

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Cullied From the Telegraph Columns.

A passenger train on the Burlington jumped a trestle near Omaha, and five people were injured, one fatally.

William Dobbie, of Union, Or., has received the Medal prize for raising the largest table beet for 1904. The contest was open to all growers in the United States and Canada. The prize consisted of a \$50 draft. The beet weighed seventeen pounds.

Some boys while hunting near Petaluma, Cal., shot a pigeon on a tree, and the bird dropped with a broken wing. A man who tried to catch the bird's wing proved that it came from Walla Walla, Wash., four days previous. The note was addressed to a San Francisco firm.

Important papers showing the amount due the Pacific roads sinking fund, on account of subsidies paid the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, have apparently been lost. The senate adopted a resolution calling for them. The acting secretary has replied that they cannot be found.

The Columbia river salmon packers held a meeting in Astoria for the purpose of fixing the price to be paid for salmon during the coming season. It was decided to offer a cents a pound, and a communication to that effect was sent to the Fishermen's Protective Union. The union met later, but no action was taken in the matter of the canners' proposition.

A thousand warning poles, in Bay City, Mich., were determined that Father Bogoski should not officiate as priest. They attacked the residence of St. Stanislaus church, and stormed it for ever an hour. They demolished the edifice and one man was shot and several others wounded with clubs. The priest finally surrendered, and the police quelled the riot.

A Chicago paper says that President McKinley will select Colonel John Hay, of Washington, as ambassador to Great Britain. Colonel Hay is now secretary of the legation at Paris, Vienna and Madrid and was often charged d'affaires ad interim at each of these capitals. In Hayes' administration he was first assistant secretary of state. Hay was one of President Lincoln's secretaries.

Sir Charles Tupper, at a dinner in London is quoted as saying: "I feel a great admiration for the United States, but do not desire to possess their institutions. I feel that there is greater security under British institutions for life, property and liberty. Canadians are greatly flattered at the desire of the United States to possess Canada, but so deep is their loyalty and so united are the Canadians that the question is impossible." The speech of the ex-premier was received with great applause.

In answer to Senator Mitchell's resolution on the Yaguna and other improvements in Oregon, the secretary of the United States to possess Canada, but so deep is their loyalty and so united are the Canadians that the question is impossible." The speech of the ex-premier was received with great applause.

The Pacific cable conference will meet within a fortnight in London to sign the report already agreed upon. It is semi-officially stated that the report unanimously recommends that a cable be built, as it is practically feasible and commercially and politically necessary. There is some difference of opinion regarding the relative share of expense to be borne by Great Britain and the colonies concerned, but the delegates have agreed finally to recommend that less be paid by Great Britain and more by the colonies than originally suggested. The sum asked from Great Britain is understood to be considered financially feasible by Secretary Chamberlain.

A band of masked regulators went to the house of C. W. Reddick, a few miles west of Newport, Idaho, and called him to the door. They seized him, dragged him outside, took him a short distance from the house and gave him a terrible beating with horsewhips and switches. His condition is critical. The alleged offense of Reddick was improper attentions to a married woman of the neighborhood.

It is stated that C. P. Huntington has a corps of engineers in the field making a preliminary survey for a railroad from Port Alvarado, south of Vera Cruz, to the port of San Cruz on the Pacific, and that he can secure advantageous routes, he will ask the government for a concession for the purpose of operating the line in connection with Pacific Mail steamers, doing away with the Panama route.

The New York Herald's correspondent in Managua, Nicaragua, sends word that the government is about to effect a loan of \$500,000 to pay debts contracted by the present administration.

The authorities in Jamaica have prohibited the importation of cattle from Colombia. By way of retaliation it is suggested that the government should issue a decree against the importation of laborers from Jamaica, many of whom are now at work on the Panama canal.

A novel strike is now on in Vancouver, B. C., the chain gang having refused to work. The city council recently decided to make the prisoners work whether wet or fine weather, holidays and week days alike, this being thought to be the only way to rid the city of tramps and other tough characters. New Year's day the prisoners struck and refused to go to work. Since then they have been put on a bread and water diet, and Chief of Police Stewart has reported that the men were getting tired of such lumbie fare and expected that the strike would shortly end.

WORSE THAN REPORTED.

A Cuban Story of Funderella's Terrible Atrocities in Guanabacoa.

New York, Jan. 11.—Antonio Aguiar, a member of the Havana produce exchange, arrived here on the steamer Oriaba, from Havana. He was a resident of Guanabacoa, where, according to recent reports from Havana, he was committed by the Spanish troops under Colonel Funderella, Senior Aguiar when seen last night said:

"The reports which reach the United States of the state of affairs in Guanabacoa are far from telling the whole truth. Colonel Funderella has instituted a reign of terror at the place. His name is well known to the American press as that of the most blood-thirsty officer of General Weyler's command. He is a favorite of the captain-general and has been appointed military commander of Guanabacoa, just across the bay from Havana.

"Fully 500 families have left the town and moved into Havana since his taking charge. People are taken from their homes and killed with machetes in the outskirts of the town. The world is then made to believe that such people were leaving their homes to join the rebels, who swarm in the neighborhood. I know of thirty-nine persons who have thus been done away with.

"Even honest Spaniards are shocked at Funderella's acts. One of the honest Spaniards warned me that my name was on the list of those to be shot. I was kept by Funderella as men marked by him for secret execution as rebel sympathizers. Being a thorough central man and having good friends among the Cubans and Spaniards alike, I managed to obtain my passport for the United States. I owe my escape from Funderella's clutches to my Spanish friends, toward whom I feel the greatest gratitude.

THE FUNDING BILL.

Debate Opened by Representative Powers—Features of the Measure.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The Pacific railroads funding bill, which is considered the most important piece of legislation which will come before congress at this session, came up today in the house, under a special order, which allows two days for general debate and one day for amendments and debate under the five-minute rule, with provision for a final vote within four days. There was a great deal of interest in the measure, and the members of the Democratic committee, who are in charge of the bill, were very active. A large map of the roads, with their features, was hung on a frame erected in the area in front of the speaker's rostrum, and served to illustrate many of the points made. There were only four speakers today—Powers of Vermont, the chairman of the Pacific railroads committee, who opened with an exhaustive two hours' argument in support of the bill; Hubbard of Missouri, the minority member of the committee, who has charge of the opposition, and Grov and Bell, who spoke respectively for and against the measure.

The Senate's Action.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The Republican and Democratic steering committees today decided to make the Pacific railroads funding bill the order of business in the senate after the freemasoned bill. The Republican committee, with Senator Allison, its chairman, present, was in session for an hour, when Senators Gorman and Cockrell were called in as representatives of the Democratic committee. There was no opposition in either committee to the proposition to give the bill consideration, and to place the time for hearing as early a date as practicable. The agreement was made only conditional upon the passage of the bill through the house. If it fails there, it will not be considered in the senate. No attempt will be made to provide for the consideration of any other bill.

The Moar Claims.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The senate, in executive session, has adopted a resolution instructing the committee on foreign relations to investigate the payment of the Moar claims. The resolution was introduced by Senator Chandler, and instructed the committee to ascertain, among other things, whether the settlement, providing for the payment of \$1,500,000 on account of the claim, was a fair one. It also directs the committee to ascertain whether the payment of the claim involves any issuance from this government as to the attitude that country would maintain in the Cuban insurrection.

Airship Invented in Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Jan. 11.—Charles D. DeForest, a Pittsburg inventor, who has been interested in the stories about the alleged California airship, says he has a flying machine that will fly. Yesterday he exhibited a model which flew across a field. He believed the airship should be built on the principle of a bird's flight, and his model looks like a large hawk or eagle. He was careful to arrange it so that the body of the bird would hold sufficient gas to make the machine buoyant enough to elevate and sustain itself in the air. After filling the model with gas he attached a rope to it. As soon as he released the model it started skyward until the end of the rope was reached. DeForest has made a number of public tests of his model and all were successful.

Natural Gas a Mineral.

New York, Jan. 11.—Judges LaCombe and Wallace, of the United States circuit court of appeals, in a decision filed today, classify natural gas as a mineral for all the purposes of the statutes and customs laws.

George Washington's Wedding.

New York, Jan. 11.—The annual celebration of the wedding of George Washington was held at Sherry's this afternoon by the New York chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Debt of Life Paid.

Portland, Or., Jan. 8.—W. S. James, formerly proprietor of the Columbia business college of this city, and an old and well-known resident, was found dead in his room in the G. A. R. building yesterday morning. A pistol lay close to his breast, and his heart was pierced by a bullet. From the condition of the body, it was apparent that James had been dead several days. The cause was clearly one of suicide.

THEY WILL NOT OPPOSE IT

Senate Canvassed on International Conference.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Senator Chandler has practically made a canvass of the senate on the proposition of an international conference on silver, and concludes that there will be no opposition worth the name. Still, the bill will not be introduced in the senate until it is accepted by the Republican caucus, as the committee was instructed to report to the caucus. The language of the bill is substantially as follows:

CAUCUS WILL BE HELD SOON

The Measure Provides That the President Shall Appoint Five or More Delegates—Composition \$100,000.

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"That whenever the president shall, after March 4, 1897, determine that the United States should be represented at any international conference, called either by the United States or the government of some other country, with a view of securing internationally a fixity of relative value between gold and silver, by means of a coinage ratio between those metals, with free mintage at such ratio, the United States shall be represented at such conference by five or more delegates, to be selected by the president. For the compensation of said delegates, together with all reasonable expenses connected therewith, to be approved by the secretary of state, including the proportion to be paid by the United States of the joint expenses of such conference, the sum of \$100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated.

A NEGRO MONSTER.

Cooper, the Outlaw, Adds Four Murders to His Record.

Mayeville, S. C., Jan. 11.—Simon Cooper, the negro outlaw who shot and killed another negro and wounded several others at Magnolia a few days ago, and for whom there is a reward of \$100 offered by the governor, added more murders to his record this morning, near Magnolia. Cooper entered the house of Ben Wilson about sunrise, and demanded the use of Wilson's buggy, which was refused. The monster then picked up an ax and split Wilson's head open. He attacked Wesley Wilson, the son, and murdered him in a like manner. Cooper then murdered Mrs. Wesley Wilson with the same weapon, after which he struck down a negro who had approached on hearing the news, and left the ax sticking in the negro's head.

The Loud Postal Bill.

Passed the House After Two Days of Spiteful Debate.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The Loud bill to amend the law relating to second-class mail matter was passed by the house today, after two days of debate, by a vote of 145 to 105. The opposition to the bill made a strong fight against it. The most important provision of the bill denies to serial publications admission to the mails at one cent per pound rates. The provision is as follows:

"That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to admit to the second-class rate publications purporting to be issued periodically and to subscribers, but which are merely books or reprints of books, whether they be bound or unbound; whether they be sold by subscription, or otherwise, or whether they purport to be premiums or supplements, or parts of regular newspapers or periodicals."

Cuba in the Senate.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The speech of Call on Cuba in the senate today served as the medium for making public a letter, giving a graphic description of the Cuban fortresses at Havana and the surroundings of the American citizens imprisoned there. The circumstances surrounding the letter attracted the attention of the senate, and it came from a public man of high standing in the United States, who would shortly occupy a place in the legislative branch of the government. The letter dealt with the immediate present, and described a visit made by the senator to General Lee to Cuba fortresses only a few days ago. It told of the pitiful condition of the prisoners, some of them Americans, including Julio Sanguilly, and a young man who was the companion of Charles Govin, the American newspaper correspondent, killed in Cuba. The recital of these horrors was given in full.

Embalmied in Whiskey.

Cynthiana, Ky., Jan. 11.—Charles Bramlett, aged 80 years, died January 4. He owned several plantations in Harrison county, and had been a prosperous man all his life. At a low estimate he was worth \$100,000. He was peculiar in nothing but ideas of his own burial. He was a great reader, and perhaps drew his notions of his own interment from the histories of ancient Egypt.

Powerful "X" Ray Machine.

Pittsburg, Jan. 11.—The powerful "X" ray machine, recently received by Professor R. A. Fessenden, of the Western university, was exhibited tonight before the Academy of sciences and arts, at Carnegie hall. Professor James Keeler, of the Allegheny observatory, in telling of the wonderful tests to which the machine has been put, said it had already thrown a ray of light through four inches of solid iron, and he thinks later it will be developed so it will pierce six or eight inches, and intimated strongly that it may be utilized in the inspection of armor-plate.

A Long Walk for a Wager.

Bellefonte, Ontario, Jan. 11.—David S. Frazier, of Aberdeen, Wash., has reached here on foot en route to Boston. Frazier began his long walk on a wager of \$3,000 that he would walk from Aberdeen to Boston, 5,200 miles, within a period of six months and fifteen days. He started July 14, and must be in Boston January 29. He is several days ahead of time. By walking twenty miles a day he can win the wager.

Drowned in Young's Bay.

Astoria, Jan. 11.—Two men in a small skiff making their way down Young's river, this afternoon from Kromell's farm, were upset near the mouth of Young's bay. One man, Gustav Brust, was drowned, and the other, Fred Martini, was saved. Their cries for help were heard by Joseph Craig, who was on a ranch near by, and who immediately put out in a boat and succeeded in saving Martini, but could not get hold of the other man, who was too far gone for help to be available. Search was made tonight for the body, but without success.

SEVEN NUNS PERISHED.

Lost Their Lives in the Burning of a Convent.

Ottawa, Jan. 8.—The convent of the Ursuline nuns at Ebervall, on Lake St. John, about 120 miles north of Quebec, was destroyed by fire, which broke out at 4 o'clock this morning, and seven nuns were killed. The nuns and novices fled to the convent, but were unable to escape. They were all dead when the fire broke out. The convent had gone home for the holidays, the loss of life might have been greater. The students were to have returned tomorrow. Ordinarily there are about thirty inmates in the institution, and about fifty pupils.

IT HAS GONE TO PIECES

Pacific Coast Lumber Trust a Thing of the Past.

Seattle, Jan. 6.—The Post-Intelligencer says: The Central Lumber Company, of California, the most stupendous trust ever organized on the Pacific coast, as a thing of the past. No such combine was ever before effected for the control of a market in this end of the world, and inability to maintain its organization is what money-madness predicted at the time of its conception. The conditions of its agreement were the stiffest ever promulgated, and were a practical mortgage, bill of sale, and all-around check on the operations of the mills and the members of the trust.

DIFFICULTIES FROM THE START

It had a hard row to hoe from the start, but its plan was the best ever gotten up on the Pacific coast, inasmuch as it controlled every cargo mill, and also directed the movement of lumber in the first place, the projectors could not believe that the demand in 1896 would exceed that of 1895.

Increased Supply of Lumber and Inability to Keep Up Prices Were the Rocks on Which It Split.

That being the belief, they were confident that price-cutting would be no possible. But the demand did not come up to expectations, the proprietor of supply and demand being 4 to 1, instead of 3 to 1, as compared with eight months ago. The anticipation of a enhanced value prior to the formation of the company, furthermore caused the piling up of great stocks of lumber in San Francisco, and other California distributing points, at lower prices, so that when the new trust became operative the inevitable resulted.

No one purchased lumber from the mills, but everyone scrambled for the small trade in sight in the endeavor to get rid of the stock in the yards.

There was a clash between the retailer and the millmen, while the Central Lumber Company came out second best.

Day lumber is selling at barely cost in San Francisco.

However, during this period the millmen in Washington, Oregon and British Columbia were simply spectators. They could not understand why orders were not coming in, and why their dividends were so small. At the same time, one mill in British Columbia, four in Washington and four in Oregon, non-members of the company, had started into the cargo trade, and were cutting the price from fifty cents to \$2 per 1,000, and were running overtime, while the Central Lumber Company's mills were idle or running only part of the time. This caused hard feelings toward the millmen, especially among the smaller millmen, who were compelled to operate their plants in order to meet obligations. On top of this same accusation that the larger firms were securing all the trade for themselves. Finally one mill broke its agreement with the company, and others followed suit in short order.

Stetson's Mausoleum.

New York, Jan. 6.—"When I die I am going to have one of the finest mausoleums in the country, and will make those now in Woodland cemetery look cheap in comparison." was the remark of the late John Stetson, who used to hear from him frequently. The idiosyncrasies of the famous theatrical manager and financier were so numerous that this announcement never occasioned any special comment.

His project now seems in a fair way to be carried out, and that very soon, as the plans for the mausoleum are now being considered by the executors of the Stetson estate.

It is to be of granite, and will have ponderous bronze doors. On the panels of these doors will be scenes from the play from which he made a large part of his fortune. Seen at the funeral of the late John Stetson, who was a charming actress as well as one of the most daring baroque riders that ever entered a circus ring.

All the most effective scenes from "The Trust of Society," in which the late Mrs. Estelle Chapin, took the role of the leading lady, will be faithfully represented.

But the most curious thing of all will be a huge bronze horse sitting on its haunches over the entrance to the tomb. It will be a reproduction of Mrs. Kate Stokes Stetson's favorite trick horse.

Tacoma Shingle Mill Burned.

Tacoma, Jan. 6.—The big shingle mill of the Puget Sound Shingle Company, at Old Tacoma, burned late tonight, causing loss of over \$10,000, which is partly covered by insurance. The mill has been under repairs for several days, preparatory to its operation by the new lease. It had a daily capacity of 250,000 shingles. Insularism is believed to have been the cause, though no motive is known.

The Fight Crazed Her.

Oakland, Jan. 8.—Sheer fright deprived Jennie Jurgensen of her reason, and she was brought here for treatment. Miss Jurgensen was seized by some friends the other day in the carrying of a joke, and it so affected her mind that it gave way altogether yesterday, and her condition is said to be hopeless.

They Thawed the Founder.

Leadville, Colo., Jan. 8.—By an explosion of giant-powder at Twin Lakes station this afternoon, Peter Fagin and Michael Schia were killed, and Joseph Larkin fatally injured. They were employed in grading on the Colorado Midland railroad, and were thawing the powder when it exploded.

At a recent meeting of one of the large English insurance companies it was shown that \$600,000 had been paid out for deaths due to influenza.

Manitoba Flour for Australia.

Montreal, Jan. 8.—The Lake of the Woods Milling Company, having branches in this city and various places in the northwest, recently received large orders from Australia for flour, and they have begun shipping at the rate of 6,000 tons or 300 cars per month. The trains leave Winnipeg three days a week for the coast. The flour trade between Manitoba and Australia promises to become a very important industry, as it has been made possible by low freight rates granted by the Canadian Pacific railroad and the steamship lines.

AGAIN IN HARRNESS

The Reassembling of Congress After the Holiday Recess.

Washington—The senate reassembled today after the holiday recess and passed the house bill abolishing the death penalty in a large number of cases. The measure is in the line of the recent state laws abolishing capital punishment, and applies the same principle to federal offenses, although the change is not extended to a total abolition of the death penalty. The present laws, which have come down from colonial times, have a sanguinary aspect, and prescribe death for offenses of various characters. The bill passed today reduces the offenses to five, viz: Treason, rape, murder, and two offenses applicable to the army and navy. In all other offenses hard labor for life is substituted as the maximum punishment, and even in cases of murder and rape, hard labor may be substituted if the jury states in its verdict "without capital punishment." As the bill has passed the house after a long crusade by Representative Curtis of New York, and an amendment, but slightly by the senate, it likely to go to the president when the minor disagreements are arranged in conference. During the day Mr. Call introduced resolutions calling for information as to the condemnation of Julio Sanguilly at Havana to life imprisonment, and also directing the secretary of state to demand Sanguilly's immediate release. Mr. Peffer delivered a speech in support of his resolution for a national monetary commission.

The Loud Bill in the House.

Washington—The house entered upon its work immediately after reassembling, by taking up the Loud bill to amend the laws relating to second-class mail matter. The whole day was devoted to general debate on the measure, under a special order, which will bring the bill to a vote tomorrow at 4 o'clock. Mr. Loud, the author of the bill, is in charge of the floor, and Mr. Quigg has charge of the opposition. Those who took part in the debate today were Messrs. Kyle, Burton, Brownell and O'Connell, in favor of the bill, and Messrs. Quigg, Johnson and Cummings against it.

They See Its Importance.

The Merchant's association of San Francisco, recently forwarded to California's senator and congressmen at Washington, resolutions asking them to lend their efforts to advance the work of the Nicaragua canal. Replies were received from Senators Perkins and White, and Congressman McGuire, Leland and McLaughlin. All of them acknowledged the importance of California of the completion of the great canal, and all assured the association that nothing would be left undone to bring it about, and thereby establish the advantageous route.

There is no truth in the report that Senator Sherman, chairman of the foreign relations committee, intends to visit Cuba.

MAN OF MANY CRIMES.

Partial Catalogue of Which is Prepared From Many Cities.

Chicago, Jan. 7.—"Count" Guignemo J. Guster, alias Dr. Foster, alias Dr. F. S. Rhodes, said to be a Roman of excellent family, and who professes to be studying dentistry in America, has been arrested in this city. He is said to be wanted for several offenses in Buffalo, N. Y., New York city, Brooklyn, Boston, Louisville and Denver.

Wife abandonment, embezzlement, forgery, swindling, larceny and obtaining money under false pretenses are some of the charges for which he is wanted in various parts of the country, and it is believed he has obtained in all about \$100,000 by the alleged illegal methods since he came to America, three years ago.

He is a young man, dressed in the height of fashion and stopped at the best hotels in the American cities he has visited. In Brooklyn he married the daughter of a prominent jeweler and deserted her August 21, last, and went West. At Louisville he is charged with swindling a citizen out of a house and lot. He is also charged with forgery. Going from there to Denver he continued his fraudulent methods. Soon after his departure for this city, Chief of Police Russell, of Denver, learned of the former swindler he had perpetrated, and sent his description to the police of this city. Here, while in dire distress, after having been ejected from two big hotels for non-payment of bills, he met Belle Catta, who, the police say, is an adventuress, and a marriage with her soon followed. He will be turned over to the Brooklyn authorities as soon as an officer arrives, and will be prosecuted there, it is said, on the charge of wife abandonment.

The New Inquisition Renounced.

Paris, Jan. 7.—There was a meeting in the Salle de Rivoli tonight to protest against the torturing of anarchists in the prison in Barcelona, Spain. After the meeting, 600 persons marched to the Spanish embassy in the Boulevard de Courcelles, singing the "Carmagnole" and shouting "Carmagnole Canovas." The police dispersed the mob and arrested several of the members.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 7.—The steamer Mowlers, which arrived from Australia this morning, brings word of a terrible colliery disaster at the Stockton mine, Newcastle, N. S. W., at the beginning of December. Two men were suffocated by foul air, and on the very day on which their funeral was to take place the foreman of the mine and eight men entered the same shaft. As they did not reappear, a rescue party was sent down and the bodies soon recovered.

The Pacific Bond Sale.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Under call of the secretary of the treasury issued November 20, for \$90,712,000 United States 6 per cent bonds, issued in aid of the Pacific railroads, and matured January 1, 1897, the treasury has received so far \$5,391,000, on which checks have been issued. The price paid for these bonds will not appear in the treasurer's statement until next month.

Millions for a University.

Stockholm, Jan. 5.—The conditions of the will of M. Alfred Nobel, who recently bequeathed a fortune estimated at \$10,000,000 to the Stockholm university, have been made public. It is announced the interest of \$2,000,000 will be divided into five annual prizes.

BRIEF PACIFIC COAST NEWS

A Resume of Events in the Northwest.

EVIDENCE OF STEADY GROWTH

News gathered in all the towns of our neighboring states—Improvement noted in all industries—Oregon.

The John Day flouring mill, having ground up all the wheat in sight, is now idle.

Marion county's assessment for 1904

Marion county's assessment for 1904 is not yet ready. The total amount is \$1,500,000, and the land is not yet assessed. A colony of Illinois people will leave that state in March or April to settle in the southern part of Yamhill county and the southern part of Polk county.

Fred Kemper, of Pendleton, who won a cayuse at a raffle the other day, gave the beast back to its original owner, and treated him for taking the cayuse off his hands.

Charles Dillman, of the Astoria railway, says that there are 400 men at work near Reiner and the Clatskanie, and that two big dredgers are being run night and day.

Henry Bonobola, a prominent citizen of Tamarack, Umatilla county, is burning charcoal. It takes five days to burn a pit, and he has to watch it day and night, and camps by the pit.

The Wallawa stage was wrecked last week by an accident on Wallawa hill. There were three passengers that day, but they got out to walk just before the stage started down the hill, so that nobody was injured.

G. W. McKinney, of Brevinville, last week butchered a hog that dressed 622 pounds, from which he rendered 150 pounds of lard, and the brown-streaked fat was sold for \$1.00 per pound.

Mrs. James Crosby, of Mouthout, Or., has a family Bible, printed in Edinburgh, Scotland, that has been handed down in the family for several generations; crossed the ocean to America, and now lies on the center table of Mrs. Crosby. It is prized very highly, and is still in a state of good preservation.

The body of a white man, washed ashore on the beach about half a mile south of the mouth of Hunter's creek, in Curry county recently. The coroner's jury was unable to identify the body, and found a verdict of death by drowning. The body was that of a man about six feet tall, with very dark hair and feet, and weighing about 150 pounds.

During the storm in November, Otto Koehler shipped 2,500 sheep from The Dalles to Columbus, Neb., and arrived there in due time, losing only four sheep on the trip. Mr. Koehler writes back that he is feeling his sheep at the farm of Mrs. Blazer, a widow of John Blazer, of The Dalles, near Columbus, where he gets shelled corn for twelve cents a bushel, and other feed at corresponding low prices.

The Spokane street car company's receipts during the year have averaged \$30 a day more than last year, says the Spokane Chronicle.

A farmer of Cow City lost 4,000 bushels of potatoes by the November freeze, and a Toledo man lost 1,000 bushels. There seems to have been a heavy loss all over Lewis county.

Blackleg is making its appearance among the cattle in Kittitas county. Mr. Otis Hoyer, stockman and farmer, says that three of his neighbors have lost from five to ten head of cattle, each caused by this disease.

The state treasurer has issued a call for state warrants on the general fund, numbered 13,491 to 13,735 inclusive, amounting in the aggregate to \$21,651.48. Interest on these warrants will cease after January 7, 1897.

The Washington State Historical Society at Tacoma has filed articles of incorporation. Their purpose is the collection and preservation in substantial form of objects of traditional and historical interest to the state. Their main headquarters will be in Tacoma.

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