GENERAL NEWS.

The First Nebraska regiment has sailed from Manila for home.

A flour trust is being organized. Several Minneapolis mills are already in the trust and others are joining.

The Russian famine threatens the lives of 11,000,000 people in the districts bonded by Great Russia and Siberia.

The American Nut company, with $5,000,000 capital has been incorporated in New Jersey. It will control the peanut business.

The controller of the currency has issued a call for the statement of the condition of national banks at the close of business June 30.

Senator Mark Hanna is having a splendid time in England. He tells the English newspaper that President McKinley is certain of re-election.

The governor of Arkansas has warned mine owners not to bring into that state any miners to take the place of men now employed in the mines in the state.

Secretary Long announces that the navy department will take no further action in the Sampson-Schley controversy. It will no longer be recognized by the department.

Rear-Admiral Sampson, commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic squadron, after a year and a half of almost continuous sea service of the most arduous kind, has obtained leave of absence.

At New Bedford, Mass., Thursday, Eddie McDuffie made a new world's record for a mile. His time was 1:31 2-5 for the distance, beating "Major" Taylor's previous record by two-fifths of a second.

Charles M. Murphy of Brooklyn, New York, paced by a railroad train, covered a mile in 0:57 4-5 on a bicycle on Friday. Murphy rode a 28 inch wheel, geared to 120 and the weight of the machine was 20½ pounds.

About 10 days ago General Otis announced that more volunteers were loading to come home, yet they have not sailed, although there are a half dozen transports ready. The fact is, Otis dare not spare the volunteers until more regulars arrive.

Commissioner Hermann has permanently appointed Chief Draftsman W. A. Stowell in the office of the surveyor-general at Sitka, Alaska, where he has been temporarily stationed, Stowell was at one time chief clerk in the office of the surveyor-general of Oregon.

At the Waltham, Mass., bicycle races the American one-mile amateur paced record with flying start was broken by E. E. Ryan of that city. Ryan rode strong throughout and made the distance in 1:40 flat, which is within three-fifths of a second of the world's record.

The statement of public debt at the close of the fiscal year 1899 shows that the debt, less the cash in the treasury amounted to $1,155,320,235 which is a decrease, as compared with July 30, 1898, of $13,571,172. This decrease is accounted for by a corresponding increase in cash on hand.

The Harvard college nine defeated Yale at baseball Saturday, 13 to 10, and won the championship in one of the closest and most exciting contests in the history of college baseball. Harvard's was a decisive victory and only earned after a grand up hill fight. Yale was outplayed at every point of the game.

George Putnam, who murdered John Showers in Folsom prison, California, while being shaved preparatory to being taken into court to hear his death sentence, seized the razor from the man who was shaving, sprang to his feet, then deliberately walked to the mirror and drew the razor across his throat. He may recover.

The naphtha launch Dandy with 12 men on board, which was reported missing, was found stranded near Rockaway Beach. All on board were safe and beyond hunger and a wetting by the surf which broke over the stranded craft at intervals, they had suffered but little. The launch was towed off by an oyster sloop.

The statement published in La Lucha that General Brooke is to be sent to the Philippines and will be succeeded at Havana by Robert P. Porter was called to the attention of Secretary Alger. He promptly denied the report, saying in reply to an inquiry that there was "not a word of truth in it."

A report summarizing the yellow fever situation in Santiago, up to the 20th inst., has been received by the surgeon general of the marine hospital service. It states that up to that time during the present season there had been thirty-five cases and eleven deaths, all but four of which were among American soldiers.

Secretary Long said that he knew nothing of the reported plan to have the North Atlantic squadron under Rear Admiral Sampson meet Admiral Dewey on the Olympia at the Azores and escort him to the United States. So far as he knew the plans of the North Atlantic squadron did not contemplate their leaving the shores of New England.

Governor Lind of Minnesota received from Lieutenant Colonel Friedrich, at Manila, a cablegram stating that the effective strength of the Thirteenth Minnesota volunteers was now 940. Of the total membership 150 were sick, but not seriously. The regiment was doing outpost duty on the railroad. There is no definite information there about their return.

Ex-Queen Kapiolani, widow of King Kalakaua of Hawaii, died in Honolulu Saturday, June 24. She had been stricken with paralysis several days previously, following several attacks of apoplexy during the past few weeks. The queen was to have had a state funeral July 2. Kapiolani was perhaps the most popular woman in Hawaii, her life having been devoted to acts of charity. She was immensely popular with the natives and the whites.

Negotiations that have been pending in New York for the past three months for settlement of the terms for a joint terminal corporation for the Pacific coast have been practically concluded, and the plan of organization agreed upon. Tacoma will be the center of the system, which will include various ports on the navigable waters of the North Pacific coast, where the steamship lines of the Pacific will be centered.

A trust company will continue the business of the banking-house of Morton, Bliss & Co. The new corporation will be known as the Morton Trust Company, in honor of ex-Vice-President Levi P. Morton, founder of the house. The capital of the company will be $1,000,000, with a reserve fund of $1,500,000. The date of the change will be October 1 next. Mr. Morton and George T. Bliss announce their retirement from business.

Charles M. Murphy of the Kings county, New York, Wheelmen rode a mile on a bicycle, paced by a locomotive in 54 4-5. His course was a two-mile board track on a siding of the Long Island railroad. Murphy followed an engine and a day coach, the latter being provided with a hood which acted as a wind shield for the rider. The board track was laid near Maywood, R. I., and extended from that station two miles east, and was as nearly perfect to a level as skill could make it. Fully 3000 people saw Murphy make his daring ride.

Banker George H. Magill, formerly head of the Avenue Savings bank, was fined $4504.42 by Judge Burke, and unless paid, sentence to work out the fine in the house of correction at the rate of $1.50 per day. It would take the ex-banker about eight and one-half years to work out the fine. Magill's offense was receiving deposits in his bank after it had become insolvent. Several indictments are yet to be heard against Magill. Magill's father-in-law presented to the court a check for the amount of the fine and the ex-banker was released.

The Fourth of July in Colorado at midnight was ushered in by a magnificent illumination of Pike's peak, 14,000 feet above sea level, 1700 pounds of red, white and blue powder being set off promptly at midnight. The crimson glow was flung far out over mountain and plain, and cities within a radius of 100 miles witnessed the magnificent spectacle, the whole crest of the peak appearing to be wrapped in flames. The celebration was perhaps the most unique in the history of the natal day, and certainly the most unique in the history of Colorado and Pike's peak.

Harvard won all of the boat races Thursday, at New London, Conn.—three victories over Yale in three hours—and the western sky glowed crimson when Harvard 'varsity crew pulled over the finish line six and one-half lengths ahead of Yale. Harvard's university eight won from Yale over the four-mile course by six and one-half lengths in 20 minutes and 52 seconds. Harvard's freshmen eight won from Yale over the two-mile course by two and one-half lengths in 9 minutes, 33½ seconds. Harvard's substitute four won from Yale over the two-mile course by six lengths in 10 minutes and 51 seconds. This was Harvard's first victory in eight years.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST NEWS.

Robert Skaife, aged 81, died at his son's home in Silverton, Marion county, Friday.

Harvesting in Marion county, in the Willamette valley, will not begin this year before the middle of August.

Charles M. Hatch, a sailor, was run over by a freight car at the terminal grounds in Portland and died from his injuries.

Lee Dobson, a 10-year-old boy who lives near Lebanon, Linn county, lost two fingers the other day by picking at a dynamite cap with a match.

Spokane is to have a new telephone exchange. A complete underground telephone system is being planned, to be constructed at an expense of $200,000.

It is reported that hop lice are rapidly multiplying in the hop yards north of Salem. All reports are to the effect that the hop vines are in excellent condition.

Vincent Ryan, a prominent newspaper man of the Pacific coast, and editor of the Tacoma News, dropped dead Thursday morning in a restaurant in Tacoma.

J. P. Hamblin, who passed a forged note for $150 on the First National bank at Eugene a few days ago, was on Wednesday sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

Viola McFall has been held for trial at Seattle for attempting to bribe Policeman Hubbard. She offered Hubbard $5 a week for permission to pick pockets on his beat.

Paul Renter jumped into the Spokane river at Spokane Friday. He was a stone mason, recently from California and was demented from brooding over the death of his wife and children.

Nick Burley of San Francisco, at Portland, knocked out George White of Boston in three rounds. The fight took place at the White House race track, five miles from the city and was witnessed by about 300 sports.

James M. King, an inmate of the Oregon Soldiers' Home, near Roseburg, died Thursday evening, aged 70 years. He was a private in company I, Sixth regiment, Missouri cavalry, and entered the Home in September, 1898.

Thomas Burns, indicted for attempted extortion in threatening to blow up part of the road of the O. R. & N. Co., unless paid $25,000, pleaded guilty in the criminal court in Portland and will serve a term in the penitentiary.

W. G. Magers, under sentence to be hanged July 21, at Dalles, Polk county, for the murder of Ray Sink, says he is innocent, and that if he is put to death his blood will be upon the jury. Magers eats and sleeps well, and is enjoying the best of health.

Fred Westbrook writes to an Albany friend that D. C. McClung one evening killed seven Filipinos. He is one of the sharpshooters, and did it with a Krag-Jorgensen, becoming so efficient as to be able sometimes to call a Filipino down at a mile's distance.

Thomas Townsend was found dead in bed at his home in Salem Thursday. Deceased was 64 years old, and was born in Georgia, coming to Oregon in 1846. He leaves several children, among whom is Thomas E. Townsend, member of company K, Oregon volunteers.

The principal fruit growers throughout Asotin county met Saturday, and perfected the orgaization of the Asotin county horticultural society. George W. R. Peasely, the Vineland nurseryman, was elected president, while a large number of vice presidents from various sections of the county were also selected.

There are seven cases of smallpox at Almira, Lincoln county, Wash. Under instructions from the commissioners of that county the town has been quarantined and four armed deputy sheriffs have been appointed to enforce the board's orders prohibiting any one entering or leaving the place.

W. M. Miller, a cow boy from Mitchell, Crook county, was robbed Tuesday night in Portland by his companion, a soldier named John Wade, of $45 in money, his shoes and a gold watch. Wade was arrested while in the act of "blowing in" the money in riotous living.

Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Schleef had a narrow escape from death by poisoning at Eugene. Arsenic had been spread on a plate to poison rats. A sister of Mrs. Schleef thought the arsenic was flour, and emptied it into the flour bin. From this flour bread was made and eaten. Mr. and Mrs. Schleef are recovering.

Word has been received at Myrtle Point, Jackson county, from Flagstaff, Arizona, that W. P. Hermann was fatally burned by the explosion of a lamp on June 26. He is a brother of Commissioner Hermann, of Washington, and has a family and many other relatives in Southern Oregon. W. P. Hermann was employed by the government to look after a forest reserve.

At Butte, Montana, Hali Adali, known as the "sultan's lion," undertook to throw Charles Moth, who claims the American championship catch-as-catch-can, three times in 90 minutes. The Turk secured a fall in four minutes. Coming to the carpet again the men wrestled for 19 minutes, Moth getting off the carpet every time the Turk tried for a hold. Finally the Turk held Moth on the carpet with a hold on the left arm and one leg. Moth cried quit before he was on his back, claiming the Turk was twisting his leg. The referee gave the Turk the fall. As Moth refused to proceed the match was given to the Turk.

During the past six months several burglaries were committed in Kendrick, Idaho, and the blame was generally laid at the door of the hobo element traveling in the wake of the railroad construction. Constable Potter managed to catch a burglar in the person of Arthur Taylor, a bachelor resident of the place, who gained his living by occasional jobs at carpenter's work. At about midnight Taylor entered the saloon of William Terry to borrow a couple of dollars, which request was refused. He watched the proprietor place his money in a drawer, but failed to notice that it was removed afterward. In the hope of obtaining this cash he effected an entrance after closing hours, by a back window, but was caught in the act by the constable.

EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES.

The remarkable growth in exports of manufactures has led to the preparation by the treasury bureau of statistics of a series of tables showing the value of each class of manufactures exported in each year during the last decade and the amount of each class sent to each country. By this process it is practicable to determine the trend of this country's foreign trade in manufactures, both as to the class of manufactures most demanded abroad and the countries which are proving America's best customers.

* * *

That this subject is one which justifies a careful study is apparent in view of the fact that the exports of manufactures have more than doubled during the last six years, more than trebled since 1880, more than quadrupled since 1870, are more than eight times as large as they were in 1860, and in 1898 and 1899, for the first time on record, they exceeded the imports of manufactures. The exports of manufactures in the fiscal year about to end will average more than $1,000,000 a day for each business day of the year.

* * *

A study of the figures which cover the details of the ten years' exports of manufactures shows the total value has increased 110 per cent in the decade, while an examination of the exports of manufactures by other countries fails to show any considerable percentage of increase in any of them during the same period.

Great Britain's show no increase since 1890, the earliest year at which a separate statement of manufactures exported is attainable, while her total exports of domestic products—of which manufactures form about 85 per cent—show no increase in value in the decade 1888-97. From France the exportation of manufactures show an increase of but 10 per cent in the decade 1887-96; Germany, 13 per cent; Switzerland, 6 per cent; Netherlands, 3 per cent. and Austria-Hungary and Russia a loss.

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An examination of the details of American exports of manufactures shows that it is in the production, manufacture and exports of metals that this country seems to excel. The history of nations shows that great classes of people frequently excel in certain industries, and the growth of American exportation, as well as of the domestic production of manufactures, seems to point to metals as this country's most successful line of work—at least at the present time.

In 1889 manufactures of metals formed less than 20 per cent of America's total exports of manufactures, while in 1898 they formed over 44 per cent. The increase in exports of metals and manufactures thereof in the decade 1889-98 was 339 per cent, while the increase in the exports of all manufactures other than those of metals during that time was but 55 per cent. In this estimate of the exports of manufacture of metals only those articles composed exclusively of metals are included, those made up in part of metals, such as railway cars, agricultural machinery, etc, being included among the other manufactures.

* * *

The rapid increase in the exports of manufactures of metals is shown by the fact that exports of brass and manufactures thereof in 1889 was but $421,179 and in 1898 $1,320,093. Instruments for scientific purposes increased from $1,033,338 to $2,770,803, and in the year about to end will reach nearly $4,000,000. Cycles, of which there were no exportations in 1889, amounted to $6,846,529 in the exportations of 1898. Clocks and watches increased from $1,355,319 in 1889 to $1,727,489 in 1898; zinc and manufactures thereof from $28,684 to $1,348,954 to $32,180,872, and iron and steel from $21,156,077 in 1889 to $70,406,885 in 1898, while in the fiscal year 1899 the total will exceed $90,000,000.

* * *

Another interesting fact developed by an examination of the figures is that the European countries in which manufactures long have been established furnish as satisfactory a market for our manufactured goods as do the countries where manufacturing has not yet been largely developed. In reapers and mowers, clocks and watches, sewing machines, bicycles and the various manufactures of iron and steel and many other articles of the higher grades of manufacture the European countries in which manufacturing plants and machinery and skilled workmen abound furnish a market for a large share of exports, thus failing to justify the expressed fear that development of manufactures in countries where Americans are now seeking a foothold for their commerce would destroy their value as a permanent market.

POSTAGE STAMPS FOR CUBA.

The postoffice department is preparing to issue a special set of stamps for Cuba, and the designs have been approved by the postmaster general. The issue will consist of 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10 cent stamps. Director Rathbone of the Cuban mail service wishes to have a few stamps of larger denominations, and the matter is held up pending further information from him. The designs were prepared at the bureau of printing and engraving from pictures furnished by the postoffice department. The 1-cent or 1-centavo stamp has the word Cuba across the top, with a "1" in each of the lower corners. In the center is a picture of the statue of Columbus in the courtyard of the palace of the captain general in Havana. It will be printed in green. There are two designs for the 2-centavo stamp. The first has Cuba across the top, with a plantation scene in the center and "2 centavos" at the bottom. The other has the plantation scene in the upper left hand corner, with the word Cuba across the center, the figure 2 underneath and centavos at the bottom. The first gives more prominence to the plantation. This stamp will be in red.

* * *

The 3-cent stamp has the word Cuba across the top, and in the center is a representation of the allegorical figure of Cuba which stands in the plaza at Havana, a woman seated on a throne. It is called "La Cubana." On either side of the figure is the figure 3, and at the bottom the word centavos. The 5-cent stamp has the figure of a merchant steamer at full speed, typifying commerce. On the side is a wreath of palms and tropical foliage and at the top the word Cuba. Across the bottom is "5 centavos." On the 10-cent stamp is depicted a farming scene in Cuba. A Cuban is driving two oxen harnessed to the primitive plow in use in the island, with the long upright stick by which it is guided. The word Cuba appears at the top, with the figures "10" on either side and "centavos" in a semi-circle above the picture.

* * *

The plates will be prepared and the stamps printed at the bureau of engraving and printing, Washington, and their cost charged against the Cuban revenues. They will be used on the island until Cuba is declared free, when the Cuban government will be at liberty to continue their use or not, as it sees fit. The use of the stamps will be another evidence of the intention of the government to free Cuba. It is the first time in the history of the postoffice department that it has been called upon to prepare stamps for another country. At present two kinds of stamps are in use in Cuba, the regulation United States stamp and the same stamp with the word "Cuba" and the denomination in Spanish imprinted across the face in red, similar to the imprinted revenue stamps issue when the war act went into effect. The department prepared the imprinted stamps for the Cuba mail service, but finally consented to permit the use of the regular ordinary United States stamps to accommodate the soldiers who had taken quanitites of stamps with them to Cuba.

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In Porto Rico the stamps now in use are the ordinary United States stamps, with the words "Porto Rico" and the values printed across the face in Spanish. The department does not contemplate at present making any issue of stamps for Porto Rico similar to the Cuban issue. Later stamps may be prepared for the island, but they will be the United States stamps, with simply the denominations in Spanish and possibly the words Porto Rico on them. In the Philippines the United States stamps are used exclusively at present and without any imprint. A series of stamps may be prepared for them.

MAPS OF PORTO RICO.

In connection with Uncle Sam's new possessions there is one particular in which they will cause considerable labor that is seldom thought of by expansionists. Legislative difficulties overshadow all else. As soon as it is definitely settled what belongs positively to the United States and what does not, a certain Washington bureau will learn whether or not it is to have additional labors on its shoulders.

* * *

Probably no department is more concerned in the settlement of this question than the coast and geodetic survey, which is responsible for the officially detailed maps of the entire country. As soon as our possessions are enlarged the coast survey will be expected to prepare competent maps of land, coast and surrounding water. As far as concerned Hawaii, this matter was easily accomplished, as very competent maps had been prepared and used by that country. A former official of the United States coast survey had migrated to Hawaii, where he is now in charge of a surveying office. Being a competent officer, educated in American governmental methods, the Hawaiian maps are very reliable. But of the other islands in question there is no such positive information. The British admiralty is the only one that has made surveys of the entire globe, and its charts are resorted to in nearly every case. The most recent map of Cuba, published in July, 1898, was compiled partly from this source, in connection with old Spanish maps in many cases deficient, and charts made by the navy department. The hydrographic office is responsible for most of such compiled work, the coast survey doing the absolute and detailed work.

* * *

The navy must of course be supplied with working charts and its department has a good and competent collection. Of the entire stretch of United States coast, however, there are maps astonishingly accurate in every detail, so that special pilots are to a wonderful extent superfluous. It can thus be imagined, therefore, what an infinite amount of labor will be entailed in this line by an increase in possessions.

Already a coast survey boat is working in Porto Rico. One of the most important parties sent by the government to these new territories was dispatched from the coast survey under Professor O. H. Tittmann, assistant in charge of this office. This party spent over a month in Porto Rico, becoming acquainted with the island, discovering what was necessary to be done by this department. Porto Rico is one of the most beautiful of the West Indies, and the party has returned with glowing accounts of the culture of the higher class and the hospitality of the lower. This trip included not only an inspection of the water ways and harbors, some of which are singularly fine, but a tour of the land as well, to gain a knowledge of the nature of the land, the topographical aspect, military roads and ordinary highways, and agriculture.

* * *

General knowledge of the country is rather inaccurate in these respects. For example, a seaman is told that the harbor of Johos is a refuge, but he cannot be confident of his ability to avoid a reef. It is this lack that the coast survey is called upon to supply. How long this will require is an open question. Mr. Tittmann thinks it will be accomplished in a few years; another head official laughingly remarks that if work progresses as the Alaska survey is doing it will be fifty years or more. It depends, of course, upon the appropriation that congress makes to meet this new demand.

* * *

The coast survey boat now in Porto Rican waters is the Blake, rendered famous by Agassiz in "Two Cruises in the Blake." The Blake was under the command of Captain Sigsbee when that officer was attached to the coast survey, which fact will doubtless render it more remarkable than Agassiz's connection with it.

The Philippine islands will be left in the hands of the navy department, as far as charts are concerned, till peace is absolutely assured.

OREGON'S GOVERNORS.

Territorial governors:

Joseph Lane, March 3, 1849, to June 18, 1850.

Kintzing Pritchett, June 18, 1850, to August 18, 1850.

John P. Gaines, August 18, 1850, to May 16, 1853.

Joseph Lane, May 16, 1853, to May 19, 1853.

George L. Curry, May 19, 1853, to December 2, 1853.

John W. Davis, December 2, 1853, to August 1, 1854.

George L. Curry, August 1, 1854, to March 3, 1859.

State governors:

John Whitaker, March 3, 1859, to September 10, 1862.

A. C. Gibbs, September 10, 1862, to September 12, 1866.

George L. Woods, September 12, 1866, to September 14, 1870.

La Fayette Grover, September 14 1870, to February 1, 1877.

Stephen F. Chadwick, February 1, 1877, to September 11, 1877.

W. W. Thayer, September 11, 1878, to September 13, 1882.

Z. F. Moody, September 13, 1882, to January 12, 1887.

Sylvester Pennoyer, January 12, 1887, to January 14, 1895.

William Paine Lord, January 14, 1895, to January 11, 1899.

T. T. Geer, January 12, 1899, to January 12, 1903.

In a Christian Country.

The father of Durrant, the San Francisco murderer, was employed in one of the large shoe factories there. The other employes demanded that he be discharged and his employers had to let him go. All the factories have been closed against him, and he and his wife and daughter are living in poverty. He is trying to get money from England to take the family back there, whence they came.

Uncalled for.

An exchange says that a certain newspaper printed an item to the effect that a certain resident, whose name it did not give, had better stop kissing his hired girl, or he might be found out. Twenty-seven men called on the editor and immediately stopped their paper, and accused him of interfering in their domestic affairs.

AWKWARD DEFICIENCY.

Some men have head enough to win
The laurel wreath of fame,
But lack the head on which to wear
Becomingly the same.
—Detroit Journal.

Mrs. Mary Geer Short, a pioneer of 1847, died at her home in Portland Wednesday. She was one of the founders of the first pioneer association of Oregon, and an aunt of Governor T. T. Geer. Her illness began November 22, 1898, with a stroke of paralysis.

GIVE UP THEIR DEAD.

The Waters of the Columbia Contain Many a Mystery.

Henry Patterson, a farmer living on the Columbia river below Umatilla, was in Walla Walla Monday, says The Union. Mr. Patterson is a fine looking old gentleman, and relates some gruesome experiences that happen along the Columbia river. In talking to a Union reporter about things in general, the fruit crop, etc., in his section of the country, the subject of finding "floaters" in the river came up. On being asked if it didn't make him feel kind of queer to fish a dead man out of the water, he said:

"Oh, yes, it did at first, but then one gets used to it after a while."

"About three weeks ago," said Mr. Patterson, "as I was out in the yard near my house, a Chinaman who leases some of my land for mining purposes came running up and said he had seen a dead man floating in an eddy of the river. Securing a rope, and in company with the Chinaman, I proceeded to the spot and found the floating body. The Chinaman was very superstitious and would have nothing to do with the corpse, so tied the rope to the body and anchored it to some bushes along the bank. It being nearly dark, I decided to leave the body until morning before notifying the coroner, though it seemed kind of tough to anchor a man in the water all night, as he seemed to all appearances to be a man of more than ordinary intelligence. At the inquest, no one seemed to identify him or know where he could have come from, so he fills an unmarked grave above high water mark on the Columbia along with many other poor fellows who leave no trace behind for identification."

Mr. Patterson thought it might have been the body of August Schmidt, who committed suicide at Wallula a month or so ago. He was a man about 35 years old, sandy complexion, with light moustache, wore corduroy pants, no coat, small tie, percale shirt, white knit underwear and wore No. 9 shoes.

"Another time," said Mr. Patterson, "I was out on the river bank and found a man hanging in a barbed wire fence, but we could find no trace of who he was. Sometimes persons will be drowned hundreds of miles up the river and no trace of them can be found perhaps for weeks after, when they will be found floating along, having come the entire distance without being seen by anyone."

Hundreds of unmarked graves line the banks of the mighty river, and hundreds of lives have been lost that find no grave except a crevice between the rocks and the ice cold water to cover them.

IT STARTED AN AVALANCHE.

Sound of a Man's Voice Precipitates a Catastrophe.

Is it true that the sound of the human voice may start a snowslide? James Perchard, clerk of the state court of appeals, is inclined to answer the question in the affirmative. He has for twenty years past been almost of the belief that a word of farewell which he shouted in one of the mountain canyons cost the lives of two persons, says the Rocky Mountain News:

"I never think of the event without a shudder," said Mr. Perchard. "I was mining at the time in the region above Georgetown. The snow had fallen to an unusual depth that winter and miners moving from one cabin to another were warned to look out for slides. I stopped in one of my trips at the cabin of an acquaintance and took dinner with him and his wife. At the close of the meal my host urged me to stay a while and take a smoke with him, but I felt nervous and impatient for some reason which it was impossible for me to explain and declined as politely as possible the kind invitation. I arose from the table, and without delay started on my journey. Crossing the canyon I turned to wave a farewell to the friends who had entertained me. The man and his wife were standing at the door of the cabin and a third person was in the house. The air was perfectly still. Not the slightest intimation was given of the awful disaster which was about to happen. I waved my hand and shouted 'Good-by.'

"Hardly had the echoes of my voice died away before a muffled sound struck the ear—a noise like the boom of a cannon—and the whole side of the mountain seemed to be in motion. The snow, ice, trees and rocks started toward the bottom of the gulch, and within five seconds the cabin was overwhelmed and the spot on which I stood one or two minutes before was buried under 50 feet of snow. I summoned assistance as quickly as it could be done and we frantically dug out two dead bodies. The third person afterward recovered from the injuries inflicted by the slide, but I have never entirely forgiven myself for the word which I shouted on that never-to-be-forgotten day."

THE CODLING MOTH.

What Should Be Done to Destroy the Pest.

Those who have apples to save from the ravages of the codling moth should spray them at once if they have not already done so. The first larvae are now entering the fruit and by the time this notice reaches the public it will be almost too late to expect the best results. Prompt action will be necessary to save the crop.

Moths are abandant and each deposits many egg. Apples are scarce. The natural inference is that unusual efforts will have to be made to save the fruit that remains. Observation last season showed that the larvae of the first brood began to work in the fruit about July 1. This year they are beginning somewhat earlier. This brood did little damage last year, but it produced an enormous second brood which began work about August 1, by far the greater proportion of injury being done after September 1. We, therefore, recommend that the trees be sprayed once between June 2 and July 1, again about August 1 and again early in September. Directions for preparing and applying the spray are contained in Bulletin No. 48 which may be had on application.

THE HUMAN ANIMAL.

Some Reflections Concerning the Physical Perfection of Jeffries.

There is profound human interest in these following figures of the dimensions of Jeffries:

Height	6 ft 1½ in	Hips	42 in
Reach	76¾ in	Thigh	24½ in
Neck	19½ in	Calf	16½ in
Chest	43¾ in	Wrist	8 in
Chest expanded	48 in	Forearm	13 in
Waist	34 in	Biceps	15½ in

Those who laud the physical glories of past ages at the expense of our own time will do well to ponder on those "dimensions." The truth is that the most famous gladiators of the past, those immortalized in classic song and story, would pale and flee before this man, who is not an abnormal physical development, but one picked from ten thousand and trained with an especial physical end in view.

The human animal is getting more powerful, more agile, more agreeable to the sight and more capable in action. It is taller than it used to be. It is cleaner and better proportioned. It has a great deal more sense.

And it is going to keep on improving in every way. If Homer were to come back five hundred years from now he would beat his brains out with his lyre in despair over the inadequacy of language to describe such perfection.—New York World.

A NEWSPAPER TRICK.

How the News of the Fitzsimmons-Jeffries Fight Was Reported.

The New York World on Friday handled the Fitzsimmons-Jeffries fight with the old trick of preparing double editions of its extras. The crowd was pouring out of the club house when the newsboys appeared with the papers telling in head lines the story of Jeffries' victory. Many could not realize how it was done, but the explanation is easy. Papers were printed with stock headlines applicable to the fight, one set with Fitz as the winner, and the other his opponent. They were dispatched to all parts of New York and Jersey and as soon as word was received of the finish the correct set was given to the waiting newsboys.

In this connection a ludicrous incident occurred last election when the New York Journal essayed the same trick. The bundles got mixed and Broadway promenaders heard with surprise the boys shouting the news of Van Wyck's election. It took some time to corral all the boys and give them the correct edition. Since that time the Journal has eschewed duplicate editions.

It might be interesting to learn whether both editions enter into the calculation of circulation. Rowell claims circulation consists of all papers printed. In this case the circulation would be about double the actual number of papers distributed.

THE OREGON PRESS.

The first printing press brought to Oregon was sent to the Sandwich Islands by the American board of foreign missions in 1819, and was used there for printing books in the Hawaiian language. In 1838, at the request of Drs. Whitman and Spaulding, it was transferred to Oregon, to the Nez Perce mission on the Clearwater, now known as the Lapwai Agency. The press was used for some time to print books in the Nez Perce and Walla Walla languages. Among the books printed was one entitled the "Nez Perce's First Book," for children and beginners. Another was the "Gospel of Matthew," translated by H. H. Spaulding. There was also a book of hymns prepared by Spaulding.

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The first newspaper in Oregon, and also the first on the Pacific coast, was the Oregon Spectator, published February 5, 1848. There had been a small press in California since 1834, but no newspaper was published until after American conquest, six months later than the Oregon paper.

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The Spectator was a semi-monthly journal of four pages, 15x11 inches in size, containing four columns each, and printed with clear type and in a tasteful style, by John Fleming, a practical printer and an immigrant of 1844. It was first edited by the president of the Oregon Printing Association, W. G. T. Vault. Afterwards several editors were employed and removed in quick succession, for holding opinions adverse to the controlling power in the association. The general aim of the Spectator was, while advocating good morals, temperance, and education, to pursue the Hudson Bay Company with unremitting, if often covert, hostility. T. Vault was dismissed at the end of ten weeks for being too lenient. It was published semi-officially until September 1850, when it changed to a weekly, and was printed on one of Hoe's Washington presses. Having outlived colonial times and seen Oregon City dwindle from the first town in Oregon to the rank of second or third, the press and material of the Spectator were sold in 1855 to publish a paper under another name and for political purposes. News six months old.

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The Oregonian was started in December, 1850, and the Oregon Statesman at Oregon City the March following. A third paper called the Times was started in Portland in May, 1857.

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The Oregonian was founded by T. J. Dryer, and was a weekly journal. Dryer brought an old Ramage press from San Francisco, with some second-hand material which he used for a few months, when a new Washington press and new material came from New York by sea. The old press was sent to Olympia to start the first paper published on Puget Sound, called the Columbian. Dryer conducted the paper for ten years, when it passed into the hands of H. L. Pittock, who first began work on it as a printer in 1853. Bancroft adds, it has since become a daily, and is edited and partly owned by Harvey W. Scott. Lair Hill was at one time editor of the Oregonian.

* * *

The Statesman was founded by A. W. Stockwell and Henry Russell, of Massachusetts, with A. Bush, now a banker at Salem, as editor. It was published at Oregon City until June, 1853, when it was moved to Salem. Being and remaining the official paper of the territory, it was moved back and forth as the capital was moved. As a party paper it was conducted with greater ability than any journal on the Pacific coast, for about twelve years. Mr. Bush was assisted at various times by other men of talent.

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In 1859 The Dalles Journal was founded by Captain Jordan, and was first published in the garrison. It was bought by W. H. Newell in 1860, and was changed to the Mountaineer now the Times-Mountaineer.

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The Eugene Journal was started in 1863 by Kincaid, who still owns and edits it.

* * *

The Astorian was started in the later 60s, and D. C. Ireland, now of the Moro Observer, was its first editor.

* * *

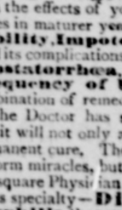
The East Oregonian was started in 1875, being one of the first papers to be printed east of the Cascades.

* * *

Mrs. Fred Bayley, of The Dalles, recently wrote: The first press was brought to Oregon for the benefit of the Indians, but soon it was converted to the sole use of the white man; and it seems thus in all things pertaining to the Indians, for

"Behind the squaw's light birch canoe,
The steamer smokes and raves,
And corner lots are staked for sale
Above old Indian graves."

Charles McDonald, wanted on a charge of stealing horses, was overtaken and ordered to throw up his hands on Toredo creek, Wash. He refused to surrender and commenced firing upon the officers. Deputy Sheriff Griswold returned the fire and McDonald dropped dead. McDonald's companion, Frank Draper, was arrested and taken to Republic where he is in jail.



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LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

Tammany Hall, New York, Contemplating the Creation of a National Park.

Tammany Hall, prompted by the interest among Irish-Americans in New York in the scheme to purchase the Muckross estate and Lakes of Killarney and make the historic spot a national park, has assumed charge of the undertaking, and will strive to bring about the establishment of Killarney Park within a short time.

Negotiations looking to this end received an impetus at a recent meeting in Tammany Hall.

It was decided at the meeting that Tammany would be the proper body to undertake the purchase of the property, and that the money could be more expeditiously collected through that organization. Accordingly Mr. Carroll made arrangements for a member of the Tammany general committee to start for Ireland next Saturday with Mr. Roche to complete arrangements for the purchase of Muckross by Tammany Hall.

This representative, with Mr. Roche, will meet Richard Croker, who is now at Killarney, and heart and soul in favor of the park plan. Together they will complete the details of the purchase.

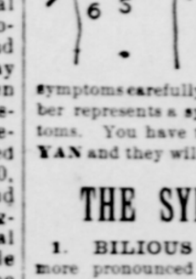
A Lady's Tear.

It is said of James Smithson that, happening to observe a tear gliding down a lady's cheek, he endeavored to catch it in a crystal vessel: that one half of the drop escaped, but, having preserved the other half, he submitted it to reagents, and detected what was then called microcosmic salt, with muriate of soda and three or four more saline substances held in solution.—Self Culture.

Billy Martin, a teamster, shot three times at Phil Taylor, the dealer of a stud poker game at the Sunnyside saloon in Astoria. Taylor is not seriously injured although two of the balls struck him. Martin and Taylor quarreled over a game.

CATARRH OF THE STOMACH

Is a chronic disease. There is an inflammation of the inner coating of the stomach. A thick, ropy mucus forms and this causes the more pronounced symptoms. It remains in the stomach and decomposes. Then, of course, digestion cannot be properly performed. The great vegetable remedy HUDYAN never fails to effect a cure. HUDYAN can be had of all druggists for 50c. per package. Study your symptoms carefully from this chart. Each number represents a symptom or a group of symptoms. You have the symptoms. Use HUDYAN and they will disappear.



THE SYMPTOMS ARE:

1. BILIOUS HEADACHE. This is more pronounced in the morning. HUDYAN will relieve the headache.

2-3. RED AND WATERY EYES. HUDYAN will cause the redness to disappear and make the eyes assume their normal, healthy appearance.

4. COATED TONGUE AND FOETID BREATH AND BAD TASTE IN THE MOUTH. HUDYAN will clear the tongue, make the breath pure and sweet and cause the bad taste to disappear.

5. PAIN AND TENDERNESS IN THE STOMACH. This is due to indigestion. HUDYAN will cause the food to become perfectly digested and the pain and tenderness will disappear.

6. ENLARGEMENT OF THE LIVER. HUDYAN will lessen the congestion and reduce the enlarged liver to its normal size.

HUDYAN will relieve you of the above symptoms and make you well. Do not delay.

Go to your druggist at once and procure a package of HUDYAN for 50c. or 6 for $2.50. If your druggist does not keep it, send direct to the HUDYAN REMEDY COMPANY, San Francisco, Cal., and they will send it to you. You can consult the great HUDYAN DOCTORS FREE. Do not forget that. Call and see them if you wish. You may call and see them, or write, as you desire. Address

HUDYAN REMEDY COMPANY,
Cor. Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts.,
San Francisco, Cal.

The Ginseng Root.

At Baintree may be found traces of the early commerce of New England, for it was the ships of this coast that opened the door of trade between Boston and Canton. For this an herb of the region was largely responsible. Ginseng, a hundred years ago, being supposed by the Chinese to possess virtues which conferred immortality, was actually worth its weight in gold. Ships built at Baintree went to Canton with the magic ginseng and returned with tea, bringing large fortunes to the merchants, some of whom laid out beautiful estates on the Quincy Hills and the South Shore.

Sister Timothy, of the Immaculate Heart, of the arch-diocese of Philadelphia, died of consumption Saturday, at St. Alphonsus' academy at Tillamook. Sister Timothy was one of the teachers of St. Alphonsus' academy. She entered religion when 19 years of age, and came to Tillamook about two years ago. She was 26 years old.

Two weeks ago Mary Schweitzer, the 17-year-old daughter of Matas Schweitzer, of Hoquiam, Wash., mysteriously disappeared. Her body has been found in Hoquiam river. There is evidence of foul play.

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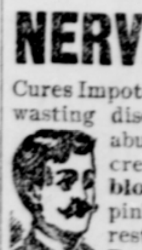

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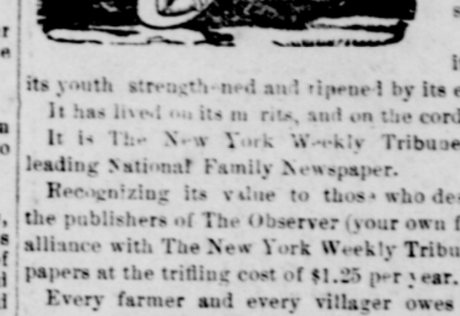

It's a long time, but devotion to the true interests and prosperity of the American people has won for it new friends as the years rolled by and the original members of its family passed to their reward, and these admirers are loyal and steadfast today, with faith in its teachings, and confidence in the information which it brings to their homes and firesides.

As a natural consequence it enjoys in its old age all the vitality and vigor of its youth strengthened and ripened by its experiences of over half a century.

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