

# The Santiam News

NEWS OF THE WEEK

## SCIO OREGON

### Interesting Collection of Current Events in Condensed Form From Both Continents.

An effort is on foot to reduce the production of cotton.

Gold has been discovered at Skagway which goes \$1 to the pan.

Mormons have secured 3,000,000 acres of land in Mexico for a colony.

John Cross, of Cove, Or., was arrested for having counterfeited money in his possession.

Bates Soper, who murdered his wife and two children at Astoria, Mo., in 1891, and who was recently arrested in Oregon, where he married again, was sentenced in Harrisonville, Mo., to be hanged on February 4.

The Spanish government, it is again announced, is negotiating with the Armstrongs, this time for a \$700,000,000 loan for Japan, but which Japan does not want. The vessel is said to be practically ready for sea.

About 100 wholesale druggists from the cities of the Central West held a conference in Chicago for the purpose of considering the cut rates at which drugs and patent medicines are being sold by the department stores, as well as by many retail druggists, and to take steps to stop the practice if possible.

The Dingley tariff law will not be changed in any of its custom features at the present session of congress. A general understanding to this effect has been reached among the Republican members of the ways and means committee, who feel that it is most desirable to avoid what is generally known as tariff tinkering.

The subcommittee of the senate committee on Indian affairs, appointed to consider the problem, presented in Indian territory have practically decided to recommend amendments to the present law, providing for the apportionment of all the lands held by the civilized tribes among the members of those tribes, and also an amendment providing that all valid leases shall be recognized by the government of the United States, and the money paid on account of them covered into the treasury of the United States for the benefit of the various tribes as such.

What fell over 7 cents per bushel in Chicago Monday.

Senator White of California has introduced a bill in congress to strengthen the eight-hour law as applicable to government work.

The controller of the currency has declared a dividend of 10 per cent in favor of depositors of the Moscow National bank, Moscow, Idaho.

Judge Sanborn in the court of appeals at St. Louis has granted a postponement of the proposed sale of the Kansas Pacific for 60 days.

One of the interesting items in the agricultural appropriation bill is provision for \$10,000 for an agricultural experiment station in Alaska.

Brigadier-General Otis, stationed at Denver, has received a telegram from Fort Duchesne stating that all the Ute Indians have returned to their reservation.

A dispatch from Havana states that Gomez is being hard pushed by a Spanish column under command of General Pando, in the province of Puerto Principe.

George C. Green, a carpenter of Modesto, Cal., fatally shot his wife and wounded his daughter in a New York city with a revolver. He then turned the revolver upon himself, but only inflicted a scalp wound.

The agricultural department issues the following: A special wheat investigation instituted by the department of agriculture indicates a crop of 530,000,000 bushels. These figures are subject to slight modification in the final report.

The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, as reported to the house by the committee on appropriations, carries a total of \$21,562,425, being \$780,861 less than the former bill. The number of salaries provided for is 10,000, being 198 less than the number provided for in the current law.

Hans Frohman "curled" a pair of eight-pound dumb-bells 14,000 times in an hour and 48 minutes in New York city. When he had finished his 12,000 curl in one hour and 20 minutes, it was proposed that Frohman stop, but he insisted on continuing, and executed the 14,000th curl in the time stated.

The United States supreme court has rendered a decision in the case of Thomas Bram, under sentence of death in Massachusetts for murder committed at sea. He was accused of murdering the captain, mate and captain's wife of a vessel bound for South America. The opinion reversed the decision of the court below on the ground that Bram's testimony should not have been admitted.

A Birmingham, Ala., dispatch says: The Tennessee Coal & Iron Railroad Company and the Sioux Iron & Steel Company have shipped 5,000 tons of Alabama pig iron to Pensacola, from whence it will be forwarded to Kobe and Yokohama, Japan. A trial shipment of Alabama iron made to Japan several months ago gave such satisfaction that extensive orders are resulting, this shipment being the first of a series. Japan heretofore was supplied by European furnaces, but Alabama has superseded these.

The work of collecting salmon eggs at the California fish commission at Anderson has just closed. The result of the season's operations are the most remarkable on record. Forty-eight and a half million eggs were collected. This exceeds the previous record by 22,000,000 and is 28,000,000 more than were collected at all the other hatcheries on the coast this year. These eggs will be hatched and the fry planted in the waters of the state, with the exception of 3,000,000 that will be sent to Oregon and 6,000,000 that go to the New England states.

## NOT THE END OF IT.

Rejection of Hawaiian Treaty Will Not Settle the Question.

Washington, Dec. 20.—Ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster, who while a member of the Harrison cabinet negotiated the first treaty for annexing Hawaii to the United States, and who has since visited the islands and taken much interest in their acquisition, when asked as to the status of the annexation question, said:

"The opponents in congress of Hawaiian annexation will not have disposed of the question by voting against and defeating this measure. They must decide what shall be the policy and conduct of the United States toward the islands for the future. Having refused the application of the island government for incorporation into our Union, such an act necessarily carries with it the right of the former to determine its own political destiny, unimpeded by considerations affecting the United States.

"But such a course would present embarrassments to congress of no small moment. During the last administration, President Cleveland the house of representatives resolved that 'foreign intervention in the political affairs of the islands will not be regarded with indifference by the government of the United States.' During that session the senate went a step further and declared that 'any intervention in the political affairs of the islands by any government would be regarded as an act unfriendly to the United States.'

"These utterances were in line with the policy of our government for half a century, but it is possible and competent for congress to change the policy of the government at any time. If the act of annexation would in effect nullify the declarations cited, but there would still be another serious embarrassment to be disposed of, to-wit, the reciprocity treaty. It would be easy to amend the commercial clauses of that convention, which would be in harmony with the views long cherished by many of our public men, but the political clauses of that treaty present a different question. They are two in number:

"First, a stipulation on the part of Hawaii not to lease, dispose or create any lien upon any port, harbor, or other territory to any other government, and, second, to grant to the United States the exclusive right to Pearl harbor as a coaling and naval station.

"The first of these political clauses might terminate with the treaty, and after the rejection of annexation it would be inconsistent on our part to insist upon its maintenance. The second clause, however, is held by the senators who ratified the treaty to be a permanent grant. The renunciation of the reciprocity treaty would still leave us with the grant of Pearl harbor. It is the only place suitable for a naval station in these islands or anywhere within a radius of 1,000 miles.

"The second clause of the agreement of the Hawaiian people as to annexation, I doubt whether any considerable body of them would approve of the surrender of this very valuable station for our growing navy, and for which we have paid so dear a price in our reciprocity arrangements. And yet, with the rejection of annexation we must look for the certainty of its eventual surrender, as its occupation by us would be impossible with the islands under the domination of another powerful government.

"Even if the treaty is rejected by the United States, it will not be difficult for the present Hawaiian government to maintain itself against local opposition. The property interests, which are almost exclusively held by the white residents and foreigners, will control the government so long as it maintains its independence. But it is plain that the islands cannot long maintain their autonomy. The present most threatening danger is from Japan. That country may be perfectly sincere in its declaration, that it does not seek the annexation of the islands, but the current events, if not checked, will lead inevitably to that result.

"But I do not think the islands will pass under the dominion of Japan. If the people of American origin live in control of the government are rejected by congress, they will, in my opinion, turn to their kinsmen, the English and Canadians. They have learned from the colonial history of Great Britain that wherever the British flag goes there follows law, justice, just laws and honest government.

"While I have no information as to the purpose of the present Hawaiian rulers, I feel sure that when it is finally determined that they are not to be annexed to the United States, they will lose no time in opening negotiations with Great Britain, and the result of those negotiations will be neither short nor uncertain.

"Mr. Durrant, one of the most far-sighted of our statesmen, declared in the senate a quarter of a century ago: 'The Pacific ocean, its shores, its islands and the vast regions beyond will become the chief theater of events in the world's history.'

Still Watching Rivers.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Dec. 20.—When General Rivera, the Cuban insurgent leader, who was recently released from Cabanas fortress by royal pardon, arrived here bound for Cadix, he was not allowed to land. A tailor was sent for and went aboard, taking clothing for General Rivera.

Los Angeles, Dec. 20.—The relatives of Ira F. Hodson, the Mankato, Kan., man who has disappeared in Southern California, went to Riverside yesterday to settle the question of identification of the man found murdered there. They failed to identify the remains as those of Hodson, although several persons, who saw a photograph of the murdered man, were positive it was Hodson's.

Madrid Authorities Alarmed.

London, Dec. 20.—According to the St. James's Gazette, private letters received here from Madrid say that General Weyler's reception there was significant, and that the government is so alarmed at the menacing attitude of the Spanish army that artillery has been stationed at concealed points commanding the main thoroughfares.

The man who discovered the American Beauty rose is worth \$50,000, all of which he made out of the possessive flower, which unites all the qualities of a perfect rose.

## NEGLECTED WARNING

Cubans Hang Colonel Ruiz, a Spaniard.

### HE CARRIED AUTONOMY PAPERS

Two More Filibustering Expeditions Are Safely Landed—Major Fernandez Was Murdered.

New York, Dec. 20.—A Herald dispatch from Havana says: Much anxiety is felt for the safety of Lieutenant-Colonel Joaquin Ruiz, aide-de-camp to General Blanco, who, it is said, has not died as the penalty for bearing a proposition for surrender to a rebel camp. It seems that Colonel Ruiz is a personal friend of Colonel Aragon, who was employed by him before the war, when Colonel Ruiz was engineer in charge of the Veneta water works.

Recently, under orders from General Blanco, Colonel Ruiz opened correspondence with Colonel Aragon, with the object of arranging an interview. Colonel Aragon wrote that he would meet the colonel if the latter only desired to talk on personal affairs, to which the colonel replied that he wished to talk about political matters. Colonel Aragon wrote that he would absolutely refuse to receive him on these conditions, and called his attention earnestly to General Gomez's order that all persons entering insurgent camps to offer terms of surrender should be put to death. He assured Colonel Ruiz that he was prepared to carry out Gomez's orders to the letter, and that while he esteemed him highly as an old friend, he would hang him if he neglected the warning.

In spite of this, Colonel Ruiz started on Sunday for Colonel Aragon's camp, determined to risk all in the attempt. On leaving he said if he had not returned by Tuesday night he might be given up as dead. So far nothing has been heard of him, and there is little room for doubt that the insurgent leader has put his threat into execution.

If this be true, much regret will be felt even in Cuban circles in Havana, where Colonel Ruiz was well known as a gallant soldier and an accomplished gentleman, but it is pointed out that his death will have a good effect as showing the indomitable spirit animating the insurgent leaders.

Major Fernandez, better known as Pitore, the insurgent leader, who, according to official reports, was slain in combat with Spanish troops, was really killed while ill and helpless awaiting an opportunity to surrender to General Garcia, recently autonomous at Tenabales, an old friend. Pitore being dangerously ill, applied to him to arrange terms for his surrender. Garcia caused him to be taken to the Canito camp, where he made him comfortable and arranged to have a detail of Spanish troops sent to bring him to the hospital in the town. Instead the troops went to the country and butchered the man. Senior Garcia is infuriated at this breach of faith, and has declared his intention of coming to Havana to lay the matter before General Blanco and demand the punishment of the officer responsible for the murder.

The battle of Guisa appears now to have been a more important insurgent success than was at first supposed. Advice received by the junta state that the insurgents captured 270 Mausers, 20,000 cartridges and 116 prisoners. General Calixto Garcia has sent word to General Pando that he will only release the prisoners under solemn pledges signed by General Blanco that they will be sent back to Spain. He complains that after the capture of Las Tunas the prisoners released on parole were sent back to the ranks.

The insurgents in Santa Clara province have more than 6,000 men well armed, and are confident of ultimate success. They are also well provisioned with medicine and other necessities. General Gomez is at La Reforma, where he has been for nearly a year.

With-in the last four days two large filibustering expeditions have safely reached Cuba, one landing in Matanzas province and the other at Baracoa, only five leagues from Havana. They brought clothing, medicines and dynamite. The rebels are now using large quantities of dynamite with considerable effect.

General Pando, who is operating in the eastern part of the island, has asked for reinforcements, which have been sent, several battalions being withdrawn from Pinar del Rio.

General Bernal has started across Pinar del Rio to Cape Antonio, where a large body of rebels is congregated. Reports from Guira de Melena state that the rebels fled to the town almost every night.

Rebels under Colonel Colazo and General Rodriguez surrounded a Spanish column yesterday at the Carmen estate, Havana province. Spanish reinforcements were sent, but a fierce engagement occurred. The details are suppressed, but the loss is admitted to be heavy on both sides.

Another engagement is reported to have occurred December 14 near Guira de Melena between Morrolo and Colonel Arango's forces.

New York, Dec. 20.—The Herald correspondent in Rio Janeiro telegraphs that the government authorities have seized a letter written by Vice-President Peirera which proves beyond doubt that he was at the head of the revolutionary movement which led to the recent attempted assassination of President Morro. Brazilian authorities still have cause to fear a revolution, and the government has requested Uruguay to prevent the gathering of revolution ary groups along her frontier.

A Fatal Collision.

Clinton, Ind., Dec. 20.—Tran No. 3, on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, which left Chicago at 11:30 last night, ran into an extra here this morning. Three employees were killed and half a dozen others injured, but no passengers were hurt. The engine was badly wrecked, the baggage car was thrown down an embankment, and the mail car smashed.

It is stated that the right hand, which is more sensitive to the touch than the left, is less sensitive than the latter to the effect of heat and cold.

## THE CLEVELAND LOST.

More Additions to Vancouver Island's Marine Cemetery.

Victoria, B. C., Dec. 17.—The steamer Cleveland, Captain Hall, was wrecked in Barclay sound, and three boats, containing 20 members of the crew and two passengers, are missing. The captain, purser, chief engineer, one passenger, James Lathbury, and a boat's crew, reached Uclulet, after spending the night in an open boat with a big storm raging. This is the story told by Purser Whitbeck, who arrived at Nanaimo at 3 o'clock this morning, from Alberni, and came to Victoria on the noon train.

The Cleveland, an iron steamer of 750 tons, owned by Charles Nelson, of San Francisco, running between that city and Puget sound, left the Golden Gate on the 4th inst., for Seattle. She had been on the way two days, and was well out to sea, when, during a most severe gale, her shaft broke. Sails were then hoisted and an effort made to get to Cape Flattery. Heavy winds, however, drove her northward, and, after being buffeted about by the storm for four days, being carried northward all the time, and in toward Vancouver island, she drifted into Barclay sound, on the night of December 11, by the west entrance, and dangerously close to starboard reef.

There was a big sea running, and the wind was blowing great guns. Feeling that she would strike on the reef, and knowing that if she did there would be no hope for her, her officers decided to take to the boats. Four boats were lowered, and they started out to seek a place of safety. An attempt was made to land on one of the small islands, but it was unsuccessful, the wind making it impossible. They then started for another island, and the captain's boat made Alpha passage, in which a big surf was breaking. The captain signalled to the other boats to follow, but they failed to do so, and it is supposed that, being unable to see the captain's boat after the signals were given, they concluded she had been swamped.

After that time nothing was seen of the three boats.

Captain Hall landed his boat safely on the beach, after going through the Alpha passage, and spent the night there. Next morning his party made their way to Uclulet village, where they were cared for by John Mackenzie, a storekeeper. In the meantime, the steamer had drifted further into the sound, having miraculously missed striking many islands and reefs that lay in her passage. She finally went ashore at Anderson camp, Lyall point, on the northwest shore of Barclay sound. As soon as she had been located, Captain Hall again took charge, but he found that the Indians had been there and looted the vessel. After waiting for some time for the other three boats, Captain Hall decided to send the purser to Alberni to telegraph to Victoria for assistance.

The purser started from Uclulet in a boat manned by two Indians, but did not get back before his crew and two passengers had met with disaster. Two boxes of biscuits and a pillow, believed to have been in the boats, were picked up the next morning on the beach. One of the boxes was at the entrance to Uclulet arm, and the other further north.

The vicinity where the Cleveland was wrecked has a bad reputation among marine men, there being many dangerous reefs over which a terrible surf breaks. Captain Gundin, agent of the marine and fisheries department, says it is almost impossible for a boat to live in such a place. Captain Hall's good fortune in making the Alpha passage was all that saved himself and companions.

## SENTENCED FOR THE LAST TIME

Durrant Is Finely on the Road to the Gallows.

San Francisco, Dec. 17.—William Henry Theodore Durrant, the condemned murderer of Blanche Lamont, was sentenced this morning by Superior Judge Baldr to the fourth time to suffer extreme penalty of the law, the date of his execution being set for January 7 next. His attorneys made a desperate effort to secure further delay, but they failed to secure another appeal to the supreme court, but Judge Baldr was inexorable, and overruled each and every objection made to the proceedings.

Durrant was in court and carried himself with his customary coolness. An immense crowd flocked to the courtroom and filled the corridor of the city hall.

The condemned man's attorneys will at once renew the battle for his life. They intend to lay the foundation for another appeal to the supreme court of the United States. In all probability only the lawyers for the defense will proceed to Washington to make the final appeal, based on the question of federal and state law. The line for action is short, however, and even the defense doubts the success of its new venture.

Mrs. Durrant visited her son yesterday. They were downcast, and seemed to realize that the end was near.

New York, Dec. 17.—Before the two German correspondents left Port au Prince, says the correspondent of the Herald, there was a ball at the German legation, at which the national airs were played and speeches of a patriotic character made. The Haytian population was much enraged by the incident, and Haytian guards issued orders of the warships as they were returning to their vessels. A fight was narrowly averted.

To Exterminate the Seal Herd.

Washington, Dec. 14.—Representative Johnson, of North Dakota, is preparing a bill providing for the complete extermination of the seal herd of Behring sea. It is upon the lines of the bill proposed last year by Mr. Dingley, but is much stronger, and makes the extermination unconditional. Mr. Johnson says it has been demonstrated that the seals are a worthless asset, and that their destruction would be in the interest of peace among nations and economy for the United States.

## UNCLE SAM'S HELP

Congress Responds to the Appeal for Dawson.

### BOTH HOUSES VOTE FOR RELIEF

The Secretary of War to Have Full Control of the Matter—Immediate Preparations.

Washington, Dec. 18.—Congress has headed the petition of Portland, Or., for an appropriation for transportation of supplies to the starving Klondikers. The bill which passed the house appropriations \$170,000, and the senate resolution \$250,000. It will be necessary before either becomes a law, for congress to get together on a common basis.

The house bill encountered practically no opposition. As passed, the sum carried by it is to be expended under the direction of the secretary of war for the purchase, transportation and distribution of subsistence stores. It provides that these subsistence stores may be sold at prices fixed by the secretary of war, or donated where the people are unable to pay for them. It empowers him to purchase reindeer and employ drivers not citizens of the United States, and allows him to dispose of the reindeer.

Representative Cannon brought forward the bill, and Sayers and Bailey spoke in favor of it. Cannon submitted to the house a statement prepared by Dr. Sheldon Jackson, one of the agents of the commissioner of education, who was in the region as late as September 13, that there would be no suffering as far up the river as Fort Yukon, but that the food supply on the Upper Yukon would not last beyond March, and he intimated the recommendation of the secretary of war that food be sent in by reindeer via Dyea. Cannon said:

"Whether these miners are in American or British territory, whether they are American or British subjects, if they are starving it does not become the American congress to hesitate about voting them relief."

The bill was passed without division, although there were scattering noes when the speaker called for the negative vote.

Secretary Alger was on the floor during the debate.

Hawley, of the military affairs committee, reported to the senate the measure he had introduced. The committee struck out all but the enacting clause, and amended the resolution by appropriating \$200,000, which is to be used by the secretary of war for the purchase of subsistence and supplies and for their transportation and distribution, the consent of the Canadian government first to be obtained to pass over Canadian territory. The resolution further provided that the supplies are to be distributed among the needy miners as the secretary of war may determine, and that the supplies are to be transported by means of reindeer, the reindeer to be sold after they have performed their service.

Hawley asked for immediate consideration of the resolution, and it was adopted.

Secretary Alger, in anticipation of immediate action by congress, has begun to prepare plans for carrying out the intent of the bill. To this end, this afternoon he sent a telegram to General Merritt, commanding the department of the Columbia at Vancouver barracks, directing him to send two or three competent officers of the army to Dyea and vicinity to reconnoiter and report to the department how supplies can be sent across the passes to Dawson.

Sent to the Senate.

Washington, Dec. 18.—The president today sent the following nominations to the senate: Joseph McKenna, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the United States; Charles G. Dawes, of Illinois, to be controller of the currency.

The Day in Congress.

Washington, Dec. 18.—In the senate today, Pritchard, chairman of the civil service investigation committee, delivered a brief speech upon the execution of the civil service law, as developed by his committee.

Frye, of the committee on commerce, favorably reported and the senate passed a bill directing the secretary of the treasury to purchase or construct a suitable boat for the revenue service on the Yukon, to cost not to exceed \$40,000.

Cannon of Utah offered and had passed a resolution directing the secretary of the treasury to furnish the senate information regarding filibustering off the coast of Florida.

In the House.

In the house Hitt, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, secured unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill passed by the senate yesterday to prohibit the sale of seal skins to citizens of the United States. He explained its scope and purposes and the necessity for its enactment.

## INDIANS IN OREGON.

Reports From Klamath, Siletz and Grand Ronde Agencies.

Joseph Emery, United States Indian agent at Klamath agency, in his annual report to the commissioner of Indian affairs, speaks of the great improvement that has been made in the matter of agriculture. There was also a good crop of rye and oats, and more land had been fenced and more buildings erected than in any former year. There have been also other improvements and more work had been done if there had been a sufficient supply of lumber. The Indians on the reservation show a disposition to live in better houses than heretofore. More attention is being given to stockraising than usual, and a marked increase has been observed in the herds. Some purchases of thoroughbred cattle have been made, and the Indians show a disposition to take care of them.

The agent also reports the gratifying results of the two schools of that agency. One hundred and fifty-two children were in attendance at the Klamath school, and 103 at the Yainax school.

The Klamath Indians are thrown upon their resources, as all allowances ceased 12 years ago. Three-fourths of them are industrious and hard-working, and are making their way very well. They are engaged in hauling freight and other work, besides agriculture.

The total number of Indians on the reservation is 1,920, an increase of 29 over last year. A better system of waterworks and heating apparatus is recommended for the Klamath school.

Bailey Gaitner, agent at Siletz, reports that the population at that agency is 486, a decrease of 12. He also reports that the Indians are being employed in picking hops and packing fish at the cannery which has been constructed near the mouth of the Siletz river. The Indians received during the year \$15,362 from various sources, including \$5,858 annuity from the government.

He reports a great deal of confusion among the Indians who claim to own land of dead allottees, as 118 have died since the allotment was completed, making about 9,000 acres of land for the Indians to quarrel over. In some cases there is no question as to who are the legal heirs; but in the majority there are a number of claimants, and it is very difficult to determine the relationship of any of the claimants. The agent says it is a means of considerable annoyance, and will grow more so unless some simpler and less expensive method of adjustment is devised. At present, application is made to the state courts to determine who are the heirs, and it is usually so expensive that it excludes the Indian from any means of determining his rights.

Mr. Gaitner reports gratifying work from the schools, and says that there is not sufficient room in the buildings at the present time.

Andrew Kershaw, the superintendent in charge of the Grande Ronde agency, says there has been steady progress in the school work there, and that the people speak very highly of the industrial work of the people. He shows that there has been a decrease in the population during the year, but the reservation is in general good order.

## Oregon Notes.

During November, 212 carload lots of freight were shipped over the Elgin branch of the O. R. & N.

The stockyards at the Linton cannery have become a great resort for seagulls and crows. Hundreds of these birds haunt the yards in search of food.

The authorities of Lakeview, in Lake county, are improving the streets of that town with gravel. It is estimated that the cost of the improvements will be \$600.

The Lane county rock crusher is at work near Goshute, where rock is being crushed to repair the road near Canas scale. About 800 feet of new road will be built.

An Ashland man is over among the Klamath Indians, endeavoring to get 100 dogs to be sent to Alaska in the spring. The dogs of the Indians being accustomed to handling a few feet of dried fish are thought to be hardy enough for the northern climate.

Residents of Wallawa county report a run of salmon which began within the past week. A run of salmon this late in the season is very unusual in that county. The fish are large and have deep red sides, and have other unusual characteristics. They are headed for Wallawa lake and are very plentiful.

The Santiam News gives the following account of the courageous efforts of Mrs. Mack, who resides near that place, in trying to save her little son, Frank, from drowning. The lad was dragging a plank on a footlog, crossing a deep but narrow stream, between their house and the residence of Mr. A. Biggs, who lives near, and in some way fell in the stream. The youngest boy, Wallace, screamed for his mother, who came running to his assistance, and jumped into the stream to save the now drowning boy. She missed him as he floated past, got in deep water herself, and for the timely assistance of Mr. Biggs would have drowned. She was rescued with difficulty, just as she was sinking the last time. The boy floated down stream till coming in contact with some overhanging willows, he managed to pull himself ashore.

There was not exactly a tidal wave at Seaside, Clatsop county, Thursday, but during the high tide the wind blew the waves high upon the beach, and one unusually large one broke over the knoll near the bathhouses and sent tons of water into the camping grove. The water ran back as far as the Etes, Allen and Kopp cottages. A number of people were watching the surf at the time, and many of them received a soaking, but none were injured, and the damage to property was comparatively slight.

The demand for terrapin in San Francisco is making quite a business of the shipment of turtles to San Francisco from points in Shasta and Siskiyou counties, as they can be found in the various rivers and lakes throughout Northern California and Southern Oregon. They are kept in water ponds until a sufficient number is obtained to make up carload shipments, when they are hauled to the railroad in sacks, kept constantly moist to preserve them alive.

There was an over-supply of wild ducks in the Marshfield market last week.

## To Still the Ocean's Waves.

A scheme to increase the efficiency of oil to still the waves of the ocean in a storm has been thought out by William Guthrie, of Chicago. His notion is based on the argument that if oil has a pacifying effect when distributed on the water in the immediate neighborhood of the ship in trouble, its effect would be magnified if the oil could be applied at a distance all about the ship, thus creating a calm circle, in which the ship could ride in safety until the storm had spent its fury. His proposition is to shoot saturated sponges or cotton from a pneumatic gun, that being preferable to a powder gun, as there would be no danger of igniting the oil-soaked sponge. Some people interested in shipping have been impressed with the idea and application is to be made to congress for an appropriation to test its efficiency.

Scientists tell us that every element necessary to the support of man is contained within limits of an egg shell, in the best proportions and in the most palatable form.

The population of Dublin, Ireland has decreased within the last 40 years from 241,000 to 245,000.

When a fine ruby is found in Burma a procession of elephants, granaries and soldiers escort it to the king's palace.

The number of emigrants who left Hamburg in 1896 was 52,748, a diminution of 2,319 from the preceding year's figures.

It is expected that when the 1899 season opens there will be a cog-wheel railway from Chamounix up the Mont-Blanc.

## KNOCKED OUT.

It knocks out all calculations of attending to business in the right way for a day when we wake up in the morning sore and stiff. The disappointment lies in going to bed all right and waking up all wrong. There is a short and sure way out of it. Go to bed after a good rub with St. Jacobs Oil and you wake up all right, soreness and stiffness gone. It is a sure thing, that men much exposed in elongated heavy work a bottle of it on the mantle for use at night to make sure of going to work in good fit.

A copper pan, said to be the largest ever made from one piece of metal, has been turned out at Swansea, England. It is 13 feet four inches in diameter, three feet three inches deep, and weighs two tons.

## THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS.

When the Declaration of Independence asserted man's right to life, it proclaimed an immortal truth. The nations of the world have been led by it to happiness when they have taken heed of the principles it enforces. Equally reliable is it in child and fever, constipation, dyspepsia, rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, and nervousness. Use it regularly and not at odd intervals.

If you look at the map you will find that the mountain chains of the Old World lie east and west, while those of the New World lie north and south.

## AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA" and "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" as our trade mark. I, Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hingham, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the name that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of CHAS. H. PITCHER on every wrapper. The original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" has been used in the houses of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look carefully at the wrapper and see that it is the real one, and not a cheap imitation, and has the signature of CHAS. H. PITCHER on every wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Pitcher is President.