

WON'T CLEAR RIVER.

War Department Refuses to Expend Money at Celilo.

Washington, July 31.—The War Department, notwithstanding the fact that there is a considerable sum in the treasury allotted for the improvement of the Columbia River between The Dalles and Celilo, holds that no money shall be spent until the special Engineer Board has reported and Congress has approved the new project. A few days ago Senator Mitchell referred to the department a letter from one of his constituents, asking that he use his influence to have the department expend a part of the available funds for blasting out the rocks that are in the channel at Three Mile Rapids, with a view to insuring a safe channel up to the end of the proposed portage road to be constructed by the State.

The War Department has never been advised of the details of the continuous silt project that is favored by the board, and knows nothing of the proposed terminals. It is not desired to expend any part of the funds in clearing up the channel at a point where that channel is not to be utilized, under the new project. This would be regarded as money wasted, so far as the permanent improvement is concerned. If it shall be found, when the new project is adopted, that by blasting out the rocks at Three-Mile Rapids, the Government would be undertaking work that must necessarily be done later on, the necessary expenditure may then be made, but not before.

KEEP TIMBER BELT.

Government Withdraws Large Tract in Coos County.

The Dalles, Or., July 31.—A department order was received today by the local Land Office in this city to withdraw from settlement or appropriation townships 18, 19 and 20, in range 10 and 11, townships 19 and 20 in range 12, 13, 14 and 15, and township 20, in range 16, all south and east of the Willamette meridian.

This is one of the largest withdrawals ever made in this land district and covers an area of over 300,000 acres of land, the most of which lies within the timber belt of Coos County. The withdrawn townships extend from the boundaries of the Cascade forest reserve east along the southern line of The Dalles land district 42 miles, including the postoffice of Lava and some tracts covered by state selections under the Carey act.

About one-third of the land withdrawn is covered by timber and stone filings.

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VIRTUES OF IVORY.

Prescribed as a Medicine and Made Into a Jelly in Eighteenth Century.

Ivory was formerly used as a medicine, but this was discontinued about the end of the eighteenth or the beginning of the nineteenth century. It was certainly prescribed in 1745 the date of the last edition of Castelleo's "Medicæ Compendium," says "Army Stories."

In Schröder's Zoolog., 1659, translated into English by T. Bateson, it is thus described under the heading "Ile, has":

"His teeth are only used in medicine, vulgarly called ivory. The virtues: It cools and dries, moderately binds cuts, strengthens the inward parts. It is good for the jaundice, it chaseth away worms, it is good for inveterate obstructions; it takes away the pains and weakness of the stomach; it heals the epilepsia, drives away melancholy, resists rottenness and poisons. It is used in infusions, and the powder is given in substance. The dose is half a dram. Preparation: i. Burnt ivory, called Spodium, and to distinguish it from the mineral Spodium, Spodium of Ivory, ii. Troches of Spodium."

Ivory ground fine, and made into a sort of jelly, has been used as a strengthening food in more recent times, by medical advice.

EXPRESSION IN THE HAND.

That Member is Frequently Far More Eloquent Than the Tongue.

There is a wealth of meaning in the simple pressure of the hand. Not infrequently a woman's nature and breeding may be distinguished by the manner in which she shakes a friend's hand. It may be due to the fact that there are more nerves between the brain and the hand than between any other two portions of the body, but true it is that the hand is often more eloquent than the tongue, a Washington orator is quoted as saying, and when a woman once appreciates the importance of this she will immediately begin to study the expression of the hand. One human touch of sympathy or grasp of the hand can and frequently does mean more than a volume of words, and to possess this quality, particularly in a woman, is no light charm and a thing that lies within the reach of every woman. Should she not have it naturally she should speedily cultivate expression of the hand.

Of course there are certain hall marks of a refined hand, beauty and texture of skin, whiteness of nails all essential, but not half so important as expression. Graceful gesture and a touch of quick sympathy, these never lose their charm or power.

ODD JAPANESE TIMEPIECE.

Made to Represent a Noonday Landscape with Every Detail in Perfection.

"When in Japan not very long since, I saw as remarkable a time piece as I suppose the world contains," said Mr. William T. Crews, of Newark, N. J., reports the Washington Post.

"It was inclosed in a frame about three feet wide and five feet long, representing a noonday landscape of rare beauty. In the foreground appear plum and cherry trees and gorgeous plants in full bloom; in the rear there is a sloping hill, from which a cascade seems to flow, the crystal imitation being of wonderful likeness. A thread-like brook meanders from this point, encircling rocks and islands, and finally disappearing in a piece of woodland. In a miniature sky a golden sun, turning in a silver wire, strikes the hour on silver gongs as it passes.

"Each hour is marked in the frame by a creeping tortoise which takes the place of a hand. A bird of exquisite plumage warbles at the close of each hour, and as the song ceases a mouse sallies forth from a neighboring grotto, and scampering over the hill to the garden is soon lost to view."

A Pickled Traveler.

A traveler in Tartary tells the following story of a corpulent Greek servant who accompanied him: "At the end of the third day the well-seasoned kavass in attendance, whose whole life had been passed in the saddle, came with a smile to report that Gurgis was unable to proceed from abriçon, as the doctors called it, of the epidemia. 'He can't be left behind, sir, in the desert,' added the old beiraktar, 'so, with your leave, we will give him the Tartar bath.' A tub of the strongest brine was accordingly prepared, in which the unfortunate Gurgis was forthwith immersed, uttering the most appalling howls at the first plunge, but subsiding shortly afterward and eventually, after half an hour's tanning coming out so effectively case-hardened that he rode a further thousand miles to the Black sea in the course of the next week without showing a symptom of distress."

CRIMINALS OF TITLE.

Princes and Princesses Are Punished for Their Crimes.

Some Recent Instances of Depravity Among the German Nobility and the Penalties Imposed Upon Them.

Whatever a man's rank, he cannot escape the penalties of the law if he breaks it. Abroad, though a man of title can no longer commit crime with impunity, yet punishment is too often shockingly inadequate. The case of Prince Prosper von Arenberg is an example of how far favoritism of this kind can go, says the Chicago Tribune.

The prince was in command of a German southwest African district, and had as his confidential servant a half-breed named Keen. The man chanced to arouse the prince's displeasure, so his master made him drunk on brandy, and then, manacled him, drew him up by a cord to the ceiling and practiced upon him tortures too dreadful to mention.

At last he cut the moaning victim down, and, turning him out of the house, ordered the sentry to shoot him. The sentry fired in the air, and then, when the prince repeated the order, shot at Keen and wounded him in the leg. The titled torturer, mad with fury, pulled out a revolver and shot Keen through the body and again through the head. As the man still showed signs of life, he seized a ramrod and forced it through the last wound into the man's brain. The prince was tried by court-martial and sentenced to three and a half years' detention in a fortress! Detention in a fortress is a sort of first-class imprisonment, and is actually welcomed by many officers as a relief from the severity of their duties. Prince von Arenberg is a member of one of the greatest families in Germany, one of which the members are entitled to marry into the reigning family.

In the winter of last year a most daring robbery took place in the open street at Batoum in broad daylight. The cashier of the Caspian Black Sea Naphtha company was carrying the sum of \$7,000 from his office to a bank, accompanied by an armed guard. Suddenly a man rushed out from a side street, snatched the guard, seized the bag of money from the cashier and ran off with it. Two policemen gave chase; the man turned and shot them both and got clean away.

This daring and successful robber was Prince Alexander Lordkipindse, the author of a series of crimes excelling those perpetrated by even the worst of the old time western American desperadoes. He was at the head of a widespread organization of bandits, whose headquarters were in the Caucasus mountains, and whose depredations extended to Batoum, Tiflis and Baku. A few months ago—to be exact, in March, 1901—the head of the band was caught, and with his two lieutenants, Prince Valerian and Prince Elias Lulukidze, put on trial. The case lasted a fortnight and there were proved against them no fewer than 100 murders, besides numerous cases of arson and almost innumerable robberies. All three met a richly deserved fate on the gallows.

Berlin recently enjoyed a sensation in high life. Countess von Schlieben was arrested on a charge of setting fire to her summer residence in Steglitz, one of the suburbs of the German capital. Bail was refused and the lady imprisoned. The life story of this woman is distinctly interesting. Twenty years ago she was plain Mary Hertog, a flower seller in one of the principal streets of Berlin. Her business did so well that she made a fortune and blossomed out as a patroness of charities and edifice of a woman's periodical. Then she married Count von Schlieben, a man considerably younger than herself, and the pair went to live at Stiglitz in the villa which has now been burnt down. This house, which the countess built with her own money, is the one she is accused of burning.

Austria has her titled criminals. In April, 1900, a landed proprietor, Count Kerschendorff, was arrested for complicity in an extensive series of forgeries in Transylvania. With him were implicated an ex-district prefect, two lawyers, several priests and other persons of good standing. The notes, which were most cleverly forged, were issued to a value of over £10,000, before the fraud was discovered. Another Austrian nobleman who has recently got into trouble is Count Hans Arz, who has been deprived of his rank and sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labor for committing thefts in a dentist's waiting room at Vienna.

The case which has created most popular interest of any in which titled criminals have been concerned is that of Princess Radziwill. The case arose out of the action brought by a third party against the late Cecil Rhodes and Princess Catherine Radziwill to obtain sentence in connection with certain promissory notes drawn by the princess and purporting to be endorsed by Mr. Rhodes. Mr. Rhodes denied

that the signatures were his, and in the result the princess was found guilty of forgery and sentenced to a term of imprisonment.

Everyday Occurrence.

"Well," said the president of the South American republic, "has the revolution been suppressed?"

"Yesterday's has," replied the secretary of war, "but the nine o'clock revolution of this morning is still on. We've captured one of the revolutionists but the other is still at large."—Philadelphia Press.

BARBER'S TOOL KIT.

Investment Necessary Is Smaller Than That in Any Other of the Skilled Trades.

Considering his earning capacity, the barber perhaps invests fewer dollars in the tools of his trade than does the craftsman in any other line of skilled work. If he be a proprietor and have to furnish his shop, the situation is different, but as a journeyman he is not burdened with an iota of the weight of tools that belong to the carpenter, plumber, stonecutter, cabinet-maker, and kindred trades. Half a dozen razors, two pairs of shears, a hone, a strop and a mug and brush equip him for a position anywhere, says the Chicago Tribune.

As for the razors, six of them at \$1.50 apiece, providing that each be good, will last him for his lifetime, and, perhaps for the lifetime of his son, who may take up the same trade. A razor with a blade only one-fourth of an inch wide has not nearly served the limit of its usefulness. Sometimes it may shave only ten faces and need a honing; at another time it may shave 40 faces and still be in good shape.

As for the shears, the two pairs at a cost of \$1.50 may be counted on to last 30 years in a metropolitan barber-shop having a good trade. Cutting the hair from an average of 15 heads a day, a pair of shears needs to be ground about once a month. The work of the grinder finally wears out the shears by shortening the blades rather than wearing the blades too thin to close.

A hone is bought for a lifetime, and a strop may last for 20 years. A brush may last a dozen years, and the mug for 100 if it is not broken. Altogether a barber with the salary of one week might easily equip himself for the occupation of a lifetime.

Speed Greater Than That of Light.

Two years ago a new star blazed out in the constellation Perseus. Such new stars are by no means rare, but this was so great and varied in brilliancy so rapidly that it was specially noteworthy. Soon after the outburst that made the star so bright it was found to be surrounded by a nebula, and this nebula spread outward around the nucleus gradually, as seen by the naked eye, because of the star's great distance, but really with immense speed. In fact, it has been calculated that this speed was so great that it seems impossible that the spread of the nebula could have been due to the motion of ordinary matter at all. It has been suggested that the apparent motion was really only a progressive illumination of the nebulous matter by light from the exploded star. But Prof. Simon Newcomb calculates that even this will not account for the motion, for it was at least ten times that of light. We have thus actually observed a motion in the heavens that vastly exceeds any other that we have ever heard of, whether it be of projected matter or of ether waves. What it is, we cannot at present even conjecture.—Success.

The Point of View.

"Doesn't everybody admire her beautiful hair?"

"Well, everybody seems to notice it."

"It makes an impression, then?"

"Of one kind or another, it does. Her lover calls her Goldy-Locks and her brother calls her Sorrel-Top."—Chicago Post.

AUTOMATIC DOCTOR IN PARIS.

Drugs for Twelve Different Ailments Furnished by Penny-in-Slot Machines.

It is probable that the climax of the automatic supply craze has been reached by the company which is about to install penny-in-the-slot machines, called "everybody's doctor," on the boulevards and principal thoroughfares, says the Brooklyn Eagle. Each machine is to have 12 slots, which means that not only the remedies, but also the prescriptions for 12 different ailments, such as toothache, indigestion, cold in the head and "nerves," will be forthcoming for the ubiquitous penny.

The faculty of medicine has granted the system a certificate, and there is consternation among Parisian doctors. One doctor said:

"It will lead to all sorts of complications. People who are suffering pain have not always their wits at command, and it is quite conceivable that many people will take the opposite drugs to those they require. I can see a man who is half blind with biliousness putting his penny in the wrong slot and swallowing a cure for influenza. That is certainly what will happen, and then those machines will be railed at just as many a doctor is when he happens to make a mistake."

A smallpox epidemic is now raging in Kalama, Wash., 11 cases being under care of the physician.

John B. Dimmick, formerly a member of the state senate from Marion county, died, at Salem Wednesday, of pneumonia.



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Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878 NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, LA Grande, Oregon, July 6, 1903. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,

Peter Hung, of Heppner, county of Morrow, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 3677, for the purchase of the lot 4, and sec. 36, 37, of sec. 31, T. 3 S., R. 29 E., W. 4 M., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before Vawter Crawford, County Clerk at Heppner, Oregon, on Friday, the 18th day of September, 1903.

He names as witnesses: Paul Hiesler, Ed. Day, Andy Cook and John Busick, all of Heppner, Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 17th day of September, 1903. **E. W. BARTLETT, Register.**

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878. NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

United States Land Office, La Grande, Oregon, June 1, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,

WILLIAM O. PRESCOTT, of Plymouth, county of Cerro Gordo, State of Iowa, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 2551, for the purchase of the n. 1/2 sec 17, sec 14, sec 15, and sec 16, sp. 3, tp 3 S., R. 29 E., W. 4 M., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before Vawter Crawford, County Clerk, at his office at Heppner, Oregon, on Monday, the 17th day of August, 1903.

He names as witnesses: Winford S. Harris, and Charles W. Sanderson, of Palouse, Washington, and George A. Hill, of Plymouth, Iowa, A. W. Bascom, of Terril, Iowa.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 17th day of August, 1903. **E. W. BARTLETT, Register.**

Administrator's Notice.

In the County Court of Morrow County, State of Oregon. In the matter of the estate of Mary A. Krug, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the County Court of Morrow County, Oregon, administrator of the estate of Mary A. Krug, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate will present them to the undersigned, at the office of Redfield & Van Vactor in Heppner, Morrow County, Oregon, with proper vouchers attached within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice.

First publication July 9, 1903. **HENRY BLAHM,** Administrator of the estate of Mary A. Krug, deceased. 46-50

Administrator's Notice.

In the County Court of Morrow County, State of Oregon. In the matter of the estate of Frederick Krug, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the County Court of Morrow County, Oregon, administrator of the estate of Frederick Krug, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate will present them to the undersigned at the office of Redfield & Van Vactor in Heppner, Morrow County, Oregon, with proper vouchers attached within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice.

First publication July 9, 1903. **HENRY BLAHM,** Administrator of the estate of Frederick Krug, deceased. 46-50