

**L. H. MONTANYE,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Albany, Oregon.  
Office in Strahan building.

**J. K. WEATHERFORD,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Albany, Oregon.  
Office in Flinn block, over First National bank.

**DR. E. O. HYDE,**  
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## THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Cruiser Charleston Ordered to Honolulu.

An American Captain Tells of the Horrible Atrocities Committed Upon the Russian Exiles.

The trades of Eureka, Humboldt county, Cal., are now working on the nine-hour a day schedule. There has been no reduction in wages.

The Penitentiary Commissioners of Washington have decided to order a 25-lump plant for making jute bags in accordance with an action of the last Legislature.

The right of way for the Union Pacific between Lake City and Tacoma has been nearly all secured. C. A. E. Naubert is securing the right of way on this portion of the line. The road will enter on the tide flats near the reservation school.

The steamer Mabel struck a large snag in the Snohomish river the other night, and sank where the water reaches her smokestack at high tide. The disaster was entirely due to the carelessness of loggers, who a few days ago cut off a "sawyer" snag a few inches below the water without either hanging a buoy or informing the boats.

Several late arrivals of vessels from Alaska bring recent intelligence from Chignik bay. Four canneries, managed by different companies, effected a combination and worked in common. Fish were so plentiful that hundreds of thousands were thrown away on account of a scarcity of packing materials. The total pack at Chignik bay was 43,382.

The Trustees of the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern railroad met at Seattle last week. A. S. Dunham, the Managing Trustee, stated that the sole object of the meeting was to ratify some right-of-way agreements on the new extension. It is understood, however, that the meeting had relation to the planing to bonds to the amount of about \$1,000,000 in New York, the proceeds to be used in paying for new construction.

The United States cruiser Charleston has sailed for the Hawaiian islands in obedience to telegraphic orders received by Rear-Admiral Brown from Secretary of the Navy Tracy, ordering the vessel to proceed immediately to Honolulu. The occasion of the return of the Charleston to Hawaii creates anticipation of another revolution in the islands' kingdom. The Charleston has a large stock of fuel and provisions for a one-year cruise.

The case of the Southern Pacific Company against the Recorder of Fresno county, Cal., has been decided in favor of the company. The case at issue was the definition of "course" in collecting fees on recorded papers. The Recorder had refused to pay the fee on the shortest unbroken line between two points; that a course begins and ends with the streets and alleys of a block. The Court decides a "course" to be a straight line between two points, whether broken or not.

The steamship Australia arrived at San Francisco from Honolulu last week, bringing advices to August 29. Since the last advices the Legislature has been principally occupied with the consideration of the Ohio railway bill. The House passed an amendment giving the company a subsidy of \$700 per mile. King Kalakaua visited the leper settlement August 27, and addressed the people. Orders have been issued by the Minister of Foreign Affairs honorably disbanding the First Battalion of Hawaiian volunteers, known as the Honolulu Rifles.

It is stated at San Francisco that there is a probability that the brewers' trust will come to grief. Deposits were paid by the syndicate on all concerns purchased, but in most cases the remainder of the contract has not been fulfilled. This is particularly the case in regard to the Philadelphia brewery. A deposit of \$150,000 was paid to it to bind the contract. Then \$500,000 was to have been paid on the 1st of July last, \$50,000 on the 1st of August and the balance on the 1st of September. These payments have not been made, and the whole contract is about to be declared off. The syndicate, however, has been given until the 15th instant to pay the money to the brewery. Should it fail, the property will revert to Mrs. Wieland, and the \$150,000 deposit will be forfeited.

The barkentine Catherine Liedden has arrived at Port Townsend from Siberia. Her commander, Captain John Thomas, gives a description of the Russian exile system as witnessed by him. He describes a brutal scene, which he witnessed on Saghalien island, the famous Russian exile prison. A large party of exiles of all ages, heavily manacled, were being taken to the island. A few old men, whose strength gave out, fell from exhaustion. A brutal driver, acting under orders from his superior, shot the unfortunate men, and removed their chains. No mercy or discrimination was shown. Wives saw husbands killed before their eyes; mothers saw their daughters outraged and insulted. The exiles were driven like cattle, a heavy whip being used to urge them on. The prison cells were filthy and the treatment barbarous.

## EASTERN ITEMS.

The Little Missouri Range Swept by a Prairie Fire.

The President Extends the Time for the Cattle Kings to Remove Their Stock from the Territory.

Ex-Senator T. C. Platt of New York has declined the proffered Spanish Mission.

The population of Rhode Island is given as 345,343. In 1880 the population was 276,531.

A syndicate of American capitalists is to spend \$10,000,000 in railway building in Jamaica.

One of the largest worsted mills in Providence has been recapitalized in England and the stock sold.

A vast syndicate of physicians and others have a project of establishing a health resort and sanitarium in Florida.

It is believed at Washington that Benicia, Cal., will be selected by the government at which to establish an ordnance foundry.

Mayor Frank P. Schiffbauer of Kansas City, Kan., has been arrested and charged with embezzling about \$10,000 of the city funds.

Guests at St. Louis hotels help themselves since the waiters' strike, and the best of it is they are not so long about it and they have no waiters to tip.

Statistics show that the cotton crop this year is the greatest ever produced, and that the growers are less in debt than at any time for twenty-five years.

The Grant Memorial Association has already raised \$150,000, and needs to raise \$350,000 more in order to erect the proposed monument in honor of General Grant.

A suggestion for a second Boston memorial to John Boyle O'Reilly calls for a charity farm of 100 acres near Boston for that city's homeless Roman Catholic children.

It is reported in Boston that a note of the Worcester Steel Works has been protested. The capital of the company is \$500,000, but the Commercial Agency gives it no rating.

The committee having in charge the adjustment of the Virginia debt announces that it has on deposit a large majority of all classes of the securities under the agreement.

The freight brokers on the Pittsburg, Shenandoah and Lake Erie railroad at Mercer, Pa., have gone on a strike for an advance in wages, and all freight traffic is suspended in consequence.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

Lord Sackville Vents His Spleen in a Pusillanimous Manner.

The President of Colombia Speaks Well of Present Effects of the Pan-American Conference.

Russia is increasing her garrisons in Poland.

Osman Digma has arrived at Tokar with 3,000 followers.

The Prince of Wales is leading an innocent and enjoyable existence at Halm-burg.

The grain trade between Suakim and the interior has been stopped to prevent the spread of cholera.

Non-union men are being put up on the docks at Melbourne, and the shipping trade has slightly improved.

Despite Catholic clerical condemnation the Boston boycott is still rampant, largely as a political weapon in Ireland.

It is reported that armed Armenians have crossed the frontier from Persia to assist their persecuted brethren in Turkey.

A private bill has been introduced into the Argentine Congress to authorize the leasing of 250,000,000 acres of the national lands.

It is stated that there are 4,000 cases of smallpox in the Province of Pernambuco, Brazil, and an average of twenty deaths daily.

The British naval maneuvers just concluded have cost about £200,000, and the navy department promises that the show was very dear at the price.

The saloonkeepers of St. Petersburg have been warned not to sell liquor to factory operatives on credit or entice them to drink in any other way.

Advices from Lams state that the German agitator, Toppen, has been converted to Mohammedanism and is about starting on a pilgrimage to Mecca.

The largest sailing vessel afloat has just been launched at Glasgow. She is a five-masted ship of 3,650 tons burden, and is intended for the nitrate trade.

Armutos and Montenegris continue their sanguinary warfare on the Turcoman frontier, the Turkish Commissioner being unable to preserve order.

Alexandre Chatrian, the well-known French novelist, who wrote in collaboration with Emile Erckmann over the nom de plume of Erckmann Chatrian, is dead.

## PORTLAND MARKET.

WHEAT—Foreign advices are of quiet markets, without any improvements in the demand for cargoes. Spot quotations at Liverpool are rather better, and the option market closed higher throughout. The feeling in local circles shows little change, but trading is more active. Open quotations continue: \$1.27½ for Valley and \$1.20½ for Walla Walla. Flour—Quote: Standard, \$3.90; Walla Walla, \$3.60; 30 per barrel. Oats—Quote: 48c per bushel. MILLSTUFFS—The market is steady. Quote: Bran, \$17.19; Shorts, \$23.25; Ground Barley, \$32.50; Chop Feed, \$25; Middlings, \$25 per ton.

Hay—The market is steady. Quote: \$16.17 per ton. VEGETABLES—The market is steady. Quote: Cabbage, \$1.75; 2c per cent; Cauliflower, \$1.25 per dozen; Peas, 3c per pound; Onions and Lettuce, 15c per dozen; String Beans, 2c per pound; California Onions, 2½¢@2½¢; Oregon, 2½¢ per pound; Corn, 8¢@10¢ per dozen; Cucumbers, 10¢ per dozen; Carrots, 10¢@15¢ per bunch; Beets, \$1.50 per sack; Turnips, \$1.25 per sack; California Tomatoes, 15¢; Oregon, 50¢ per box; Potatoes, 75¢@85¢ per cent; Sweet Potatoes, 30¢@3½¢ per pound.

Fruits—Quote: Tahiti Oranges, \$4.25 per box; Sicily, \$9.10 per case; Egg and Columbia Plums, 1½¢ per pound; Cauliflower, \$1.25 per dozen; Peas, 3c per pound; Onions and Lettuce, 15c per dozen; String Beans, 2c per pound; California Onions, 2½¢@2½¢; Oregon, 2½¢ per pound; Corn, 8¢@10¢ per dozen; Cucumbers, 10¢ per dozen; Carrots, 10¢@15¢ per bunch; Beets, \$1.50 per sack; Turnips, \$1.25 per sack; California Tomatoes, 15¢; Oregon, 50¢ per box; Potatoes, 75¢@85¢ per cent; Sweet Potatoes, 30¢@3½¢ per pound.

Butter—The market is firm. Quote: Oregon heavy dairy, 30¢; fancy creamery, 32½¢; good to fair, 25¢@27½¢; common, 20¢@22½¢; choice California, 27¢@28¢ per pound. EGGS—Quote: 30¢ per dozen for Oregon. POULTRY—The market is firm. Quote: Old Chickens, \$4.50@4.75; young, \$2.50; Old Ducks, \$4.50@4.75; young, \$5.00 per dozen; Turkeys, 15¢ per pound. NUTS—Quote: Walnuts, 13¢; Peanuts, 12¢; Almonds, 17¢; Filberts, 14¢@15¢; Brazil, 13¢@14¢ per pound; Cocoanuts, \$1 per dozen.

Honey—Fancy White, 1-pound cartons, 18c.

NAILS—Base quotations: Iron, \$3.20; Steel, \$3.30; Wire, \$3.90 per keg.

The Merchandise Market.

SUGARS—The market is firm. Quote: Golden C, 4½¢; extra C, 5½¢; dry granulated, 6½¢; cube crushed and powdered, 6½¢ per pound. BEANS—The market is firm. Quote: Small Whites, \$3.25; Pink, \$3.75; Days, \$4.50; Butter, \$3.50; Lima, \$5.50 per cental.

DRIED FRUITS—The market is firm. Quote: Raisins, \$2.75 per box; Plummer-dried Pears, 10¢@11¢; sun-dried and factory Plums, 8¢@10¢; evaporated Peaches, 24¢; Smyrna Figs, 14¢@16¢; California Figs, 9¢ per pound.

CANNED GOODS—Market is firm. Quote: Table Fruits, \$2.25, 2½¢; Peaches, \$2.50; Bartlett Pears, \$2.25; Plums, \$1.05; Strawberries, \$2.50; Cherries, \$2; Blackberries, \$2; Raspberries, \$2.50. Pie fruit: Assorted, \$3.75 per dozen; Peaches, \$1.40; Plums, \$1.25; Blackberries, \$1.05; Tomatoes, \$1.20@1.30; Sugar Pears, \$1.00; 1.00 String Beans, \$1.

HOPS—The market is weak. Quote: Prime Hides, selected prime, 80¢; 9c, 1½¢ less for culls; green, selected, over 55 pounds, 4c; under 55 pounds, 3c; Sheep Pelts, short wool, 30¢@50¢; medium, 60¢@80¢; long, 90¢@1.25; shearings, 10¢@20¢; Tallow, good to choice, 3¢@3½¢. Receipts the past week were 9,286 pounds.

WOOL—The market is dull. Quotations: Eastern Oregon, 10¢@16¢; Valley, 10¢@16¢ per pound. Receipts the past week were 11,672 pounds.

HOPS—Quote: 25¢@30¢ per pound. PICKLES—Quote: 85¢@88¢; 90¢ 5s. SALT—Quote: Liverpool, \$17, \$18, \$19; stock, \$11@12 per ton in carload lots. COAL—Quote: \$2.20 per case. RICE—Quote: 6½¢ per pound.

The Meat Market.

The meat market is firm. Quote: Beef—Live, 3¢@3½¢; dressed, 6¢@7c. Mutton—Live, 3¢@3½¢; dressed, 7c. Hogs—Live, 5¢@5½¢; dressed, 7c. Spring Lamb—2¢ each.

SMOKED MEATS AND LARD.

The market is firm. Quotations: Eastern Hams, 13¢@14c; Breakfast Bacon, 11¢@14c; Sides, 9¢@10c; Lard, 8½¢@11c per pound.

## THE EMPEROR NERO.

One of the Most Brutal Fellows That Ever Ruled a Great Country.

Britannicus, his brother by adoption, a boy of fourteen, is in the way; he is poisoned, thanks to Locusta's art, at a dinner given by Nero. Suetonius records the popular belief that the motive to the crime was no less a professional jealousy of his voice than a political fear of his ambition. The first dose only made the boy very sick, whereupon Nero sent for Locusta and chastised her with his own hand. She excused herself; a stronger dose would have been a quicker method certainly, but a more public. "As if," replied Nero, "the Julian law had terrors for me," and compelled her, there and then, to concoct the strongest and most effective mixture she knew.

This was offered to a goat; the goat lived five hours, to their great disappointment. But when the drug was produced by their joint efforts, which proved the instant destruction of a pig, then an invitation was sent to Britannicus. He fell dead at the first mouthful. "That epilepsy has carried him off at last," said Nero, and no one contradicted him.

These were strange doings for a model young Emperor, but of course Seneca, the Stoic, knew of them; there was no cause for alarm. His young pupil did not poison only; he danced, he sang (and that execrably,) he produced elaborate euhuistic verse, he drives chariots. Strange and new as it was, what did it matter to the populace? No more than the murders of Agrippina and Octavia, mother and half-sister, since they coincided with schemes for remitting the public taxes. There is no sudden frenzy to account for the growth of crime within Nero; all is orderly, progressive, a conscious rake's progress, from the good young Emperor to the crowned victor of Olympia among his claqueurs. It may seem strangely perverse that Nero should have been loved, lamented, adored. He killed his mother, he killed men by companies; he even writes Juvenal, composed an epic poem—yet he was not loathed nor an object of repulsion. Great criminals are mainly admired as great, aspiring, possessed. Nero, who has none of these, was not admired, but loved. "Even now," says Dion Chrysostom, writing in the time of Trajan, "even now the people long for him to be alive." And women, who could not have given themselves up to the vulgar brutalities of Tiberius, clinging with real love to Nero. Poppaea, whom Josephus calls a devotee, a refined nature, with a delicate inclination toward Jewish piety; Acte, whom some have thought a Christian, Nero's first love, and loving him past death; the two nurses who prepared his body for burial; the unknown hands that for years threw flowers on his tomb—all these loved him with varying but with evident love.—Macmillan's Magazine.

## THE TEXAN COWBOY.

He is Bold, Fearless and Generous, with Nothing Small About Him.

Cowboy life has in the last few years lost much of its roughness. The cattle barons have discharged most of the men who drank and have frowned so persistently upon gambling that little of it is done. Cards and whisky being put away, there is small temptation to disorderly conduct; so it is only when they reach some large city, and are not on duty, that they indulge in a genuine spree. On the ranches kept under fence they have little to do when not on the drive or in branding-time, the cattle being all safely inclosed. But they must take their turns at line riding, which means a close inspection of the fences, and the repair of all breaks and damages. When night overtakes them, then they sleep, staking their horses, and rolling themselves in their blankets. These rides of inspection take days to accomplish, for there are ranches in Texas which extend in a straight line over seventy-five miles. Those ranches which are not kept under fence necessitate more work. The boys must then keep their cattle in sight, and while allowing them to graze in every direction, must see that none in the many thousands stray beyond the limits of their own particular pastures. They go then in parties, scattering over the territory, for they must cover hundreds of thousands of acres in a day.

It is not a life of hardship, and pays well enough. Every thing is furnished to them free and of the very best, and they are paid besides thirty dollars per month. Each party stays out from two to three weeks at a time; but they take with them the finest of camp wagons, with beds and bedding, cooking utensils, the best of groceries of all kinds, and as excellent a cook as money can employ. The prairies are full of game, and their rifles are ever handy. The life is free, fascinating, and peculiarly healthful.

These men are exceedingly chivalrous to all women; this seems to be a trait born in them, as much a part of their moral nature as it is of their physical to have small feet, for it is seldom that a genuine Texas cowboy can be found who has not the distinguishing mark of a handsome foot, and his boots are to him all that the sombrero is to a Mexican. He will deny himself many pleasures, he will go without a coat, and be seen in most dilapidated attire, but his boots must be of the best and most beautiful make that the country can afford; high in heel and curved of instep, a fine upper and thin sole, fitting like a glove, and showing the handsome foot to perfection.

Take the cowboys as a class, they are bold, fearless and generous, a warm-hearted and manly set, with nothing small, vicious nor mean about them, and Texas need not be ashamed of the brave and skillful riders who traverse the length and breadth of her expansive prairies.—Lee C. Harby, in Harper's Magazine.

"No," said the comedian, "it isn't as easy as it looks. I find my task a very hard one. It struck me as no laughing matter when I saw you at the theatre last night."—Washington Post.

## MEERSCHAUM IN CHUNKS.

It Comes from Turkey and is Principally Used for Pipes.

The meerschaum comes from Turkey in boxes. A box holds about fifty pounds, and is worth from \$20 to \$300, according to the size and quality of the pieces. It looks like plaster of paris smoothed out and rounded. The amber looks like beeswax or large pieces of rosin. It comes in pieces, and is worth from \$2 to \$50 a pound. Meerschaum to make a \$5 pipe costs about \$2.50. The amber tips, raw, cost about one-quarter or one-half as much.

When an order comes for a pipe the proprietor goes through the stock of meerschaum to get a piece out of which the pipe can be cut with as little loss as possible. Four-fifths of the meerschaum is wasted, though the chips are often saved and made into imitation meerschaum pipes.

The meerschaum is first cut on a circular saw into a piece a little larger than the pipe. If the cutting shows holes or cracks the piece is cast aside. Then it is soaked in water for fifteen minutes and out the rough shape with a knife. Then a hole is drilled through it and it is turned with a half-motion. After the turning the stem is inserted. It is smoothed off when dry, boiled in wax and polished; then it is ready to be sold.

The amber is worked with a chisel and turning wheel. The chisel is sharp and razor-like. A clumsy operator would cut his fingers off with it. An old operator takes the piece of amber in his hand and rounds it with the chisel, the forefinger of the left hand serving as a guide for the chisel to play. When the pipe is nearly finished, the face of a roughened wheel against it is turned to approximately the required size. Then it is put in the same turning wheel and a hole is bored through it.

This is for the more common and cheaper amber stems, the kind that are put in briwerwood pipes, which sell for 50 and 75 cents. It does not take more than a quarter or half hour to finish one of these stems. A stem for a more costly pipe will take a day. The shortest time in which a good meerschaum pipe can be made is three days. That is for a plain pipe. If the pipe is to be carved that time has to be added. Workmen have spent months on carving one pipe.

The dust and chips from the amber and meerschaum are saved. The amber dust is melted and made into amberine. The meerschaum dust is chopped up and worked into a paste, from which imitation meerschaum pipes are made. It is a common idea that real meerschaum can be told from imitation meerschaum by the fact that real meerschaum floats on water, but imitation meerschaum floats also. Imitation meerschaum can be made which will color better than real meerschaum does, though it does not last so long and the color is likely to come in streaks. It is hard for a man who is not in the business to tell a real from an imitation meerschaum. The best quality of meerschaum frequently has air-holes and cracks in it.

A Case of Ice Fever.

The worst case of "ice fever" that has been experienced in the city appears to be that of a Pennsylvanian (Mo.) citizen. He had a big load of eighteen cakes, and got about half way down to the wharf, when his cart tongue came out. Not noticing anything wrong he kept on driving his oxen, and just before he reached the wharf met a team in rather a bad place. He told the driver of the team that he didn't know as he could get by him with his big load, but on being told that he would have no trouble naturally looked back at his load to see what the fellow meant. His surprise can be imagined.—Chicago Herald.

## An Every Day Game.

"Say, there is a fellow playing a game on Woodward avenue this afternoon," he said through the telephone, after calling up police headquarters. "What sort of a game?" "The sweat box." "Where?" "On car No. 240." "What sort of a looking man is he?" "He's the conductor, and has just gone off with seventy passengers on a car made to carry thirty!"—Detroit Free Press.

## Requirements of the Russian Language.

A gentleman who recently traveled on the continent said he was at dinner one day in Paris, and while telling a story was attacked with a sudden and continuing fit of sneezing. When he ceased a Russian gentleman at another table named Pitchecke turned about and complimented him on his excellent and correct pronunciation of the Russian language.—London Tit-Bits.

Isaac Pitman, the inventor of phonography, is a hoary haired man with a scholarly stoop, and still presides over the Phonetic institute, Bath, England. He is rising 75, yet he supervises a correspondence of 30,000 letters a year, besides editing The Phonetic Journal and compiling the numerous books which he annually publishes.

"I have here," said the peddler, "a patent window-shade, which—" "No use," interrupted the house-maid from Boston; "we have no patent windows here, and as she slammed the door." "Higher education of women is reducing this country to bankruptcy," sighed the peddler, as he went slowly down the steps.—Harper's Bazar.

## ARTH ABRAHAM.

Smiley—I'm going to be married to the beautiful Miss Sharpe. Congratulate me, old boy, and come and drink her health.

Slimey—Yes, you're right to toast her now—she'll toast you when you're married.—West Shore.

In view of measures before the United States Congress imposing duties on French goods the press of Paris has sounded an alarm. They assert that it would prove advantageous for France to rescind the law prohibiting the importation of American pork. The wine-growers fear the loss of their valuable port trade.