

# The Scio News.

VOL. X.

SCIO, LINN COUNTY, OREGON, NOVEMBER 16, 1906.

NO. 21.

## The Trail of the Dead:

THE STRANGE EXPERIENCE  
OF DR. ROBERT HARLAND

By B. ELITCHER ROBINSON and J. MALCOLM FRASER

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### CHAPTER XXII.

In my narrative, now drawing to its conclusion, I have endeavored to avoid emotion or exaggeration. Yet as I glance over its pages, I cannot refrain myself as satisfied. On such an evening as this, with the summer woods beneath the cottage looking in the tender glory of the sun's farewell, with the silence of the day that is ending holding the quiet folds—such an evening, I say, my story, even to myself, appears impossible, a nightmare born in the land of evil dreams. Yet I have but to turn my eyes to where my dearest wife sits at her work, to know that it is true; for it was in that time of danger that Providence gave me the most generous of the gifts that can be bestowed upon man.

Two days after Marjane escaped from her pursuit at Southampton, a little council was gathered in the parlor of Dr. Weston's cottage at Cottage Hill. In his great armchair by the fire sat the old scholar, with the lamp-light exposing the delicate fragility of a face whose complexion had set its warning. In addition to my cousin, Sir Henry Graden, who confronted him, Great-est-est, stern, keen-eyed, he was of that type that can fearlessly execute, as well as intelligently conceive, a plan. Marjane was on a cushion at her father's knee, his hand in hers, and it was more often to that noble girl that my glance wandered than to my cousin, though, indeed it was he who now sat before us, the position of affairs being such.

It was right, he said, that Dr. Weston should know even as his daughter knew, the danger that hung over us. And so, from its commencement, brought suddenly to the light of the violent attacks delivered against a book on which he had spent half his life, how he had planned to destroy his more bitter adversaries, and how, by his incessant cunning, he had brought about the deaths of Von Stockmar and Moschinsky, how in his desperate flight from our pursuit, he had killed the son of Reeki, the Polish keeper, how he had come to England to end his vengeance upon Dr. Weston, and how he had been led to believe that Marjane was the writer of the attack which had increased him. All this he explained, and while he spoke, the shadow of the terror seemed to creep over our very souls, so that we drew together like sheep that hear the cry of wolves in the snow-cold hills.

It was Dr. Weston who first broke the silence that followed Graden's conclusion.

"You have referred to a certain book or diary belonging to this Marjane," said he, for indeed my cousin had mentioned that discovery at Southampton. "And I gather that from it you first learned the names of the scientific enemies against whom an attack might be directed. Did this madman imagine in his mind that any person besides Von Stockmar, Moschinsky, and myself?"

"There were several other names," replied my cousin, "but I do not think their criticisms were sufficiently severe to place them in serious danger. I have, however, communicated with them all. On the least suspicion they will inform the police and also telegraph to me at my London house. My servant there is kept informed of my address from day to day."

"And the police?"

"In international matters they move slowly. It has been so since the days of Napoleon. Months have often elapsed before very ordinary criminals have been arrested. But this man is a remarkable figure. He has some five hundred pounds yet in his possession, and he has the cunning common to the partially insane. The English police have full information of his movements, and he may be in France or Belgium."

"What, then, do you propose, Sir Henry?"

"For the moment we have no definite objective. It would be useless for us to start for the continent without further information. Until it reaches us, we shall stay in this country."

"I quite understand. I trust that for the ten days that we still have at Polleven, you will consider yourselves my guests—though I fear that the size of my cottage forbids me asking you to leave your quarters at the inn."

"Are you, then, returning to Cambridge, Dr. Weston? I thought you had settled here for the winter?" asked my cousin.

"It was so intended, but my doctors have ordered me to the Engadine. They say—it is my only chance, Sir Henry."

Mary Weston's eyes rose to her father's face in one brief, pitiful glance, and then her head dropped forward. Poor girl! she knew that he had spoken truly.

"The Engadine?"

Graden rose in his ponderous fashion and stood with his back to the fire. I could see that the intelligence concerned him—concerned him, indeed, too nearly for immediate comment. It was some moments before he spoke again.

"Forgive me, Dr. Weston," he said, "but is this a sudden resolution?"

"We decided yesterday."

"Is it common property? Do the village know?"

"Really, Sir Henry, I have no idea. I should not think they know."

"I will be quite plain with you, Dr. Weston, for that is exactly the best. Until this madman is secured, you and your daughter go in some danger. You should be safe enough in Switzerland, if you keep your address a secret. But if you then we must arrange that you have a traveling companion that can be trusted."

"I shall be very glad to go," I interjected.

"No, Robert, that will never do," he said. "To divide our forces would be the worst generosity. Our duty is plain. We must be prepared to strike at the enemy wherever he may be found. Otherwise, there will be weeks of anxiety for

At nine-forty on the following morning, we were gathered in a little group on the departure platform. Graden, who had talked with Reeki far into the night, repeated his orders. To preserve the secret of Dr. Weston's residence was of first importance. He would register himself and his daughter in the name of Jackson. All letters, whether from or to the travelers, were to be forwarded under cover to Graden's chambers, where a servant in whom he had absolute trust would deposit them to their respective addresses. On the slightest suspicion of danger, a telegram would bring our assistance from whatever spot our quest had drawn us. Neither Dr. Weston nor his daughter were to leave their hotel at Frontenau, even for a walk, without the secret of the Police.

"I do not wish to alarm you with absurd rules, Miss Mary," concluded my cousin; "but it is well to be cautious. Besides, it should be only for a few days. I have found means of awakening the continental police to interest in his capture, and we may hear of his arrest at any moment. All these things, the late Good-bye, Dr. Weston. Good-bye, my dear girl. God keep you."

He was old enough to be her father, yet I did not consider his age was sufficient excuse for the kiss that he touched on her forehead.

We saw her handkerchief fluttering from the carriage window as the train drew out of the station. I watched it fade into the mazy grey of the morning, and as it disappeared, the late I had hidden from myself rushed over me so that I stood with staring eyes, perhaps as foolish and was-begone a figure as humanity has ever submitted to witness. And for this I shall always thank my cousin, Harry Graden, that he slipped his arm in mine, leading me down the platform as if he had noticed nothing out of the ordinary in my manner.

(To be continued.)

### LINCOLN'S FAIRNESS.

It was one of his strongest traits, governing every action of his life. General Taylor was triumphantly elected, and it then became Lincoln's duty, as a member of Congress from Illinois, to recommend certain persons to fill government offices in that State. He did this after he returned to Springfield, for his term in Congress ended on March 4, 1849, the day that General Taylor became President. The letters that he sent to Washington when forwarding the papers and applications of people who wished appointments were both characteristic and amusing; for in his desire not to mislead or to do injustice to any man, they were very apt to say more in favor of the men he did not wish to see appointed than in recommendation of his own particular candidates.

This absolute and impartial fairness to friend and foe alike was one of his strongest traits, governing every action of his life. If it had not been for this, he might possibly have enjoyed another term in Congress, for there had been talk of re-electing him. In spite of his confession to Speed that "being elected to Congress, though I am very grateful to our friends for having done it, has not pleased me as much as I expected," this must have been flattery; for there were many able young men in Springfield who coveted the honor, and they had entered into an agreement among themselves that each would be content with a single term. Lincoln of course remained faithful to his promise. His strict keeping of promises caused him also to lose an appointment from President Taylor as Commissioner of the General Land Office, which might easily have been his, but for which he had agreed to recommend some other Illinois man. A few weeks later the President ordered to make him Governor of the new Territory of Oregon. This attracted him much more than the other office, but he declined because his wife was unwilling to live in a place so far away.

His career in Congress proved of great advantage to him in after life, having given him a close knowledge of the workings of the Federal Government, and brought him into contact with the most influential men of all parts of the Union—St. Nicholas.

That Finished It.

Friend—The bill for the shirt you invented adopted by the government?

Inventor—No. They required too severe a test.

Friend—Did some of the bullets go through it?

Inventor—No. It resisted all bullets and sword thrusts. But they made me send it to a steam laundry. They made it.

Usual Kind.

Mrs. Homer—Did your husband make any good resolutions the first of the year?

Mrs. Rounder—No; but he made a lot of bad ones.

Mrs. Homer—Indeed!

Mrs. Rounder—Yes; at least they didn't keep.

Greatly Encouraged.

Dr. Kallowell—Like your new location, do you, notwithstanding its general hostilities?

Dr. Sawbones—Splendidly. I've already had six of the loveliest cases of appendicitis you ever laid your eyes on.—Chicago Tribune.

Not If They Know It.

Barker—I wonder why most married women are afraid of their husbands?

Parker—I guess it's because men never propose to the other kind.

Sufficient Reason.

Blow—What is your reason for thinking Hawker isn't a gentleman?

Knox—His persistency in declaring that he is.

Revised to Date.

You may break up the act, or do as you will, but the scent of its power will cling to it still.

## OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

### STRIKE A RICH VEIN.

Large and Well-Defined Ledge Discovered at Cottage Grove.

Cottage Grove—A flitting find is reported from the Bohemia mining district. It was made recently in the claim known as the Big Mand, owned by Colonel W. H. Blair. The ore is said to be high-grade and the ledge is large and well defined. The usual degree of activity prevails throughout the camp, and good results are in evidence. The Oregon Securities and Voucher are in full operation, employing large forces of men. The annual assessment work of this year is nearly completed on the large number of claims held by private parties.

Activity in the lumbering business is constantly on the increase, notwithstanding the operators are unable to move their products. The car shortage is seriously felt by the 18 mills in this locality. One company alone has about 100 cars on the docks, and is simply unable to secure cars. This is the case, however, with all the mills. The lumbermen are advocating the enactment of a law making it a penalty for a railroad company when it fails to furnish cars within a specified time after the contractors turned out on the trial run if they are not dealt with fairly in the matter, as the railroad company imposes a demurrage of \$1 a day when a car is not loaded within 48 hours after the time it is spotted. The railroad company, on the other hand, takes its own time and pleasure to furnish cars. With about \$250,000 worth of lumber cut and ready to move, the lumbermen are hopeful that they will soon get relief. They are running full capacity, and if cars are not furnished soon they will be compelled to close their plants.

### SUCCESSFUL STAMP MILL.

Five-Horsepower Plant Opens New Era in Mining Industry.

La Grande—Assay returns have been received by the Aurelia company from both characteristic and successful. The trial of the mill recently installed by that company on its mining property up the Grand Ronde River. These assays show values ranging from \$25 to \$250 to the ton, with a loss of about 15 per cent in the waste. The recent run of the mill shows that the ore will run \$15 or more per ton, and when the machinery is placed in first-class working condition from 90 to 95 per cent of the value of the ore can be recovered.

The mill installed is but small. Only five-horsepower is required to run the crusher and other machinery, and but few men are needed to superintend the entire plant. Mining men are enthusiastic over the success of the mill, and believe this character of mill has solved the problem of handling the ore of the Grand Ronde district. A few years ago it was the opinion of miners that the up-river country ores could not be worked with small capital; that not less than \$50,000 or \$100,000 would be required to install a suitable plant for the treatment of the ore found there. The trial of the Aurelia company has proved that the ore can be handled on a very much smaller scale, with high percentage of profits, or even higher, to the ton than with heavy stamp machinery. It is the intention of the Aurelia company to put in another mill next year. Other owners of mining property in the same district will follow their example.

### HAY SHORTAGE ON COOS BAY.

Farmers Do Not Produce Enough to Supply Local Market.

North Bend—Bringing hay from the Willamette Valley to North Bend and Marshfield is something like carrying coals to Newcastle, yet nearly every farmer in the county has a horse or two, and a quantity of hay. Around Coquille some hay is grown for the market, but it costs nearly as much to bring hay from the coast as to bring it from the valley. The hay field, a distance of 15 miles, as it does to bring it from Portland. If the hay is consigned to North Bend it must be brought to the coast by horse and cart, and that costs \$1 a ton extra. Valley grass hay can be purchased in Portland for \$9 a ton, and it costs \$3 a ton for freight. This hay retails for \$13 a ton. There is no clean timothy or clover hay to be had here at any price and Oregon grass is at a premium.

On the bottom lands in Coos county four and five tons an acre of oat hay can be raised, and clover and timothy grow well on the rich bench lands.

### Delegates Appointed by Governor.

Salmon-Governor Chamberlain has appointed the following residents of Oregon to represent the state at the annual convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress at Washington, D. C., December 10: R. H. Hage, J. N. Teal, W. D. Wheeler, Portland; John H. Smith, Astoria; Peter Loggie, Marshfield; J. D. Peters, The Dalles; A. L. Lewis, Portland; Henry Hahn, Portland; J. A. Smith, Portland.

### Randon Enjoys Prosperity.

Randon—Randon is enjoying something of a real estate boom, and lots that might have been purchased for \$10 each last Spring are selling for \$100 each finding a ready market at that price. Activity in manufacturing accounts for the boom. The salmon cannery, broom-handle factory, shoe and foundry are running full time and the Randon woolen mills are running day and night to keep up the order. The shoe and broom-handle factories are running full capacity, and the Cady Lumber Company is building a mill that will have a capacity of 75,000 feet a day.

### SUGAR OUTPUT IS LARGE.

La Grande Factory Will Turn Out Over 50,000 Sacks.

La Grande—The new track of the Central Railway has reached the Hunt grade opposite Cone, and a spur for loading beets has been put in. This reduces the hauling distance from the Cone beet fields materially, as the end of the track is now about three miles and a half from the farms. Most of the Cone beets remain to be delivered and the harvest in that locality has been postponed as long as possible, awaiting railroad facilities. Superintendent Barrowell says that ten days or two weeks will be required to get all the beets to the factory.

The factory has been running most satisfactorily, without a hitch or halt, from the time the season opened. In addition to the fine output of beets, the sugar percentage is higher this year than ever before. It is estimated that the sugar output this season will be between 50,000 and 60,000 sacks, or from 250 to 300 cars.

The factory will probably run four weeks longer.

### WORK OF HATCHERIES.

Season's Work Has Been Satisfactory in All Coast Stations.

Salmon—The report of Master Fish Warden H. G. Van Dusen for the month of October shows that the season's work has been satisfactory in all Coast stream hatcheries, but not so good in the hatcheries on tributaries of the Columbia. Regarding hatchery operations the report says:

With the exception of a few more salmon to spawn at Ontario, we are through with the work of collecting chinook salmon spawn at our different hatcheries tributary to the Columbia River, and from reports received the following collections have been made:

|                              |           |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| Salmon River hatchery.....   | 875,000   |
| McKenzie River hatchery..... | 5,970,000 |
| Willows River hatchery.....  | 290,000   |
| Ontario salmon hatchery..... | 2,130,000 |
| Total.....                   | 9,571,000 |

New Cement Tester at U. of O.

Eugene—There has been installed in the Government timber-testing station a standard cement-testing machine of the type known as the "Portland" machine. This is a new and makes a valuable addition to the apparatus already in the plant. J. B. Knapp, the mechanical expert, who is in charge of the timber-testing station, is a very busy man, as samples of Oregon timber are constantly being sent here for the purpose of being examined and tested.

### PORTLAND MARKETS.

The New York Journal of Commerce said of cascara bark:

A wholesale dealer in cascara sagrada of Portland, Or., declared that not more than five cars had been peeled this season and receipts from the gathering sections were generally in lots of 200 to 300 tons. The demand for the bark is very large and on spot, and some ton lots are wanted for export. Quotations are sustained at 10½¢ to 12¢ as to age, quantity and seller.

Wheat—Export basis: Club, 64¢; bluestem, 65¢; Valley, 66¢; red, 61¢. Oats—No. 1 white, \$2.50@2.55; gray, \$2.50@2.55.

Barley—Feed, \$2.15 per ton; brew, \$2.25; rolled, \$2.35.

Corn—Whole, \$2.50; cracked, \$2.50 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, city, \$14.50; country, \$15.50 per ton; middlings, \$24.00; shorts, city, \$16.00; country, \$17.00 per ton; chop, U. S. Mills, \$15.50; linseed, \$18.00; alfalfa meal, \$18.00 per ton.

Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, \$10.00@11.00 per ton; Eastern Oregon timothy, \$14.00@16.00; clover, \$6.50@7.00; chest, \$7.00@7.50; grain hay, \$7.00; alfalfa, \$11.50; vetch hay, \$7.50@8.00.

Domestic Fruits—Apples, common to choice, 25¢@75¢ per box; choice to fancy, 75¢@1.50; grapes, \$1.50@1.65 per crate; peaches, 75¢@81¢; pears, 75¢@81¢; cranberries, 90¢@9.50 per barrel; quinces, \$10.125 per box; persimmons, 10¢ per pound.

Fresh Vegetables—Cabbage, 1¼¢ @1½¢ pound; cauliflower, \$1.25 per dozen; celery, 75¢@85¢ per dozen; egg plant, \$1.50 per crate; lettuce, head, 20¢ per dozen; onions, 10¢@12½¢ per doz.; bell peppers, 5¢; pumpkins, 1¼¢ pound; spinach, 40¢ per pound; tomatoes, 30¢ @50¢ per box; parsley, 10¢@15¢; squash, 1¼¢ per pound; hot-house lettuce, 50¢ @75¢ per box.

Vegetables—Turnips, 90¢@81¢ per sack; carrots, 90¢@81¢ per sack; beets, \$1.25@1.50 per sack; garlic, 7½¢ @10¢ per pound; borershead, 90¢@10¢ per pound; sweet potatoes, 2¢@3¢ per pound.

Onions—Oregon, 75¢@81¢ per hundred. Potatoes—Buying prices: Oregon Burbanks, fancy, 90¢ common, 85¢@80¢; Butter—City creameries: Extra creamery, 30¢ per pound. State creamery, 25¢ per pound. Creamery, 25¢@27½¢; store butter, 16¢@17¢.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 33¢@35¢ per dozen; best Eastern, 26¢@27¢; ordinary Eastern, 24¢@25¢.

Cheese—Oregon full cream twins, 14¢@14½¢; Young America, 15¢@15½¢; milk—Average old hens, 12¢@13¢; mixed chickens, 15¢@16¢; Spring, 12¢@13¢; old roosters, 9¢@10¢; dressed chickens, 13¢@14¢; turkeys, live, 17¢@17½¢; turkeys, dressed, choice, 21¢@22½¢; geese, live, per pound, 8¢@9¢; ducks, 14¢@15¢; pigeons, \$1.00@1.50; squabs, 3.00.

Cattle—Best steers, \$2.50@3.75; medium, \$3.00@3.25; cows, \$2.25@2.66; second-grade cows, \$2.00@2.35; bulls, \$1.50@2.00; calves, \$4.00@4.50.

Sheep—Best, \$4.50@4.75; lambs, \$5.00@5.25.

Hogs—Best, \$6.50@6.75; lightweight, \$6.00@6.25.

## The Scio News

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT

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By T. L. DUGGER

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