

WE HAVE THE ROOM.

And now the Hungarian premier suffering discouragement from emigration of his people to America suggests European coalition against the United States. It is no use for Europe to complain. We have not only the most liberal government in the world but unlimited resources, and more room for emigrants. They tear out their heart-strings, as it were, from home and native land just because conditions of life are hard and constantly growing harder in the old country, and come here to better themselves. Give your cattle large range they thrive, grow fat. Herd them on limited pasture it becomes a struggle for existence. It is the same with man. And laws may not affect such conditions to any considerable extent.

KILLED ITS THOUSANDS.

Even the Mount Pelee horror has little advantage over the disaster that overtook that portion of Guatemala about Santa Maria volcano. A coffee plantation manager just arrived at Sao Francisco says: The volcano of Santa Maria has blown its head off, like Kilauea and Mount Pelee, bearing destruction over a populous country. It has thrown into ruins hundreds of towns and villages, and brought death to their inhabitants in numbers not yet even to be guessed. The eruption has kept over 160,000 human beings in absolutely impenetrable darkness since the 25th of October, has destroyed the coffee and corn crops, in short all animal and vegetable life. In Guatemala, City it was estimated that 15,000 lives were lost. The exact number will never be known, as thousands lie buried beneath the ashes and their bodies will never be recovered.

Honor is a precious thing, especially the kind that is found about the German universities. Here comes sixty-two students' societies of Berlin University with the declaration that the sword "stands upon a higher moral plane and is a more chivalrous weapon than the pistol," asking that the pistol be debarred in student duels. Well, if they must fight for chivalry and on a "high moral plane," there should be no objection to the use of a weapon that would let the participants realize that they had been in scrimmage. The sword answers well enough to cut an ear off or slice a cheek, but it has no standing with the pistol when a funeral is wanted.

Go away from home to get the news? That was the case up at Baker City the other day. A negro prisoner escaped from the county jail up there about three weeks ago, but the public press knew nothing of it till the little Huntington paper published on the eastern boundary line of the state, came into Baker City in the mails, Wednesday, with a full account of the negro sawing out. Probably the sheriff thought it a better chance to catch the escapee by keeping the matter secret. The reverse is usually the better policy. The more publicity the more chances of making jail escape captures.

They have a nice question in a Louisville, Kentucky, court involving the payment of nearly twenty thousand dollars insurance. A fire broke out at 11:45 in the forenoon, as shown by fire department records. This was standard time. As the true solar time at Louisville is seventeen and one-half minutes faster than the arbitrarily fixed standard time, the insurance company claims that they are not responsible for the loss, the policy for which expired on noon of that day, two and one-half minutes before the fire broke out by true time.

Here is the Maine amateur deer hunter record this year: Deer hunters killed, six; deer hunters wounded, six; deer killed, 0,000.

State Labor Commissioner Blackman of Washington will recommend the legislature to pass a law prohibiting the employment of girls for messengers in telegraph offices, the proposed law being aimed at the telegraph companies at Seattle which employ girls exclusively. The objection goes to the sending of the messenger girls into the "bad lands," of which Seattle has an undue proportion, as cities of her class generally do. And it is not the best thing for the boys, either. The city messenger boy is "educated" far beyond his years.

The Molineux trial at New York City will be kept before the public for some time yet. General Molineux, father of the acquitted man, will ask the New York legislature to reimburse him in the sum of about one hundred thousand dollars spent first and last to save his son's life. It is not probable that the legislature will establish such a precedent—in effect making the state responsible for expenses of defendants that go free in criminal trials. And if expenses why not damages for loss of time, mental worry and false imprisonment?

Trober values on this coast are steadily increasing. And owners usually do not realize the value of their holdings. As an instance the Idaho stag board sold a quarter of a billion feet of standing yellow fir, pine and tamarack the other day at 81 cents a thousand feet. Here purchasers pick up fine timber for fifteen to twenty cents a thousand, even less. At eighty-one cents a thousand a ten-million feet claim would bring \$8,100. Our buyers expect to get such claims for a third of that figure or less.

Mrs Carrie Nation created a sensation at the New York horse show Thursday. Stationing herself in front of the Vanderbilt box, she delivered a tirade on over-dress. In the box were Mr Alfred G Vanderbilt, Reginald Vanderbilt and a lady guest. "You ought to be ashamed of yourselves," Mrs Nation screamed at them. "You ought to be ashamed to wear such disgraceful clothes. Take them off, and attire yourselves more modestly."

An Illinois man is sought by the constabulary because he has four wives. If he were in Utah he would have a chance to go to the United States senate. If he were in Sulu he would get a pension from a paternal government. As it is he will probably land in the penitentiary. And thus environment makes or mars man's life.

The boot and shoe business of this country enjoys protection against "cheap foreign" labor. Yet our boot and shoe manufacturers are shipping their products to Great Britain with disastrous consequences to the British factories. They sell cheaper there than at home. Conclusive proof that undue profits are extorted in this country.

Two robbers held up a gambling den at St Paul, Minnesota, the other night, ranged the victims along a wall and took their money from them, about two thousand dollars in all. A short cut to "break" the gamblers, besides a pointer for the unsuspecting police that there was a public gambling game in town.

William R Hearst having more money than he knows what to do with proposes to put a million dollars into a newspaper plant at the national capital. He already has big newspaper investments at San Francisco, Chicago and New York.

The French chamber of deputies invalidated the election of Count Boni de Castellane, husband of Anna Gould, for use of money. Should our congress do likewise how many of the present glist of senators and congressmen would remain loafing about Washington?

A NIGHT ATTACK.

The Deadly Grip of an Invisible Hand.

The climax of some of the most weird ghost stories is reached in the choking grip of an unseen hand upon the throat of a sleeping victim. We are constantly proving that the most fantastic stories may have some basis in actual fact. It is so in the case of the strangling grip of the invisible hand. The man who has had a night attack of severe bronchitis, knows the choking and gasping which follow the paroxysm as if some hand was tightening on the air passages, and the victim was slowly suffocating. Bronchitis can be cured. Coughs and lung troubles generally can be cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.



"I wrote to you for advice and you advised me to take 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Pellets,' which I did, and to my surprise got well," writes Mr. Joseph A. Valleroy, of Forman, Ill. (Box 3). "Had what the doctors called bronchitis, and whenever I would take cold would suffer greatly, but since taking two bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and one bottle of his 'Pleasant Pellets' have been cured of this terrible trouble. Before taking your medicine I weighed 120 pounds; now I weigh 130."

THE FATAL END.

Thousands of people die every year of consumption. Every one of those thousands might have cured the cough or lung trouble which ended fatally. There is no cough, however trivial, that does not have in it the germ of consumption. When bronchitis develops, the possibility of a cough ending in consumption is increased to a probability. It is no time to use cough medicines, syrups and opiates. The need is for some healing medicine, which will not only cure the cough but heal the inflamed and diseased tissues. That is the work performed by "Golden Medical Discovery." It cures coughs. But it does far more than that. It cures weak and bleeding lungs, catarrh of stomach and female weakness. It takes the weak, emaciated, tottering victim, for whom the bony hand of consumption is already outstretched, and leads him back to health. It has done this in hundreds of cases where hemorrhages were severe and frequent, emaciation far advanced, and the night-sweat and hectic fever seemed to set the seal of doom upon the weakening life.

"I wish to inform you that I consider your medicine the best ever put before the public for lung and throat trouble, general debility and female weakness," writes Mrs. V. B. Miller, of South Bend (River Park), Ind. "I have been a great sufferer for several years with bronchitis, catarrh of stomach and female weakness. Was so bad off this spring did not think could live until now. Could neither eat nor sleep, could not be on my feet but a short time, had a terrible cough, was very thin and nervous. I began using Dr. Pierce's medicines and have taken them steadily since last May, have taken nine bottles of each kind, 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Favorite Prescription'.

PERSONALS.

- Daily guard, Nov 22.
Re W L Lobdell is in Junction.
Jerry Lamson is in Cottage Grove.
W J Canaday was in from Crow today.
Walter Shelley is home from Portland.
Mayor Chrisman is home from Portland.
J C Branstetter returned to Junction today.
Fred Edwards left for Albany this afternoon.
C F Humphrey, of Jasper, was in Eugene today.
Miss Ada Hendricks has returned from a visit at Portland.
Misses Mamie Scott and Grace Shaub are here from Creswell.
President Campbell is home from Albany where he attended the institute.
G W Kinsey accompanied A C Woodcock to his ranch near Irving this afternoon.
Mr and Mrs D R Lakin were passengers to Junction today, to make an over-Sunday stay.
Mrs B F Rowland returned this afternoon from San Francisco where she has spent the past week.
Hon and Mrs H B Miller and daughter, Miss Winnifred, leave Wednesday for China via San Francisco.
Misses Meda and Zina Sobert left this afternoon for Ashland where they will be the guests of friends for a few days.
Miss Ethel Walters went to Salem this afternoon and will join her mother at that place, pending the removal of quarantine from the Catholic school.
Miss Olga Cooley, formerly a student of the University here, now teaching school, arrived this afternoon and is the guest of her friend, Miss Armistage.
Miss Florence Burnett returned yes-

day on the late train from Cottage Grove and will remain here a week or two yet before leaving for her home at Independence.
Geo Fisher and Cal Young returned today from Blue River. They report about three feet of snow on the summit of the mountains and about 15 inches at Lucky Boy.
Wilson Stafford, of Spokane county, Wash, who has been visiting his brother, Matthew Stafford, and his mother who live on the Mohawk, went to Washington today.
President J H Orcutt, of the Drain Normal School, stopped last night on his way home from attending the county institute at Albany, to visit his daughter, Miss Orcutt, teacher in the Patterson school. He returned his journey this afternoon.
Arthur Galogly, who was a student here in the University last year, arrived here this afternoon from Washington where he has been spending a long vacation. He was the successful competitor in the examination for West Point last summer and will make preparations while at home for his trip East.

UNANSWERABLE.
THE ONE—What do you do when your husband talks about his mother's cooking?
THE OTHER—I merely ask him to explain why so many of his family are dyspeptic.

TOO SHORT FOR FOOTBALL ALREADY.

JUNIOR—What do you think of this plan of shortening the college course to two years?
SENIOR—It's no good. Just about the time a man got so he could play football a little bit he'd be ready to graduate.

Italy's Bold Brigands

The murder of Count Bon Martini at Bologna a short time ago and the difficulty of fixing upon the murderers, owing to the old Italian trick of shuffling criminals, have been one of the year's sensations in Italy. The arrest of the Countess Bon Martini, charged with the killing of her husband, has been made in spite of the fact that her brother, who is in exile, confessed



LEONE HIDDEN THEIR BODIES WITH BULLETS.

to the same crime himself. Dr. Murri, father of the countess, is one of the professors in the University of Rome, and he has charged his son, Tullio Murri, with the killing of the countess' husband. The police, on the other hand, deny the possibility of Murri being the criminal, insisting that Murri's confession is for the purpose only of shielding others.

This belongs to the old type of the Italian murder, the murder that has had so much to do with the making of history in the stormy centuries that preceded a free and united Italy, accomplished in 1870. Brigandage, the Comorra and the Mafia have been the teachers of the use of the knife and the stiletto, and everywhere Italian citizens of the lower orders stand charged before the nations as protecting the brigands and from the brigands extending succor and support to the lawless elements of all classes, simply because of a fear and a prejudice against the operation of the law.

But beyond these conditions that existed in the middle of the nineteenth century Venice as one of the independent provinces had a school of poisoners in the fourteenth century which is said to have operated for the state without a suggestion of a conscience. The appointment of the famous and infamous "council of ten" was made in 1311, and this council dealt in the lives of kings, princes, popes and the powerful ones of state as if the victims of the secret councils of the tribunal were to be removed from life like pawns from a chessboard.

As a reminder of the work of this body, which was in existence from 1311 to 1797, an old document is still extant, in which John of Ragusa prepared a selection of poisons and attached to it a scale of fees for the disposition of personages who might be persona non grata to the state. These fees varied according to the prominence of the person to be made away with and to the distance necessary for the executioner to go in carrying out the findings of death.

For the poisoning of the Duke of Milan the charge was 60 ducats, for killing the pope he exacted a fee of 100 ducats, for the king of Spain 150 ducats, and for the "great sultan" his price was 500 ducats. This council of ten was an institution of the province of Venice until the republic became extinct in 1797. Its influences have been charged as still reflected in the present criminology of Italy.

Sicily, one of the southern provinces of the country, has made much of the troubles that mark brigandage and its horrors. As late as 1889 Crispi took a stand against it. He sought security by appointing 600 carabinieri made up wholly of Sicilians to act in the seven provinces of the island, but on this move Crispi was defeated and was succeeded by the Rudini-Nicotri ministry. This ministry tried to carry out the Crispi design and also was defeated. The Giolitti cabinet that followed the last one dropped the whole subject. Then in Palermo, Catania and Messina the brigands took advantage of the conditions that had been left untouched and terrified the whole country with their lawless seizures and their demands for ransom.

One of the famous members of the Sicilian banditti was Leone of infamous memory. Operating in the bold manner in the year 1878, he showed of what kidney was his kind in general of the most bloodthirsty and revengeful of ralls. In that year his bloody nature was best shown in the murder of Paoli, a merchant of Termini. Paoli had offended the powers in the camp of the outlaw, probably through intemperate speech against the banditti, and

one night, with little show of mercy, Leone swooped down on the town and took the merchant captive. The victim was taken into the impassible interior of the island and was killed in cold blood. Friends, presuming that he had been taken with the purpose of exacting the usual ransom, sent messengers to the bandit offering 80,000 lire for his release, but impressing it upon the two messengers not to give up the money until the prisoner was delivered into their hands.

Leone had insisted upon the payment of the money, but as the messengers held out stubbornly Leone followed them as they left the place, riddled their bodies with shot and took the ransom money from their dead bodies. This was an action that a bandit could not always stand for, and De Pasquale, one of Leone's followers, decided to take revenge upon the leader for his bad faith. Leone learned of the decision and in the night killed De Pasquale and the next day rode into the town of Alta, having a population of 5,000, and there boldly stuck the head of his dead follower upon a cross at the roadside.

And all of this time, too, the government had a promised reward outstanding for the capture of Leone, dead or alive. In that same year this same terror of Sicily captured an Englishman named Rose, connected with a Sicilian house. The story, as told in the English papers at the time, follows:

"Mr. Rose and his brother, with two servants, alighted at the railway station of Lercara. There Mr. Rose mounted a horse, accompanied by one of his servants. His brother followed in a carriage with the other servant. Other carriages immediately appeared behind them, filled with apparently friendly people. But suddenly at the turn of the road the celebrated brigand, Leone, appeared, accompanied by three confederates, though for three years this murderous ruffian had been sought, with a price of \$5,000 on his head. Rose was forced to dismount, was placed on a stronger mount, and the party headed for Monte Magliore. "Looking back, Mr. Rose saw his brother's carriage and those behind still following, and, jumping from the back of the mule, he ran back, calling upon the party to stand and make a fight.

"Leone charged back after the Englishman, daring any one to lift a finger. Rose was replaced on the mule, and the party continued to ride for six or eight hours, pursued by the carabinieri, who had lost four hours in starting. Rose's offer of 50,000 lire for ransom was rejected, and at the end of a long ride he was taken into a cave, where for seven days he was well fed.

"Then for many nights the brigands kept on the move over unknown roads, resting through the day in the woods and making observations of their neighborhood. Finally on receipt of a ransom of \$20,000 Rose was set at liberty near the Sciorra railway station, the brigands giving him a cap, mantle and a third class railway ticket."

Only a few years ago, when brigandage had passed to the lower orders, almost without question the province of Caltanissetta suffered severely. One of the most unprovoked of crimes was that through which the Cavalier Francesco Billoti was finally murdered.

Billoti had gone to one of his farms overnight and was sleeping on a thrashing floor together with a peasant and the peasant's two sons. The peasant suddenly was awakened in the night by a blow on the head, and a moment later his master was struck heavily with a musket. Blindfolded



THE PRISONERS WERE BLINDFOLDED.

and mounted upon mules, the whole party was taken captive and jogged on to the cave of the bandits. The demand upon the friends of Billoti was 50,000 lire as a ransom, but they could raise only 4,000, and as a last resort they had the peasant who had been released lead a rescuing party to the cave. There only the ashes of poor Billoti were found, and these in such small quantity as not to fill a pocket handkerchief.

The supposition in this case was that the prisoner had been badly wounded and that the chances of his dying were so great that the brigands concluded to kill the prisoner as the easiest way out of it.