over the wagon until they both panted for breath. The animal's nose was bleeding, and the man's clothes and skin were torn here and there. The crowd were revolving in a tight embrace in the middle of the wagon, like a couple waiting, when a spectator reached up and knocked the hog down with a club. The man then was arranged again and the man drove off. Philadelphia Record.

Climate, Scenery and Nature's Sanitarium. Scenery, altitude, sunshine and air, constitute the factors which are rapidly making Colorado the health and pleasure grounds of the world.

Here the sun shines 357 days of the average year, and it blends with the crisp, electric mountain air to produce a climate matchless in the known world. No pen can portray, no brush can picture the majestic grandeur of the scenery along the line of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad in Colorado.

Parties going East should travel via this line which is known all over the world as the Scenic Line of the world. For any information regarding rates, time tables, etc., call on or address R. C. Nichol, general agent, 251 Washington street, Portland, Or., or any agent of the O. R. & N. Co., or Southern Pacific Company.

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