

Scio Linn County Oregon News

VOL. V.

SCIO, LINN COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1901.

NO. 7.

GO TO THE... Keystone Shaving Parlors

WM. BILYEU, Prop.

Only First-Class Shop in the City

Shaving 15 cents
Hair Cutting 25 "
Shampooing 15 "
Baths 25 "

All work guaranteed first-class.

D. R. J. W. VOGEL

Specialist for Refraction and Defects of the Eye.

PORTLAND, OR.

Will make regular trips to Scio. Watch local column for date of visit.

Commercial House

J. BEARD, Prop.

Newly Furnished and Refitted Throughout.

Our tables are supplied with the best markets afford. South of Bridge. SCIO, OREGON

J. J. BARNES & SON General Blacksmiths and Wagonmakers.

We buy our stock in large quantities and keep a full line of carriage and wagon material. All kinds of work in our line done on short notice.

...Horseshoeing a Specialty...

Shop Opposite Lyette Hotel SCIO, OR.

BANK OF SCIO CAPITAL, \$20,000.

OFFICERS:

President J. W. Gaines
Vice-President W. A. Ewing
Cashier R. Shelton

Does a general banking and exchange business. Loans made at current rates and drafts issued on principal cities

A. W. HAGEY

WATCHMAKER and JEWELER.

All kinds of watches, clocks and jewelry repaired promptly.

SCIO, OREGON.

Corvallis & Eastern R.R.

TIME CARD.	
No. 2, for Yaguine.	
Train leaves Albany	12:30 P. M.
Arrives Corvallis	1:30 P. M.
Arrives Albany	6:45 P. M.
No. 1, returning.	
Leaves Albany	6:00 A. M.
Leaves Corvallis	11:30 A. M.
Arrives Albany	12:15 P. M.
No. 3, for Detroit.	
Leaves Albany	7:00 A. M.
Arrives Detroit	12:15 P. M.
No. 4, from Detroit.	
Leaves Detroit	12:45 P. M.
Arrives Albany	3:45 P. M.

Train No. 1 arrives in Albany in time to connect with the P. north bound train as well as giving two or three hours in Albany to visit the city and to take the P. north bound train for Portland.

Train No. 2 connects with the S. P. West side train at Corvallis crossing for Independence, McMinnville and all points north to Portland.

J. M. TURNER, Agent, Albany.

EAST AND SOUTH SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

Shasta Route

Trains leave West Side for Portland and way stations at 8 a. m. Leave for Albany at 10 p. m.
Leaves Portland 8:30 a. m., 7 p. m.
Albany 12:30 p. m., 10:30 a. m.
Arrives Astoria 1:30 p. m., 11:30 a. m.
Sacramento 5 p. m., 4:30 a. m.
New Francisco 7:30 p. m., 5:30 a. m.
Oregon 1:45 a. m., 11:45 a. m.
Denver 7 a. m., 9 a. m.
Kansas City 7:30 a. m., 9:30 a. m.
Los Angeles 1:30 p. m., 7 a. m.
El Paso 6 p. m., 4 p. m.
Fort Worth 1:30 p. m., 5:30 p. m.
City of Mexico 9:30 a. m., 9:30 a. m.
Houston 4 a. m., 4 a. m.
New Orleans 9:30 p. m., 6:30 a. m.
Washington 6:42 a. m., 6:42 a. m.
New York 12:45 p. m., 12:45 p. m.

Pullman and Tourist cars on both trunks. Chair cars Sacramento to Astoria and El Paso, and tourist cars to Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans and Washington.

Connecting at San Francisco with several lines for Honolulu, Japan, China, Philippines, Central and South America.

See Mrs. M. E. Woodman, agent at West Side station, or address:

C. H. MARKHAM,
Asst. Gen. Mgr. & Pass. Agt.
Portland, Or.

FROM PRESIDENT TO THE NATION

Roosevelt's First Message For Congressional Attention

Publicity is Best Remedy For Unsafe Commerce—Exclude Chinese and Guard All Immigration—Develop Our Islands and Let Cuba Come to Stand Alone—Increase the Navy, Improve the Army and Remain the World's Leading Nation

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—President Roosevelt's message to Congress follows: To the Senate and House of Representatives: The Congress assembled this year under the shadow of a great calamity. On the 8th of September President McKinley was shot by an anarchist, while attending the Pan-American Exposition, at Buffalo, and died in this city on the 14th of that month. The shock, the grief of the country are bitter in the minds of all who saw the dark days while the President yet hovered between life and death. The Federal Courts should be given jurisdiction over any man who kills or attempts to kill the President or any man who, by the Constitution or by law, is in line of succession for the Presidency while the punishment for an unsuccessful attempt should be proportioned to the enormity of the offense against our institutions. Anarchy is a crime against the whole human race, and all mankind should stand against the anarchist.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

Restoration of Confidence and Return of Prosperity. During the last five years business confidence has been restored, and the Nation has been congratulated because of its present abounding prosperity. Such prosperity can never be created by law alone, although it is easy enough to destroy it by malicious laws. In dealing with business interests, for Government to undertake, by crude and ill-considered legislation, to do what may turn out to be bad, would be to incur the risk of such far-reaching national disaster that it would be preferable to undertake nothing at all. The man who demonstrates the impossibility of the undesirable serve as the allies of the forces with which they are nominally at war, for they hamper those who would endeavor to find out in rational fashion what the wrongs really are and to what extent and what manner it is practicable to supply remedies.

Regulation of Corporations.

There is a widespread conviction in the minds of the American people that the great corporations known as trusts are in certain of their features and tendencies harmful to the general welfare. This springs from no spirit of envy or uncharitableness, nor lack of pride in the great industrial achievements that have placed this country at the head of the nations struggling for commercial supremacy. It is based upon sincere conviction that combination and concentration should be not prohibited, but supervised, and, within reasonable limits, allowed to exist in its present form. The first essential in determining how to deal with the great industrial combinations is knowledge of facts—publicity.

Department of Commerce and Industries.

There should be created a Cabinet office, to be known as Secretary of Commerce and Industries, as provided in the bill introduced at the last session of the Congress. It should be his province to deal with commerce in its broadest sense, including among many other things what ever concerns labor and all matters affecting the great business corporations and our merchant marine.

Chinese Exclusion.

Not only must our labor be protected by the tariff, but it should also be protected, so far as it is possible, from the presence in this country of any laborers brought over by contract, or of those who come freely, yet represent a standard of living so depressed that they can undersell our men in the labor market and drag them to a lower level. I regard it as necessary with this end in view, to re-enact immediately the law excluding Chinese laborers, and to strengthen it wherever necessary in order to make its enforcement entirely effective.

Trade with Cuba.

The most vital problem with which this country, and for that matter the whole civilized world, has to deal, is the problem which has for one side the betterment of social conditions, moral and physical, of the Cuban people, and for another the effort to deal with that tangled web of reaching question which we group together when we speak of "tariffs." The chief factor in the success of each man—wage-worker, farmer and capitalist alike—must be the sum total of his own individual qualities and abilities. Sound only to this comes the power of action, the power of organization, the power of very great good has been and will be accomplished by associations of wage-workers, when managed with foresight and when they combine their assistance upon their own rights with a lasting respect for the rights of others.

Better Immigration Laws Needed.

Our present immigration laws are unsatisfactory. We need every honest and efficient immigrant fitted to become an American citizen, every immigrant who comes here to stay, who brings here a strong body, a stout heart, a good head, and a resolute purpose to do his duty well in every way, and to bring up his children as law-abiding and God-fearing members of the community. But there should be a comprehensive law enacted with the object of working a three-fold improvement over our present system. Both the educational and economic tests in a wise immigration law should be devised to protect and elevate the general body, political and social. A very close supervision should be exercised over the steamship companies, which mainly bring over the immigrants, and they should be held in a strict accountability for any infraction of the law.

Tariff Revision Hurdled.

There is general acquiescence in our present tariff system as a National policy. The first requisite to our prosperity is the continuity and stability of such economic policy. Nothing could be more unwise than to disturb the business interests of the country by any general tariff change. Reciprocity must be treated as the hand-maiden of protection. Our first duty is to see that the protection granted by the tariff in every case where it is needed is so far as it can safely be sought to injure to our home industries.

Condition of the Merchant Marine.

The condition of the American merchant marine is such as to call for immediate remedial action by the Congress. It is deplorable that as a Nation that our national marine should be utterly insignificant in comparison to that of other nations which we overtop in other forms of business. We should not longer submit to conditions under which only a few of our great commerce are carried in our own ships.

Financial Matters.

In many respects the National banking law furnishes sufficient liberty for the proper exercise of the banking function; but there seems to be need of better safeguards against the deranging influence of commercial crises and financial panics.

Moreover, the currency of the country should be more responsive to the demands of our domestic trade and commerce.

Surplus in the Treasury.

The collections from duties on imports are great, but the continuous expansion of the ordinary expenditures of the Government, thanks mainly to the reduced Army expenditures, has increased so that the Treasury means should be adopted which will bring the revenues more nearly within the limit of our annual needs. In his report to the Congress the Secretary of the Treasury considers all these questions at length and asks your attention to the report and recommendations.

Interstate Commerce Law.

In 1887 a measure was enacted for the regulation of interstate railways, commonly known as the Interstate Commerce Act. The cardinal provisions of that act were that railroads should be just and reasonable, and that all shippers, localities and commodities should be accorded equal treatment. The act was amended and extended with what were supposed to be the necessary powers to execute the provisions of this law. The act should be amended. The railway is a public servant. Its rates should be just and reasonable. The Government should see to it that within its jurisdiction this act is, and should be, strictly and expeditiously and effectively to that end.

Department of Agriculture.

The Department of Agriculture, during the past five years, has steadily broadened its work, and its results are of a high order. It has accomplished results of real value in up-building domestic and foreign trade. It has gone into every part of our country and with all sections of our country and with all the island groups that have lately come under our jurisdiction. These people must look to agriculture as a livelihood. It is searching the world for grasses, grains and vegetables especially fitted for introduction into localities of the several states and territories where they may add materially to our resources.

Value of the Forests.

The practical usefulness of the National Forest reserves to the mining, grazing, irrigation and other interests of the Nation, which the reserves have had to a wide degree, is being more and more appreciated. Reserves will inevitably be of still greater value to the Nation as they come in touch with all sections of our country and with all the island groups that have lately come under our jurisdiction. These people must look to agriculture as a livelihood. It is searching the world for grasses, grains and vegetables especially fitted for introduction into localities of the several states and territories where they may add materially to our resources.

Reclamation of Lands.

The reclamation of the unsatisfied arid public lands is a most important and here it is not enough to regulate the flow of streams. The reclamation of the unsatisfied arid public lands is a most important and here it is not enough to regulate the flow of streams. The reclamation of the unsatisfied arid public lands is a most important and here it is not enough to regulate the flow of streams.

Nation's Aid Justified.

The benefits which have followed the unpaid development of our islands justify the Nation's aid and co-operation in the more difficult and important work yet to be accomplished.

INSULAR MATTERS.

What Must Be Done to Develop Hawaii.

In Hawaii our aim should be to develop the territory on the traditional American plan. It is a pleasure to say that it is hardly more necessary to report to the Nation than to any state or territory that we are not to be content with the status of a mere possession, but that we are striving to make it a part of our Nation, and to be administered efficiently and honestly.

Cuba.

In Cuba such progress has been made toward putting the independent government of the Philippines on a sound basis that before the present session of the Congress closes this will be an accomplished fact. Cuba is a beautiful island, and the beautiful Queen of the Antilles, as she unfolds this new page of her destiny, she extends our heartiest greetings and wishes. Everywhere I have discussed the question of reciprocity. In the case of Cuba, however, there are weighty reasons of morality and of National interest why the policy should be held to have a peculiar application, and I most earnestly ask your attention to the wisdom, indeed to the vital need, of providing for a substantial reduction in the tariff duties on Cuban imports into the United States.

The Philippines.

In the Philippines our problem is large. They are very different from the islands inhabited by many varying tribes, representing widely different stages of progress toward civilization. Our earnest effort is to help these people upward along the stony and difficult path that leads to better government. We hope to make our administration of the islands honorable to our Nation by making it the highest benefit to the Filipino themselves; and as an earnest of what we intend to do, we point to what we have done.

Additional Legislation Needed.

The time has come when there should be additional legislation for the Philippines. Nothing better can be done for the islands than to introduce industrial enterprises. Nothing would benefit them so much as throwing them open to industrial development. The connection between idleness and mischief is proverbial, and the opportunity to do remunerative work is one of the surest preventives of war.

Pacific Cable.

I call your attention most earnestly to the crying need of a cable to Hawaii and the Philippines, and that reciprocity be sought for so far as it can safely be sought to injure to our home industries. We should not defer a day longer than necessary the construction of such a cable. It is demanded not merely for commercial, but for political and military considerations.

NICARAGUA CANAL.

Work of the Greatest Importance to the American People. I am glad to be able to announce to you that our negotiations on this subject with Great Britain, conducted on both sides in a spirit of friendliness and mutual good will and respect, have resulted in my being able to lay before the Senate a treaty which if ratified will enable us to begin preparations for an Isthmian canal at any time, and which guarantees

REVIEW OF PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Preserve forests.
Exclude the Chinese.
Enforce eight hour laws.
Build Pacific cable at once.
Build the Nicaragua canal.
Extend and foster reciprocity.
Enlighten President McKinley.
Keep out uneducated foreigners.
Advise no change in tariff laws.
Government irrigation of arid lands.
Sweeping condemnation of anarchy.
Labor unions are wise and necessary.
Remember the nation's soldiers in all wars.
Insist upon merit system in civil service.
Improve, but not greatly enlarge, the army.
Publicity in dealing with combines of every form.
Develop new islands on traditional American lines.
Abandon treating Indians as tribes, and deal with them as individuals.
Develop merchant marine and carry American goods in American vessels.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Work of Upbuilding It Must Be Steadily Continued. There is no question in the work of completing our Navy. So far as ingenuity has been wholly unable to devise additional ships, and this is additional officers and men. To provide that, the Navy must be enlarged by them up, with the expectation of leaving them unimpaired until they are needed in actual conflict. The Navy must be enlarged by them up, with the expectation of leaving them unimpaired until they are needed in actual conflict.

The Naval Militia.

The naval militia force is a state organization, and in event of war, they will constitute the main line of defense. These units should receive hearty encouragement from the General Government.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Army is Large Enough at the Present Time. It is not necessary to increase our Army beyond its present size at this time. The Army must be enlarged by them up, with the expectation of leaving them unimpaired until they are needed in actual conflict.

Civil Service.

I recommend the passage of a law which will make a final protocol with the District of Columbia, or will at least enable the President to take action on the subject of the temporary employment of clerks who are hereafter contain provision that should be selected under the civil service law.

Forests Are Reservoirs.

The forests are natural reservoirs. By retaining the streams in flood and retaining the water in the reservoirs, we prevent the soil from washing away, and we prevent the water from filling up with silt. Forest conservation is an essential condition of water conservation.

Treatment of Indians.

In my judgment the time has arrived when we should not make up our minds to recognize the Indian as an individual and not as a member of a tribe.

Permanent Census Bureau.

The remarkable growth of our population, sound economy and the advancement of science, the Census Office, as now constituted, should be made a permanent government bureau. This would insure better, cheaper and more satisfactory work in the interest not only of our business, but of statistic, economic and social science.

The Postal Service.

The remarkable growth of the postal service is shown in the fact that its revenues have doubled and its expenditures have nearly doubled within 12 years. Its progressive development compels constantly increasing outlay, but in this respect of business energy and progress its receipts grow so much faster than its expenses that the annual deficit has been steadily reduced from \$1,413,775 in 1887 to \$1,327,775 in 1901. Among recent postal advances the success of rural free delivery, the introduction of a bond note addressed to actual experience has made its benefits so plain, that the demand for its extension is general and urgent.

The general terms of the settlement of the questions growing out of the anti-foreign uprisings in China of 1900, having been formulated in a joint note addressed to China by the representatives of the injured powers in December last, were promptly accepted by the Chinese Government. After protracted conferences the plenipotentiaries of the several powers were able to sign a final protocol with the Chinese plenipotentiaries on the 17th of last September, setting forth the measures taken by China in compliance with the demands of the joint note, and expressing their satisfaction therewith.

The agreement touches upon in a manner satisfactory to the powers of the various grounds of complaint, and will contribute materially to better future relations between China and the powers. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, White House, December 3, 1901.

EVENTS OF THE DAY

FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE WORLD.

A Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Presented in a Condensed Form Which is Most Likely to Prove of Interest to Our Many Readers.

Into Open Switch.

Southern Pacific Train Wrecked at Salem—Engineer and Fireman Killed. Salem, Or., Dec. 8.—The north bound California express No. 12, due here at 4:34 and in Portland at 7 P. M., was derailed at the trestle 200 yards south of the Salem station on its schedule time yesterday afternoon. The engine and the mail and baggage cars, smoker and one day coach left the rails. Fireman Fish received injuries from which he died soon after being taken to the hospital. Engineer William H. White was badly scalded, and it was thought he would recover, but he died at 5:10 this morning. None of the passengers or other members of the train crew received any injuries.

An open switch 20 yards south of the trestle caused the accident. The scene of the wreck is within the yard limits. The train was on time and was entering the station yard at a moderate rate of speed. The train consisted of eight coaches, including the special car of Superintendent Fields, who was promptly on the scene and personally directed the operations in extricating the fireman and engineer and clearing the tracks. Robbers stole \$2,000 from the Archibald Banking Company, of Archibald, O. Fire destroyed a wholesale dry goods store at Wilkesbarre, Pa. Loss, \$135,000.

Another ship has ventured too close to the Washington shore and is on the rocks. A reciprocity feature may be incorporated in the forthcoming Philippine tariff bill. Refugees in South African concentration camps will be sent to the settled district. The Douglasville, Ga., bank was robbed of \$2,500. The robbers escaped on a handcar. France's Chinese loan of 265,000,000 francs, at 3 per cent, will be issued December 21.

Two more of the convicts who escaped from the Leavenworth, Kas., prison have been captured. The St. Louis Oil Company sold 5,000,000 barrels of Beaumont oil to St. Louis men at 20 cents a barrel at the wells. Sixty-five persons were poisoned at a wedding feast at West Point, Wis., by poison in the coffee. All will probably recover. A heavy snow storm covers the entire eastern half of Kansas. Ex-Congressman I. N. Evans, of Philadelphia, is dead, aged 64. Dr. David McDill, surgeon at Fort Leavenworth, died from apoplexy. Foreign papers generally comment favorably on the president's message. Negotiations for a Russian loan of \$40,000,000 have been resumed at Paris.

The British ship Nelson is reported lost off Gray's harbor, Wash., with all on board. The transport McClellan left Manila for New York with the first battalion of engineers. The Hay-Pauncefote treaty and the Isthmian canal report have been submitted to the senate. In November 3,708,766 pounds of coffee were exported from Porto Rico, most of which went to Europe. Chile has purchased two torpedo boat destroyers in England. Argentina has decided to purchase a battleship of 11,000 tons.

The enrollment of Harvard university, including students of all classes, teachers and administrative officers, is 6,158, against 6,317 last year. The Chinese empress is favorable to reforms. Stranded bark Baroda was floated Saturday. Foreign press comment on Roosevelt's message. The tariff bill was debated in the German Reichstag. The campaign in Samar is being carried on energetically. Combination of redwood lumbermen is in course of formation. A peace commission has gone to meet the Colombian rebels. Leaders in congress believe new legislation is necessary for the islands. Cubans again protest to Secretary Root against interference in their election. Portland Chamber of Commerce adopts strong resolutions for opening Columbia river. Salem proposes to make telephone company pay a tax on each phone or reduce its rates.

The President's message was read in both houses. Committee were appointed to take action on the death of McKinley. Western senators and congressmen approve the message. Henderson was re-elected speaker of the house. International livestock exposition has been opened at Chicago. Germany and Russia have planned an anti-anarchist convention. Attorney general of Minnesota says law is against great railway combine. Four steam canal boats and 15 consorts plying on the Erie canal are to be sent to the Philippines.

Heavy Grain Movement to Mexico.

El Paso, Tex., Dec. 10.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road has announced it would accept no more wheat for Mexico for the present. The Santa Fe yards here are crowded with cars loaded with wheat consigned to Mexican ports. It is stated that President Diaz, in order to undo the grain combine in Mexico, will issue an order extending the time until next August for wheat and corn to enter Mexico free of duty.

NEWS OF THE STATE

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS OF OREGON.

Commercial and Financial Happenings of Importance—A Brief Review of the Growth and Improvements of the Many Industries Throughout Our Thriving Commonwealth—Latest Market Report.

There is one case of smallpox at Weston. The O. R. & N. is erecting a new depot at Hot Lake. There are at present 1,232 inmates in the state insane asylum at Salem. The Japanese section house at Union was burglarized but the thieves were caught. At La Grande the other day 4,000 bushels of wheat was purchased for the retail trade. A number of farmers around Salem have received as high as 48 cents for their wheat. An organization has been effected in Baker City for the purpose of maintaining a free public library. The drill and machinery for the oil well to be drilled at Springfield has arrived and work will be commenced at once. Nearly all the Polk county prune crop has been shipped. Most of the fruit went to the East. Good advances were made. A painter of The Dalles was bound and gagged by robbers who secured \$50. The robbery took place in the man's shop in the business portion of town. Union county lost the case against Baker county, in which the former contested the annexation to the latter of a strip of land known as the Panhandle. Two hold-ups occurred recently in Salem. Socialists in Salem have organized for the purpose of taking part in the coming state campaign. The old placer diggings, 40 miles west of La Grande, are being worked for quartz with good results. A 10 stamp mill and other new machinery is to be installed in the Copper Stain mine, near Grants Pass. The Grand Ronde Lumber Co., with mills at Perry, is constructing a \$10,000 dam for floating logs in the Grand Ronde river. The Malheur Gold Mining Company, with mines in Malheur county, has commenced extensive improvements upon its property. The Western Oregon Poultry and Stock association has been organized in McMinnville to encourage the breeding of blooded poultry and stock. The Tip Top mine, in the Williams district, Southern Oregon, has been sold to San Francisco capitalists. Consideration has not been made public.

Portland Markets. Wheat—Walla Walla, 59¢60; bluestem, 60¢61; Valley, 59¢. Flour—Best grades, \$2.65¢3.20 per barrel; Graham, \$2.50. Oats—Nominal 95¢81.00 per ton. Barley—Feed, \$16¢16.50; brewing, \$16¢16.50 per ton. Milsteads—Bran, \$16.50¢17; middling, \$20; shorts, \$17; chop, \$16.50. Hay—Timothy, \$11¢12; clover, \$7¢7.50; Oregon wild hay, \$6¢6 per ton. Butter—Fancy creamery, 22¢; 25¢; dairy, 18¢20¢; store, 12¢14¢ per pound. Eggs—Storage, 20¢22¢; fresh, 27¢28¢, Eastern 22¢25¢. Cheese—Full cream, twins, 13¢13½¢; Young America, 14¢15¢. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.50¢3.00; hens, \$1.00; dressed, 9¢10¢ per dozen; springs, \$2.50¢3.00; per dozen; ducks, \$3 for old; \$4.50¢5.50 for young; geese, \$6¢6.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 11¢12¢; dressed, 12¢15¢ per pound. Mutton—Lamb, 3½¢ gross; dressed 6½¢ per pound; sheep, \$3.25¢3.50 gross; dressed, 6¢6½¢ per pound. Hogs—Gross, heavy, \$5.12½; light, \$4.75¢5; dressed, 6¢6½¢ per pound. Veal—Small, 8¢8½¢; large, 7¢7½¢ per pound. Beef—Gross top steers, \$3.50¢4.00; cows and heifers, \$3.50; dressed beef, 3¢7¢ per pound. Hops—8¢10¢ per pound. Wool—Valley, 11¢14¢ per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8¢12¢; mohair, 21¢21½¢ per pound. Potatoes—85¢95¢ per sack.

The distress caused in the eastern provinces of Russia by the failure of the crops is so severe that the authorities have forbidden the newspapers to publish any save official information. The production of anthracite coal this year in Pennsylvania is greater than in any previous year. A young society woman who lost a bet on Shumrock II rode for an hour in Broadway, New York, attired as a cowboy. Colorado is now boasting of being the "Switzerland of America." The railroad report that they took 60,000 tourists into that state during the past summer.

Wonderful Montana Cave. Believed to Be One of the Largest and Most Valuable to Science in the World. Butte, Mont., Dec. 10.—A new and wonderful natural cave believed to be one of the largest known, has just been discovered in the canyon of the Jefferson, on the line of the Northern Pacific railway, about 50 miles east of Butte. An exploration party from Butte spent several days in the cave, going over an area of 10 miles, and to a depth of nearly 1,000 feet. A large river, with a cataract of about 100 feet was explored for a distance of several miles, without discovering its source or outlet. A few articles of stone and copper utensils and some bones, believed to be human, were also found in one of the large apartments of the cave. There were other evidences that at some time in a prehistoric period the cave was inhabited.

Water More Valuable Than Oil. El Paso, Tex., Dec. 10.—A dispatch from Las Cruces announces that the oil borers at Engle, N. M., have struck an artesian well at a depth of 200 feet, which swept 1,000 gallons per hour through a two inch hole. Engle is situated in the heart of the famous Journey of Death desert, which is one of the most arid regions known, and the strike of water will prove far more valuable than an oil gusher. During the Mexican war, out of a column of 165 soldiers who started across the desert, 151 perished.

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