ASTORIA PUBLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

TODAY'S WEATHER.
Forecast for Washington and Oregon: fair weather.

The Daily Morning Astorian.

The ASTORIAN has the largest LOCAL circulation; the largest GENERAL circulation, and the largest TOTAL circulation of all papers published in Astoria.

EXCLUSIVE TELEGRAPHIC PRESS REPORT.

VOL. XLV. ASTORIA, OREGON, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11, 1896. NO. 35.

The Time and Place

The time is now, and the place is 506 and 508 Commercial street, at the

Trustee's Sale,

Of Men's and Boys' Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas, Etc., where you will save money, whether you need them now or at some future time.

The One Price Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers.

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VALENTINES
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All of Very Latest Styles.

Comic, Sentimental, Cupid's Darts, Hit 'Em Hard and Otherwise. From 1 Cent to $5.

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City Book Store.

THREE LOTS.
In a desirable location, 2 blocks from High School.
A BARGAIN.

CHOICE LOTS IN HILLS FIRST ADDITION.
On the new Pipe Line Boulevard—Just the place for a cheap home.

A Block IN ALDERBROOK.
STREET CAR LINE will be extended this summer to within 5 minutes walk of this property—Will sell at decided bargain.

ACREAGE.
In 5 or 10 acre tracts inside the city limits, also adjoining Flavel.

GEORGE HILL,--471 Bond St., Occident Block,
HILL'S REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

Fit
Wear
Finish
Style

COPELAND & THORSEN

Standard
Makes
Lowest
Prices

Ask your grocer for
HAMMOND'S HAMS, BACON, LARD, CANNED MEATS.
HAMS Mild in Cure (not salty) Natural Flavor, Tender and Juicy.

DISCOVERY OF SCIENCE

Dr. Edson Has Found a Method of Effectually Killing Germs of Tuberculosis.

ASEPTOLIN DOES THE WORK

Great Boon for Consumptives and Those Troubled With Similar Diseases—Problem Believed to Be Solved by a Rational Treatment.

(The following Associated Press dispatch was received by the Astorian, but through misunderstanding was not released in time for publication Sunday. Owing to its public importance it is published this mroning.)

New York, Feb. 9.—Dr. Cyrus Edson, who was at one time commissioner of health of the city and county of New York, and who has been for years one of the well known contributors to the leading magazines, will publish an article tomorrow in the Medical World—the Lancet among the medical journals in the United States—under the following title: "A Rational Treatment for Phthisis Pulmonalis, together with some notes on a new Remedial Solution." Under this line comes the description of a new discovery made by Dr. Edson, which, it is said, may solve the hitherto unsolved problem of the cure of tuberculosis.

Of all the diseases which afflict the human race, tuberculosis, in one form or another, is the most fatal. Among the people of nations sufficiently civilized to keep records of deaths with their cause, about one third are charged to tuberculosis. The most common form of the disease is consumption, and all men remember the sensation which followed the announcement by Prof. Koch, that he hoped that he had discovered a remedy. But tuberculosis kills thousands of babies when it attacks them in the bowels, and it causes many men to walk with crutches. The disease is protean in character; there is scarcely a portion of the body it may not invade, and it kills about one-third of all who die.

In order to understand Dr. Edson's discovery, it is necessary to remember that Pasteur and Koch discovered and established the fact that germ diseases had as their ultimate cause the presence in the body of minute organisms, called germs, microbes and the like. It was not long before these germs were cultivated, as it was called. That is, some germs from a diseased person were transferred to some bouillon, Irish moss, or some substance on which they would grow; placed in a machine where the temperature was maintained at that of the blood, and there allowed to increase and multiply—which they did with amazing rapidity. These cultivated germs were identical with those in the diseased person, as was proved not only by the experiments with guinea pigs, but by the fact that many of the scientific men studying them have by accident been innoculated with them and have died as the result.

Having the cultivated colonies, the scientific men have made many experiments. They found disinfectants would kill these germs. They found, for example, that if a mixture of one-part of phenol or carbolic acid, to three thousand parts of water were floated over a colony of germs and left there for twenty-four hours, all these germs died. It naturally occurred to them that if carbolic acid would kill germs outside the body, it would kill them inside; and the conclusion that if they could kill all the germs in the body, they could destroy the cause of the disease and thus cure the latter was apparent. The experiment was promptly tried. The result was some of those in whom these injections were put, developed abscesses at the point of injection. Far more, however, were poisoned by the acid and the idea had to be given up. It was too fascinating, though. Declat, of Paris, made a mixture of one of the acid to one hundred of water, and putting in a little salt, continued the injections, getting from them a larger percentage of cures.

Dr. Edson had his attention directed to this subject in the early part of 1895, and he began the study of calbolic acid. He found Stadler, Merck, Brieger, Salowski and other great chemists agreed in declaring that phenol was a normal constituent of the urine in man, the horse and the cow. As whatever is in the urine comes from the blood after it has been strained through the kidneys, this meant phenol or carbolic acid was always in the blood of man. Merck's figures were, in the urine of a healthy person, 0.064 grms of phenol to the litre; Salowski declared that during disease this amount rose to 1.5575 grms per litre. In other words, nature herself increased the amount of carbolic in the blood over one thousand times as soon as the person became sick. Yet, all observers agree carbolic acid could not be injected into the blood without poisonous effects.

In other works, Dr. Edson had the problem before him about as follows: Here is a substance, a known antiseptic which will kill the cultivated germs; not only present in the blood at all times, but increased by nature during disease, which all men say cannot be injected without poisoning the patient. Why?

Dr. Edson answered his own question by saying: "Because we have not yet found the right form or solution of it. If we find that we can inject."

He began the search and after a long and tedious experiment produced a fluid which he calls Aseptolin. It is perfectly colorless, looks like crystal, and smells strongly of carbolic acid. It contains 2.75 per cent of carbolic acid, and to every ounce of it there is added one-hundredth of a grain of a new salt discovered by Dr. Edson during his work, a salt called pilocarpin-phenyl-hytrovide. The Aseptolin is injected under the skin and thus directly into the blood. The dose is 100 minims or drops, injected with a hypodermatic syringe once in twenty-four hours.

Now, what happens after the injection? If the total amount of blood in the person be remembered it will be seen that after the injection the blood becomes a liquid having one part of carbolic acid to from 1200 to 1500 parts of blood. In other words it is a liquid from two to two and one-half times as strong with the acid as was the one to three-thousand solution which killed the cultivated germs. The circulation of the blood applies this carbolic solution to every part of the body many times in an hour. Wherever there is disease and the germs which cause it, that spot is being continually washed with this carbolic solution in which no germ can live more than a few hours.

Tuberculosis—consumption—is a germ disease being caused by what are called the tubercle bacilli. Dr. Edson discovered Aseptolin in September, 1895. To date 217 persons having consumption have been treated with it. Of these, four showed no improvement, and of the four, one died. The rest, 213, showed improvement. Of these, twenty-three have been discharged cured, sixty-seven will, in the opinion of the physicians having the cases, be discharged cured, making ninety in all. In ninety-one cases, the patients have been under treatment for too short a time to enable the attending physician to say anything except the patients are better. In thirty-two cases the improvement was only temporary, but this record means about forty per cent of cures, and these cases have been those of patients with the disease in all stages.

About fifty physicians in the country have procured Aseptolin from Dr. Edson's laboratory, 24 Whitehall street, New York city, and are using it in their practice. It has cured every case of malaria and la grippe in which it has been tried, seventy-seven in all of malaria and fifty-one of la grippe.

After all it is merely what Dr. Edson calls it, "A Rational Treatment." It is killing germs inside the body just as they had been killed outside ever since the first colony was cultivated and it is the using for the purpose the agent nature herself creates or secretes to do this work. Upon authority of Prof. Henry A. Mott, Aseptolin is composed of:

Water	92.2411 per cent
Phenol	2.7401 per cent
Pilocarpin-Phenyl-Hydroxide	6.0188 per cent

THE CZAR'S CORONATION.

Comte de Vauvineux Going to Paris to Arrange for France to Be Represented.

Paris, Feb. 10.—The Comte de Vauvineux, councillor of the French embassy in St. Petersburg, is shortly expected in Paris, says the Figaro. He will receive the instruction of the French government and the minister for foreign affairs relative to the arrangements for the participation of France in the coronation ceremonies at Moscow next May.

In Russian court circles, adds the Figaro, it is thought the special embassy which is to represent France at the forthcoming coronation will be composed of General de Boisdeffre chief of the general staff; General Davout, Duc D'Auerstadt, grand chancellor of the Legion of Honor; a colonel a captain and two orderly staff officers.

The pope will be represented at the czar's coronation by Mgr. Agliardi, the papal nuncio at Vienna.

HOW THE LOAN IS DISTRIBUTED

Over Eleven Millions of Dollars Realized by the Government on the Bond Issue.

Average Price Paid for Each $100, $111.3788—Subtreasury Officials Busy in New York Receiving Gold in Deposit for the Bonds—Over Eight Millions.

Washington, Feb. 10.—The statement prepared at the treasury department under the direction of Assistant Secretary Curtis, shows the government will receive from the new loan $11,378,826.97. The following table shows the amount of bonds to be paid for at each of the ten sub-treasuries. The statement shows approximately the geographical distribution of the loan, as each bidder will deposit his gold at the sub-treasury nearest him:

Boston, $5,122,900; Baltimore, $567,000; San Francisco, $2,897,000; New Orleans, $196,000; Washington, $624,900; Cincinnati, $272,800; St. Louis, $539,600; Chicago, $1,969,950; New York, $87,221,350; Philadelphia, $1,357,600; total, $100,000,000. The average rate paid for each $100 is $111.3788.

New York, Feb. 10.—Sub-treasury officials were engaged up to a late hour tonight receiving gold on deposit in payments of installments on the bids for the new government bonds by individuals and representatives and employes of banks and institutions. The officials did not assume to furnish official data, and the totals figured out $8,749,524.

TO THE RESCUE.

The Corwin, Detailed to Search for the Cadzow Forest.

Yesterday the Chamber of Commerce received the following telegram from the assistant secretary of the treasury:

Washington, Feb. 10, 1896.

Astoria Chamber of Commerce, Astoria, Oregon:—

Repairs of the steamer Corwin completed today. The vessel is now at Seattle, and has been ordered to search for the British ship Cadzow Forest.

The first movement to obtain relief for this missing ship was made by the K. P. Lodges of Astoria, which telegraphed to the department and received the reply that no vessel was available with which to make the search. The Scandinavian Benevolent Society, to which belonged the pilot on board the missing vessel, then took the matter in hand, and authorized the board of directors to prepare a dispatch to the department at Washington, to be sent by the Chamber of Commerce. President Wingate sent the message, thus fully cooperating with the society, which paid for the message. The result is chronicled in the telegram received yesterday.

RUNYON'S SUCCESSOR.

Special to the Astorian.

Washington, Feb. 10.—President Cleveland today nominated Edwin F. Uhl, of Michigan, assistant secretary of state, to be ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Germany, to succeed the late Theodore Runyon. The senate immediately confirmed Uhl's nomination.

THE WIZARD AT WORK.

Orange, N. J., Feb. 10.—Thomas A. Edison was hard at work all day in his laboratory in West Orange preparing for his experiment of photographing the human body and brain with the aid of the newly discovered "X" ray. In his experiment today, he caused rays to pass through a piece of steel half an inch thick. He also found that the mysterious rays were capable of penetrating a bit of cardboard, a piece of celluloid and a half-inch strip of steel combined.

Iced rice pudding is a favorite dessert at dinners.

Having Hoe Cake Soap in your kitchen or bath once means always.

NEW "TEXAS" BATTLESHIP

Must Undergo Extensive Repairs, According to Report of the Inspection Board,

RISING TIDE OF EXPENSE

Antiquated Machinery Will Have to Be Replaced With Modern Appliances—Item After Item of Expense—Coast Defenses Again Taken Up.

Washington, Feb. 10.—The final report of the board which has been inspecting the defective second-class battleship Texas, just received at the navy department, estimates that the total cost of the necessary alterations in the Texas will approximate $120,000, and the time to put her in good condition in the neighborhood of three months. The department is now considering the report, having already approved the recommendation for making alterations in the hull so as to make the scantling heavier. This work will cost $40,000. An order to replace the antiquated steam pumps by modern apparatus is expected in a few days. The estimate of cost for this work is $40,000.

The report covers the defects to be found in the hydraulic apparatus for the turrets of the ship. The board considers that the location of this apparatus should be changed, and recommends that it be located in the redoubt. Now it is near the bottom of the ship. This change was recommended by Captain Glass, who commanded the vessel, but was opposed by Naval Instructor Bowles, who built her. The changes that will have to be made in this feature of the ship will also cost about $40,000.

Naval officers on duty at the department who know what they are talking about say that if the cost of the changes in the Texas does not exceed $200,000 the government will escape lightly. It is the intention of Secretary Herbert to put the Texas in a seaworthy condition, no matter what the cost of the changes may be, and he will give orders to this effect in the next few days.

It is learned today that the report of the court of inquiry which recently investigated the engineering department of the New York navy yard vindicates the officers and subordinates against whom charges were filed. The court found, however, some small violations of the regulations, and Secretary Herbert will issue within a few days an order to clear up the regulations so as to prevent mistakes in their construction in the future.

Lieutenant T. H. Stevens has been recommended for promotion to the grade of lieutenant commander. Secretary Herbert has approved the findings of the board which examined him, and his case has gone to the White House for executive action.

Captain R. D. Evans, commanding the battleship Indiana, who directed the practice with the guns of that vessel, had an interview with the secretary during his stay in Washington recently, and said plainly that superposed turrets were out of place on board ship. Captain Evans had been told, I understand, that the board of inspection and survey, which will inspect the Indiana on the 18th inst., will remain on board the vessel for a week and that it will pay particular attention to the battery location of the Indiana. It is the intention of Captain Evans to fire the 8-inch guns of the ship over the 13-inch turrets to demonstrate that no ill effects will result from the blast. He would have so fired the guns during the recent practice had he not been afraid that the wooden pilot house would be destroyed.

It may be that as a result of the report of the board of inspection and survey, in case it is highly favorable to the Indiana's battery, Secretary Herbert will reconsider his determination with regard to double turrets and give the Kearsarge and Kentucky batteries of the Indiana type.

Bids have been opened at the navy department for furnishing forgings for the 13-inch and 8-inch guns of the new battleships, the Kearsarge and the Kentucky. The forgings will amount to about a million and a half pounds on both classes of guns. In the 13-inch class the Bethlehem Iron Works offered to furnish forgings at 27.4 cents a pound, to be completed in 365 days. The Midvale Steel Works bid 27.5 cents a pound, completed in 480 days. In the 8-inch class the Midvale company was the lowest bidder, 28 cents a pound, to be completed in 270 days. The bid of the Bethlehem firm in this class was 28½ cents a pound, to be completed in 330 days.

Rear Admiral J. G. Walker appeared before the senate committee on coast defenses and presented many arguments in favor of the immediate carrying out of the plans for efficient coast defenses. He urged that the work of building up an invincible navy go hand in hand with the construction of great defenses on land, for by such combinations only could this country, with its enormous coast line, successfully withstand attack by any great maritime power.

Secretary Herbert has asked congress for an appropriation of $250,000 for the repair and construction of naval vessels, to be immediately available. The original appropriation for this purpose is nearly exhausted, only $80,000 of it remaining for work already or to be hereafter authorized.

Commander T. F. Jewell has been ordered to relieve Commander Charles O'Neil, in command of the Marblehead; Past Assistant Engineer W. M. Parks, to duty at the Columbian Iron Works.

FRANCE'S EYES ON EGYPT.

Baron de Courcel Instructed to Renew Discussion With Lord Salisbury.

Paris, Feb. 10.—The Messenger says that Baron de Courcel, French ambassador to Great Britain, has been instructed to renew discussion of the Egyptian question with Lord Salisbury, France hoping to profit by the coolness which has arisen between England and Germany, and expedite England's evacuation of Egypt. France, the paper says, has no entente with Russia upon the Egyptian question.

THE MARKETS.

Liverpool, Feb. 10.—Wheat, spot, easy; forward, poor; No. 2 red winter, 5s 9½d; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 9d; No. 1 California, 5s 10d.

Hops—Pacific Coast, £2 5s.

Portland, Feb. 10.—Wheat, Valley, 63@?; Walla Walla, 60@61.

[illegible] Washing Powder on earth. Large size, 25 cents. Soap Foam.

SUICIDED IN SAN FANCISCO.

Body of a Tacoma Man Found on the Beach near the Cliff House.

San Francisco, Feb. 10.—One of the bodies found on the beach near the Cliff House yesterday has been identified. It is that of H. C. Potter, a grain merchant, of Tacoma. He came here only recently, and his friends are unable to explain why he committed suicide. He was a wealthy man, and leaves a family at Tacoma. The body was identified by Thomas Watson, a grain broker, of 32 California street, who was a friend of the dead man. According to Watson's statement, Potter arrived here about a week ago on the whaleback steamer City of Everett, in search of pleasure. When last seen he was apparently in good spirits.

Tacoma, Feb. 10.—H. Cranston Potter was about 30 years old. He is a brother of James Brown Potter, a nephew of Bishop Potter, of New York, and a brother-in-law of J. Kennedy Todd, a prominent New York Banker. His father, Howard Potter, is a member of the New York banking firm of Brown Brothers, and manager of a bank in London.

Potter has lived here seven years. He was formerly vice president of the Crescent Creamery Company, and remained president of the West Coast Grain Company, managed by his father-in-law, C. J. Kershaw. Six years ago he was married here to Miss Kershaw. He leaves a widow and thre daughters. He left Tacoma Saturday, February 1, with Dr. A. G. Hicks, a young dentist. Each had a few days' business in San Francisco, and then intended spending several days riding around the shore of San Francisco harbor on a tandem bicycle which Potter took with him. No motive for the suicide is known, and his friendre think his death was accidental.

DOINGS IN THE SEANTE.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Although the senate failed to accomplish much today, the session served to make a definite program on a number of important subjects.

Morrill, chairman of the finance committee, gave notice that he would call up the tariff bill next Wednesday.

Call secured unanimous consent that the Cuban question be made the special order following the deficiency appropriation bill.

Davis, the author of Davis' resolution on the Monroe doctrine, gave notice that on Monday next he would call up the resolution. Thus the three most important pending questions were given a definite time for hearing.

AN INNOCENT MAN TO DIE

Delicate Situation in a Dannemore, New York, Prison, Another Man Having Confessed.

Cold Blooded Murder Brought to Light in New York City, the Victim Being the Aged Professor of an Institution for Deaf Mutes.

Dannemore, N. Y., Feb. 10.—Skepticism pervaded a group of twenty or more newspaper men and physicians who are gathered here tonight; it pervades the prison also; and the officers, while they have made every preparation usually made for the death of a condemped criminal, feel the effects of the skeptical atmosphere.

Even Bartholomew Shea, condemned to die before noon tomorrow, is a trifle buoyed up by the same feeling that something may intervene to save his life. In another part of the prison is a man who, in the presence of witnesses, under oath, and in his own handwriting, has declared himself the murder of the man for whose death Shea will tomorrow morning atone. Whether or not Shea really killed Ross, the murderer McGough and Shea alone know. In all the history of crime in this state, it is doubtful if there ever was such a serious situation, or one that had in it the elements of such a dramatic nature.

New York, Feb. 10.—What appears to have been a cold-blooded murder was committed today in an institution for the improved instruction of deaf mutes. The victim was Prof. Max E. Glau, 68 years old, an instructor in drawing. The body was found in the studio of the professor on the fourth floor of the institution. There were a number of horrible gashes on the back of the head, and near the body was found a bloody iron shovel, with which the murderer had evidently struck down his victim. No apparent motive for the crime was discovered.

MILITARY SCANDAL IN GOA.

Portugal's Governor General Has Been Recalled and Will Be Punished.

London, Feb. 10.—A dispatch to the Central News from Lisbon says that R. de Andrade, governor general of Goa, the Portuguese colony of India, has been recalled by the government. Goa has been the scene of a revolt against the Portuguese authorities, and a number of the troops there joined the rebels. It has been discovered that the telegrams sent to Lisbon by De Andrade telling of bloody combats with and victories over the rebels were apocryphal.

In his dispatches he mentioned officers who were worthy of disinction for the valor displayed by them in face of the enemy. These officers, it transpires, are personal friends of the governor general, and it has been further proved that neither they nor the troops have ever met the rebels. De Andrade increased his own salary from six to ten contos of reis and permitted his adherents to plunder and murder people in the colony. It is likely that he will be severely punished.

IT HAS FLOWN.

London, Feb. 10.—The flying squadron has sailed from Spithead for Berhaven.

NO TIDINGS OF JOHN NELSON

The Well-Known Boatman Thought to Have Been Drowned During Saturday's Blow.

SEARCHING PARTY GOES OUT

But Returns Without Having Found Any Trace of the Missing Man or His Boat.—Rudder of Whitehall Seen—Boat Picked Up by the O. K.

The supposed drowning of Boatman John Nelson, with the circumstances connecting it, has cast a spell of sadness over water front men generally. Saturday afternoon about 3 o'clock, Captain Hugo, of the British bark Bedfordshire, engaged Nelson to row him to his vessel, which is lying at Sand Island. They reached the bark about 4 o'clock, and, after a few minutes' rest, Nelson started to return to the city. This was the last seen of him.

About 5 o'clock a heavy southwest blow sprung up, during which it is feared Nelson was drowned. His boat, a Whitehall, is a seaworthy craft, and well able to weather the storm. But it is thought she was struck by a squall, and, getting in the trough of the sea, was swamped. Some argue that Nelson might have made shore, on either the Oregon and Washington side, and thuse be alive and well; but if he had, he surely would have returned Sunday or yesterday. The fact that he has not been heard from tends to explode the theory that he reached shore, as there are dwelling houses all along the river where, had his boat been completely disabled, he could have procured another and returned to the city.

Yesterday a small steamer reported having passed a rudder which was identically the same as the one used on Nelson's boat. It was white above, and green below the waterline, and was seen opposite Booth's cannery. No trace of his boat, however, has been seen, and it is the general opinion of waterfronters that he has been drowned.

Yesterday the steamer E. L. Dwyer with a searching party aboard, patrolled the lower river, returning about 5 o'clock but no trace of the missing man's boat was found.

"Johnny" Nelson, as he is known to nearly every Astorian, was one of the best known men along the water front, and his supposed drowning has been the cause of general sorrow. He has been in this city for over twenty-one years, having come here on the British ship Victoria Nyansia, in 1874. He was about 45 years of age, and his pleasant disposition has made for him a host of friends. As far as is known, he has no relatives in this country. Although on some occasions he drank heavily, he was perfectly sober when he left the city Saturday. He has been reported as having been drowned several times, some of his escapes appearing almost miraculous, and there are a few who trust he may still show up. But the general opinion is that poor Johnny has taken his last trip. It is understood the search will be continued today.

NELSON'S BOAT FOUND.

There Is No Doubt as to the Unfortunate Man's Fate.

About 11 o'clock last night Mr. Peter Grant informed an Astorian reporter that John Nelson's boat had been picked up in Prairie Channel, above Tongue Point, by a party of men from Camp No. 1. The news of the find was brought to the city last night by the steamer O. K.

When picked up the boat was bottom side up, but uninjured, and an investigation proved that three oars were lashed inside of her. Her mast and sail were gone, as also was the rudder. There is not the slightest doubt but that the boat is that of Nelson, as it was painted white above, and green below, the waterline. The fact that the rudder was missing proves beyond a shadow of doubt that such is the case. The men aboard the O. K., not knowing of Nelson's disappearance, thought the boat that of Mr. Grant, and, when the steamer arrived last night, informed him.

It is now thought that Nelson set sail after leaving the Bedfordshire, and lashed the oars to prevent them from rolling around in the boat. Being struck by a squall, the boat capsized, and as it was impossible to right her while the sail was set, he cut it adrift. This accounts for the absence of the sail in the boat. Owing to the coldness of the water, it is supposed the unfortunate man became benumbed and his efforts to right the boat were of no avail. He no doubt held on to the upturned Whitehall until his strength left him, and then, letting go his hold, found a grave in the waters of the Columbia.

Boatman to the last, he had lashed but three oars, leaving the fourth convenient in case of an emergency. A most sad feature of his death is the fact that he has made the same trip so many times. He was an excellent boatman, and the weather must have been very severe to have capsized the boat.

Inquiry late last night and early this morning failed to disclose the residence of his relatives. It is thought he was a Swede, but it cannot be positively stated.

The news of his sad death was received last evening by his friends with the most profound sorrow. A friend of the unfortunate man stated last night that Nelson hadn't an enemy in the world, and the news of his death has caused more sorrow than any similar event for a long time past.

As the tide was flooding at the time he is supposed to have been drowned, it is thought the body will be recovered. His boat is still above the Tongue, but will probably be brought to the city today.

Any news as to the residence of his relatives will be gladly received at this office.

Do you like the candid person who meets you and remarks: "How dreadfully you are looking!"

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE