

DOINGS OF THE WEEK

Current Events of Interest Gathered From the World at Large.

General Resume of Important Events Presented in Condensed Form For Our Busy Readers.

California is having the driest winter in years and is badly in need of rain.

High winds at Chicago killed one man, injured many others, and did much property damage.

A California legislator would force railroads to furnish cars where ordered or pay demurrage.

A cloudburst flooded the city of Pittsburg at 4 p. m., Sunday and made the city dark as at night.

A Harvard professor declares Venus is covered with swamps and marshes and supports a variety of reptilian life.

A California millionaire has purchased an entire town and considerable land adjoining, and will make it a model city.

Ex-Senator Foraker explains that no treaty with Great Britain interferes in any way with the fortification of the Panama canal.

A young couple in Maryland died from some mysterious poisoning on the eve of their wedding, and it is now believed they were murdered.

A daughter of Speaker Cannon laughs at the report of a fortune being left to her father by a friend in India, and declares the matter is but a joke.

A Los Angeles judge has forbidden the grand jury to make a report in the Times dynamite case, and declares such a report would be contrary to law.

An expert examination of the wreck of the aeroplane in which Moissant was killed shows the machine to have been in good order and exonerates the mechanics from any blame.

Citizens of Houston, Mo., heard five distinct explosions during the night, but paid no attention to them, but in the morning discovered that the bank had been looted and all wires leading out of town had been cut.

Maine has repealed its prohibition law.

Twenty-two indictments have been returned in the Los Angeles Times dynamite case.

Senator Bourne advises Arizona to adopt her proposed constitution regardless of Taft's objections.

A New York baker fell asleep at his work and fell into a power dough mixer and was chopped to pieces.

A California legislator will endeavor to put through a bill prohibiting aliens from owning land in that state.

New York business men will establish a commercial court, in which all business disputes will be settled voluntarily.

John Sullivan, ex-police chief of Spokane, was shot by an assassin, who fired through the window of Sullivan's home.

A 5-year-old boy in Danville, Ky., has confessed that he shot his grandmother accidentally, and then ran away to escape a whipping.

From the report of army engineers it is apparent that Oregon did not get anywhere near her just share of the reclamation funds.

Representative Murdock, of Kansas, will endeavor to have a law made to prohibit express companies from carrying second, third or fourth-class mail matter.

The Nevada, California & Oregon railroad has ordered 3,000 tons of steel rails for the extension of its line to Oregon, Pendleton being the probable terminus.

An aviator's cap and goggles have been picked up off the coast of Belgium, and are believed to belong to Cecil Grace, who was lost in a fog while flying across the English channel, December 22.

William E. Corey, president of the United States Steel corporation, has resigned.

The Supreme court upheld the bank guarantee laws of Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma.

A juvenile court official of Portland says picture shows and skating rinks are all right for young folks.

Seventeen persons were killed in a fire and panic at a religious New Year celebration near Mexico City.

Western railroads have cut freight rates in response to orders of the Interstate Commerce commission.

Speaker Cannon has been willed a fortune of \$2,500,000 by the widow of a client whom he befriended while practicing law.

The government has lost its famous libel suit against the New York World in connection with the Panama canal.

A blackmailer was caught in Seattle just as he reached for a decoy package, which had been placed where he had designated in a letter to his intended victim.

The battleship Oregon, now being overhauled at the Bremerton navy yards, will soon be turned out a better vessel than when she participated in the Spanish war.

WOOL GROWERS MEET AND DISCUSS TARIFF LAW

President Frank W. Gooding, of Idaho, Delivers Able Address.

PORTLAND—"Sixty-five dollars was the price I paid for the suit I am wearing on this platform this morning," exclaimed Dr. J. M. Wilson of Douglas, Wyo., in responding to the addresses of welcome that had been made to the delegates to the annual convention of the National Woolgrowers' Association at the Armory, "and, ladies and gentlemen, all that the sheepman and woolgrower got out of it was \$5.25. That is all I have to say at this time on the tariff question."

Dr. Wilson is a fluent and happy speaker, and being regarded as one of the brightest men among the flock-masters, effort will be made to have him accept the honor of president of the association. President Gooding, who delivered his annual address having announced definitely that he will not be in position to fill the office for another term. Dr. Wilson's response ran in a humorous vein and made a great hit with the thousand or more delegates gathered in the entertainment hall of the Armory.

President Fred W. Gooding of the national association, in delivering his address, took up the various questions that confront the sheep and wool industry and laid particular stress upon the necessity for the retention of the duty on wool. He also urged closer cooperation among the men engaged in the industry and spoke for betterment in transportation facilities and along other lines by which the industry can be brought to a higher and more profitable standard. President Gooding is one of the most influential sheep and wool men in the country and has also other very large interests in Idaho and the Pacific northwest.

The convention opened immediately after adjournment of the state association, which was unable to finish its work in one day. It was nearly 11 o'clock when the national convention was called to order.

William D. Wheelwright delivered the address of welcome on behalf of Governor-elect Oswald West, who was unable to be present. Mr. Wheelwright said he knew nothing about wool, but realized that the industry was one of immense importance to the world, and particularly to this part of the country. City Attorney Frank S. Grant delivered an eloquent address of welcome for Mayor Simon, on behalf of the city, and presented President Gooding with a gorgeous bouquet of Portland roses. William MacMasters, president of the Chamber of Commerce, bid them welcome on behalf of the chamber and touched upon Portland as a steadily increasing market for the products of the flockmasters. C. C. Chapman, manager of the Portland Commercial Club, extended the welcome of the people of Portland and the club, saying that the city was wide open, that the business men had contributed liberally to entertain the guests, and that they wanted them to enjoy every feature that had been prepared for them to the fullest extent, and not to overlook anything.

About 200 delegates arrived from Idaho, and more are following with every incoming train. The address of President Frank W. Gooding of Idaho was an able discussion of the tariff question as affecting wool and conservation. President Gooding is one of the heavy sheep raisers of the west and was a member of the legislative committee which spent a large part of last winter at Washington, looking after tariff legislation. In part, President Gooding said:

"Since the passage of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law, there has been a persistent and malignant assault upon the tariff schedules designed to protect the industry of wool growing. Some magazines and newspapers have been filled with articles conceived in ignorance and prejudice, and which were designed to poison the public mind against the woolgrowers."

"Unless these misrepresentations are answered, the flockmaster will find his industry threatened with destruction. This assault has been brought about by the selfish warfare that is on between the manufacturers of carded woolen goods and the manufacturers of worsteds. They are constantly quarreling over schedule K as the wool tariff is known. It seems to be unsatisfactory to the woolen manufacturers of the United States."

"There is no doubt that schedule K is the hardest to understand of any of the tariff schedules. I believe I am safe in saying that not more than one sheepman in a thousand understands or knows anything at all of schedule K. From my observation I believe there are very few congressmen or senators who understand this most important schedule."

"If through any neglect of this association to assist the tariff commission to a competent understanding of this important matter, and in that way the tariff tinkerers are enabled to put wool on the free list, we will have only ourselves to blame. And our flocks will be reduced proportionately, as they were under the free trade Wilson bill, from 45,000,000 to 35,000,000. The selling value of wool will drop to 7 or 8 cents per pound, sheep will be reduced in selling value at least one-half, and

the farmer who now sells his hay and grain to the woolgrower at a profitable figure will have to seek other markets or will be compelled to reduce his price.

"The great west is able, when developed, for many years to take care of the growth of the United States, to furnish food and material for clothing the rapidly increasing city population of the east. With the rapid increase in population in the United States, it will not be very long before every acre of land within our borders available for cultivation and crop production will be taxed to its utmost to provide for our own people. Even now it has become a difficult matter for the American farmers to raise sufficient foodstuffs of certain varieties to satisfy the national demand. In the interest of the development of the west, I feel that the proposal to lease the public domain should meet with refusal. It is not fair to coming generations to stop the development of the west, the settlement of the present waste places and the erection of homes where now only cattle roam."

"While on the subject of leasing of public lands, I feel it would be well to call the attention of the convention to the question of what the 'faddists' term the 'conservation of natural resources.' Apparently what these people mean is that the national resources should be nearly as possible preserved in their present form, so that although people of this generation may suffer and be retarded in development, those of some future time may have these resources for their use and benefit in undiminished form. Concretely stated, the proposition is to lease the public lands and the water powers belonging to the various Rocky mountain and Pacific coast states and to permit the public timber to be cut and manufactured and the coal in these states to be mined and used beneficially on the payment of a royalty only. It is a proposition to stop the growth of the west now and to keep it in a state of vassalage to the treasury of the United States throughout the future."

"This program of the conservationists is neither wise nor just. The greatest duty that can confront you either as individuals or as a nation, is to provide comfort and happiness and prosperity for those now living. The fulfillment of this duty is not incompatible with true conservation. We should not only use nature's resources in accomplishing this duty, but should improve and develop these resources wherever it is possible to do so. There is no reason why this generation cannot make proper use of all the natural resources and then leave to posterity a better and more productive country than we now have."

"Let us engage in practical conservation—providing for those now here as well as for those who are to come. Conserve our public lands by favoring the homeseeker, and our timber by regulating its cutting and manufacture. Conserve our coal resources by the development of our water powers. Let us construct dams for the storage of otherwise waste water—thus taking off the peaks of the floods of our western rivers, preventing havoc and destruction, providing water during the low water season for the irrigation of our arid lands and the development of electric energy. Water is not diminished by use. Let us only use this and other resources wisely and there will be an abundance for the future."

"I feel that it would be impossible to accurately estimate the actual loss of sheep from the depredations of coyotes, wild cats and other predatory animals in the United States yearly. To give some idea of how great this loss must be, the experience of my own state of Idaho is told. During the past year the State of Idaho has paid a bounty for the destruction of 10,000 coyotes and other predatory animals. If it is admitted that each of these animals killed six sheep prior to being destroyed, it would make a total loss of 60,000 sheep in Idaho during the past year from this source alone. I do not think any western sheep man will feel that these figures are too high. If we allow for only 10 distinctively sheep growing states in the west, the loss would amount to half a million sheep and lambs annually."

"Nor is this the only, nor possibly the greatest loss suffered from the depredations of wild animals. Game birds and game animals, the eggs of birds, domestic fowls and other live stocks are all preyed on by the predatory beasts. It is estimated that coyotes, wolves, wild cats and other wild animals every year kill more game than is killed by all the hunters in the United States."

"Under the bounty laws at present in force in a number of the western states, the bounties paid are taxed entirely against the livestock industry. This I feel is a matter which should be remedied. The destruction of these animals is a general benefit and should be accomplished through a general effort and paid for from funds created by general taxation."

"It is not difficult to find excellent reasons for making uniform the law providing for the payment of bounties on the killing of predatory animals. As is now the case, in one state, the feet of the animal are indications of its destruction, in another the scalp is taken, while in perhaps a third the tail is called for. Because of this lack of uniformity, it has long been known that two or more bounties are often collected for the death of one animal and the slayer is still left with the pelt to sell."

"Commercial Life Falls. Los Angeles—After forsaking the ministry for the calling of commercial agent for the Salt Lake route at Santa Ana, G. L. Moore found that love for the ministry was too strong and his resignation has just been handed to Frank H. Adams, general agent of the company. Mr. Moore will take up the duties of a Methodist minister at Spokane, Wash., Mr. Moore took up railroading and found his salary was not sufficient to make ends meet."

Bill for New Willamette Bridge. The Tri-county Push club, composed of residents of Yamhill, Clackamas and Marion counties, is working for a bridge across the Willamette river at Butteville. A bill is contemplated early in the session of the legislature, providing for the structure. It is proposed by the club that a one mill levy be made this year for Clackamas, Yamhill, Marion, and Washington counties to raise half the amount, and another mill be levied for 1912.

Calfonia Buys Tract of Land. Eugene—After having been in this city ten days Hans T. Christensen, a capitalist of Point Arena, Cal., has become so favorably impressed with the country around here that he purchased 1807 acres of Lane county land at a price said to be \$60,000.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE

BIG DEVELOPMENT SEEN.

Wonderful Waterpower and Irrigation Work Planned for Oregon.

Salem—Wonderful waterpower and irrigation development is indicated in the report of the state engineer, which has just been turned over to the state printer. Applications for permits to appropriate public waters, since the water code went into effect, total 1,110 and the estimated cost of the proposed works, for which appropriation of public waters is asked, is placed at over \$50,000,000 by the engineer. The total amount of irrigation work constructed prior to 1902 amounted to but \$2,000,000 and it is believed \$6,000,000 would cover all of the investments which were made between that time and the time the new code went into effect.

Authorization of the construction of 1,129 miles of main canals for the irrigation of 336,762 acres of arid land and the development of 72,598 horsepower are some of the features of development work, as well as the construction of 64 reservoirs.

In other portions of his report the engineer shows what has been done from time to time in the adjudication of water rights and matters incident to the work of the board of control, all of which have been reported from time to time.

MAKE ROUND-UP PERMANENT.

Pendleton's Annual Show Will Have Fine Stadium.

Pendleton—With an enthusiastic shout of "Let 'er buck" the stockholders of the Round-up association adopted the motion to purchase the Matlock grounds in the west end of the city for a permanent park in which to construct a stadium for the annual Wild West show. The Matlock grounds include the site where the Round-up was held last year, but comprise in all 17 acres, which is approximately three times as much as is at present within the fence. The purchase price for the tract is \$5,000. There was but little opposition to the selection of the Matlock grounds, the advocates of the city tract in the east end of the city being but few on account of its inaccessibility. When the vote was taken it was made unanimous. The matter of devising a system by which the money for the purchase can be raised was left to the directors of the association, but it is probable that either a subscription will be asked from the business men of the city or that a mortgage on the grounds bearing 6 per cent interest be given and that the interest and principal be paid out of the revenues derived from the gate receipts.

Work will soon be started on preparing the grounds for the 1911 Round-up. A new track will be constructed and grand stand and bleacher accommodations for 10,000 people will be erected.

MAD-DOG SCARE UNABATED.

Wallowa Man, Bitten, Takes Pasteur Treatment in Portland.

Wallowa—Wallowa dogs shall be muzzled or imprisoned 60 days, is the council's decree, on request of the state veterinarian, owing to the present "mad dog" scare in this county. Every precaution is being taken. Stories of rabid animals in this county are exaggerated and injure the live stock market, but quarantine against Wallowa livestock was seriously considered in several markets and since a few cases of rabies actually occurred the county officers are sparing no pains to stamp out the disease.

Four cases are known to be hydrophobia. Other animals were killed on suspicion. Luther Johnson, who was bitten more than two weeks ago by a dog, is now in Portland and left here in good health. He is taking treatment as a precaution.

Exaggerated stories are harmful to Wallowa county and are deeply resented.

An Expert's Opinion.

Professor James Withycombe, director of the United States government experiment station at the Oregon Agricultural college, gives his opinion of the future of agriculture in this state as follows:

"Oregon, with its 61,459,200 acres of land, offers rural homes for a great number of people. Less than 4,000,000 acres are cultivated at this time, while the farming land of the state represents approximately 30,000,000 acres. The state has great possibilities along agricultural lines. When all the available farming land of Oregon is properly utilized, it will yield the channels of trade, \$500,000,000 annually."

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STATE TAX LEVY 1.6 MILLS.

Last Year's 2.2—Levy Will Raise About \$1,350,000.

Salem—The state tax commission has announced the state tax levy for the ensuing year at 1.6 mills. Last year's levy was 2.2 mills, and the decrease is 0.6 mill. The amount that is estimated to be required to run the state government this year and to be raised by this levy is, in round numbers, \$1,350,000, as against \$1,525,000 in 1910. The total assessed valuation for this year is, in round numbers, \$844,000,000, as against \$694,000,000. The state board of equalization has assessed the corporations of the state, not wholly in any one county, and therefore not assessable by counties, at \$132,800,000, but in apportioning this sum among the counties it will be reduced to about \$97,200,000, in order to correspond to the assessments in the various counties.

The apportionment of the state tax between counties, according to assessed valuations of the respective counties as equalized by the state board of equalization, will be completed soon. On the present assessed valuations, 1-25 of a mill levy for the normal school at Monmouth, voted by the people last November, will produce \$33,795.

Big Timber Holdings Co.

Klamath Falls—One of the biggest private timber deals which has been announced for the Klamath county for many years is reported as just closed, whereby the famous sugar pine holdings of Congressman Hopkins, of Pennsylvania, have been sold to an Eastern syndicate. This timber consists of some 40,000 acres and is said to have brought \$3,500,000. It is situated on Jenny creek, 30 miles west of Klamath Falls.

Home Telephone at Medford.

Medford—The Home Telephone company is ready for business in Medford. About 500 telephones have already been contracted for. The equipment of the Home company includes all the latest and most up to date inventions obtainable.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Track prices: Bluestem, 83¢@83½¢; club, 81¢@81½¢; red Russian, 79¢; valley, 82¢; 40-fold, 82¢@82½¢.

Barley—Feed, \$23; brewing, \$24@25 per ton.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$23.50@24.50 per ton; middlings, \$31; shorts, \$25.50@26.50; rolled barley, \$25@26.

Hay—Track prices: Timothy, Willamette valley, \$19@20 per ton; Eastern Oregon, \$21@22; alfalfa, \$14; grain hay, \$14.50@15.50; clover, \$13@14.

Corn—Whole, \$29; cracked, \$30 ton. Oats—No. 1 white, \$28 ton.

Apples—Waxen, 50¢@51¢; Baldwin, 75¢@81.25; Northern Spy, 60¢@81.25; Snow, \$1.25; Red Cheek Pippin, \$1@1.25; Winter Banana, \$1.75@2; Spitznberg, \$1.25@1.50; Yellow Newtown, \$1.75.

Green Fruits—Pears, \$1.25@2 per box; grapes, 75¢@81 per box; Malagas, \$6@6.50 per barrel; cranberries, \$12@12.50 per barrel; persimmons, \$1.85 per box.

Vegetables—Beans, 12½¢ per pound; cabbage, \$1.25@1.50 per hundred; cauliflower, \$2@2.25 per crate; celery, California, \$3.25@3.50 per crate; cucumbers, \$2 per box; eggplant, \$1@1.25 per crate; garlic, 8¢@12½¢ per pound; green onions, 15¢ per dozen; hothouse lettuce, 75¢@81 per box; peppers, 15¢ per pound; pumpkins, 1@1½¢ per pound; radishes 15¢@20¢ per dozen; sprouts, 5¢@8¢; squash, 1¢@1½¢ per pound; tomatoes, \$1.75 per box; carrots, \$1@1.25 per hundred; parsnips, \$1@1.25; turnips \$1; beets, \$1.25@1.50.

Potatoes—Oregon, jobbing prices: \$1.25@1.35 per hundred.

Onions—Buying price, \$1.40 per hundred.

Hops—1910 crop, 16¢@18¢; 1909 crop, contracts, 12¢@12½¢.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, 13¢@17¢ per pound; valley, 17¢@19¢; mohair, choice, 30¢@33¢ per pound.

Poultry—Live: Hens, 17½¢; springs, 17¢@17½¢; turkeys, 20¢@21¢; ducks, 22¢; geese, 14¢; dressed turkeys, choice, 25¢.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, candled, 34¢@37¢; Eastern, 28¢@30¢.

Butter—City creamery extra, 1 and 2 pound prints, in boxes, 35¢ per pound; less than boxes, cartons and delivery extra.

Pork—Fancy, 11¢@11½¢ per pound.

Veal—Fancy, 85¢ to 125¢ pounds, 13¢@14¢ per pound.

Cattle—Prime steers, \$6.75@7.50; good to choice, \$6@6.25; fair to good, \$5@5.50; common, \$4.50@5.25; choice to prime cows, \$5.50@5.75; good to choice beef cows, \$5@5.50; fair to choice, \$4.50@5; common to fair, \$2@4; good to choice heifers, \$4.75@5; fair to good, \$4.50@4.75; common, \$4@4.25; choice to good fat bulls, \$4.25@4.50; fair to good \$3.50@4; common, \$2.50@3.25; good to choice light calves, \$7@7.50; fair to good, \$6.50@7; good to choice heavy calves, \$5.25@6; fair to good, \$4.75@5.25; common, \$3.75@4.75; good to choice stags, \$4.50@5; fair to good, \$4@4.50.

Hogs—Choice, \$8.75@9; good to choice, \$8.50@8.75.

Sheep—Yearling wethers, grain fed, \$4.75@5; old wethers, grain fed, \$4.25@4.50; choice ewes, grain fed, \$4.25@4.75; feeders, \$2.25@3; choice lambs, grain fed, \$6.50@7; good to choice, grain fed, \$6@6.50; poor lambs, \$4.95@5.

Hay fed sheep and lambs 50¢ lower than grain fed.

SUE STEAMER TRUST

Government Will Go After Big Trans-Atlantic Lines.

All Rivals Driven Off Sea or into Combine—Ports May Be Closed to Ships.

New York, Jan. 5.—The Federal government brought suit today in the United States Circuit court under the Sherman anti-trust law against thirteen of the principal Trans-Atlantic carriers, which are estimated to control ninety per cent. of the steerage traffic, worth to them \$55,000,000 a year. Twelve officers of the defendant companies, all resident in America, are named as co-defendants.

These companies, the government charges, entered into an illegal contract February 5, 1900, at London, Eng., by which they constituted themselves the Atlantic conference, with power to apportion all traffic pro-rata, impose heavy fines on members of the conference for violation of any article of agreement and wage competition against all lines outside the conference.

As a result, it is alleged, the Russian volunteer fleet, plying between New York and Libau, was driven out of business and the Russian-American line was forced to make terms with the conference and enter its membership.

Suit was brought by Henry A. Wise, United States district attorney, acting under instructions from Attorney General Wickersham.

In its petition the government prays the court to "enjoin the defendants from further agreeing, combining and conspiring to injure or destroy the business of any person or corporation engaged in the business of carrying steerage passengers between points in the United States and Europe."

"Further, that each, every and all the defendant steamship lines be forbidden either to enter or clear any of their vessels at or from the port of New York or any other port of entry in the United States, or any of its possessions, so long as they shall continue to operate under the aforesaid alleged unlawful combination or conspiracy."

SENATOR ELKINS DEAD.

Prominent Leader in Congress Passes After Long Illness.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Senator Stephen B. Elkins, of West Virginia, died at midnight last night. At his bedside were his wife, his daughter Katherine, and four sons, David, Richard, Stephen and Blaine, and the physicians.

Death was due to septicemia or blood poisoning. He was conscious until within half hour of death.

In the early evening there were persistent rumors in Washington that the Senator's condition had become grave, and fears were expressed that he might not live through the night. The Elkins family, however, were hopeful to the last and to the numerous inquirers who poured in at the Elkins home encouraging responses were given.

Though no funeral arrangements have been announced, it is probable that Mr. Elkins will be buried at Elkins, W. Va.

During the larger part of his service in the senate Mr. Elkins was chairman of the important committee on interstate commerce. As head of this committee he had charge of the Hepburn rate regulation bill of 1907 and of the administration bill of 1910. A railroad builder and owner himself, Mr. Elkins had an intimate knowledge of all questions affected by this legislation.

He was the outspoken champion of the bill of 1910 and, as such, fought for its passage night and day for months. Probably the longest speech ever delivered by the West Virginia senator was made in its support.

Honeymoon Ship to Sail.

San Francisco—The steamer Governor, which will leave Seattle for San Francisco next Tuesday, will carry an entire passenger list of bridal couples. It will be known as the honeymoon ship. Passenger Agent Duannan at Seattle, some months ago sent out circulars asking bridal couples to take a honeymoon voyage on this ship, which would be reserved for them. The appeal seemed to strike many and reservations came back from Canada and this country. Calgary scored first place in the number of applicants.

North Coast Limited Robbed.

Seattle—The mail car on the Northern Pacific's St. Paul North Coast Limited was held up by two masked men soon after the train left Seattle Wednesday night. Mail Clerk Harry O. Clark, of Spokane, was shot and the registered mail was rifled. Clark was brought to Seattle for treatment. A posse of seven deputy sheriffs is making a systematic search of the country around about Kent, 16 miles from here, where the men left the train.

Strain Proves Too Much.

Los Angeles—Professor Lucien Larkin, the astronomer in charge of Mount Lowe observatory, has suffered a mental breakdown and has been placed in a private sanitarium. Rev. A. B. Larkin, his son, attributes the scientists' condition to overwork and entertains hope of his recovery.