

## SMUGGLING THAT PAYS.

### How Chinamen and Opium Are Spirited Into This Country.

#### A Large Number of Persons Actively Engaged in Bringing Goods Over From Canada Without Paying Duties.

Smuggling is an offense of great antiquity and one that many of the revolutionary fathers and early settlers of the country, prior to the historic Boston party, were wont to commit as frequently as the opportunity presented itself, and the excessive duties made it profitable. As late as the latter part of the eighteenth century the smuggling of wine, liquor, tobacco and bullion was so generally practiced in Great Britain as to become a kind of "national failing," and the smuggler was often regarded as a popular hero.

The maximum penalty for bringing into the United States dutiable articles, with intent to defraud the revenue, is five thousand dollars fine or two years' imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court, and for aiding and abetting the importation of a Chinaman one thousand dollars, or one year's imprisonment. The degree of punishment an offender gets depends upon the circumstances of the case. The smuggler also forfeits his goods.

There is a large body of men systematically engaged in smuggling Chinamen and opium on the Pacific coast and the Canadian frontier. The men who successfully engage in this business must be peculiarly adapted to it. The first qualification is ingenuity enough to invent ways and means; second, dishonesty to the degree of defrauding the government, yet with sufficient integrity and honor to justify the importers in intrusting to their care hundreds and sometimes thousands of dollars' worth of opium. It is a popular fallacy that any man who is dishonest enough and will assume the risk can make money at smuggling. If he has sufficient capital he can buy opium in Canada and possibly get it across the border, but it is practically impossible to sell it without detection. The dealers in the United States will not buy it, nor receive it, from anyone save their trusted agents.

According to statistics there are about one million human beings in the United States, principally Mongolians, addicted to the habit of smoking opium. It is prepared in Hong Kong by a syndicate under the surveillance of the Chinese government. Prepared opium has the appearance of black molasses. It sells in China for about seven dollars per pound, and the duty under the present tariff law is six dollars per pound. Formerly the duty was twelve dollars per pound; it was then that the smuggler reaped a harvest.

The methods of smugglers are too numerous to relate, but suffice it to say that the government has to maintain an army of detectives and spotters to suppress them. The detectives who render the most valuable service are those stationed at the places from whence the goods are imported. They speed the parting guest and give the "tip" to the detectives at the objective point, who welcome the smuggler whenever the opportunity presents itself. Conviction speedily follows, as the United States statutes place the burden of proof on the smuggler to show that the opium was not illegally imported. The Detroit river is one of the most favorable points for smuggling on the frontier, but, thanks to the efficiency of Special Agent Wood, one of the cleverest officials in the service, it is practically broken up. The smuggler usually crosses the river in a row boat and drives by conveyance to some small station near Detroit, where he boards the train for New York or Chicago.

The smuggling of Chinamen is very profitable, but difficult. The Chinaman will gladly pay one hundred dollars to be safely landed. Chinamen were for some time successfully imported by bringing them over in the state-rooms of sleeping cars; woman's attire and black faces have been resorted to, but the pilot usually discloses the Chinaman's identity, and this he will not part with, owing to the superstitious belief in it as a means to get him into better world.—Detroit Free Press.

## CLOSE QUARTERS.

### The Thrilling Adventure of a Panther Hunter.

Col. Barras, in "India and Tiger Hunting," says that during a pause in panther hunting, he and his companions were about to take luncheon on the borders of an impenetrable covert where the animal lay. He adds:

The "tiffin-basket" stood just on the other side of my friend Sandford. I stretched across him to reach it with my right hand, and had just grasped the handle when a succession of short, savage roars broke upon our ears, mingled with the wild shouts of the natives, who were evidently being chased by that ferocious brute.

At this time I felt that my hat would probably do more for me than my gun; so I crumpled it down on my head, seized the gun and faced the enemy. The panther came at me with lightning bounds.

Owing to the beast's tremendous speed, I could see nothing but a shadowy form with two large, round bright eyes fixed upon me with an unmeaning stare, as it literally flew toward me.

I raised my gun, and fired with all the care I could exercise at such short notice; but I missed, and the panther bounded light as a feather, with its arms around my shoulders. Thus we stood for a few seconds, and I distinctly felt the animal snuffing for my throat.

Mechanically I turned my head so as to keep the thick-wadded cape of my helmet in front of the creature's muzzle; but I could hear and feel plainly the rapid yet cautious efforts it was making to find an opening, so as to tear the great mass that lay in its teeth.

I had no weapon but my gun, which was useless while the animal was closely embracing me; so I stood perfectly still, well knowing that Sandford would liberate me if it was possible to do so.

As may be supposed, the panther did not spend much time in investigating the nature of a wadded hat-cover, and before my friend could fire the beast pounced upon my left elbow, taking a piece out, and then buried his long, sharp fangs in the joint till they met. At the same time I was hurled to the earth with such violence that I knew not how I got there, or what had become of my gun.

I was lying on the ground with the panther on top of me, and could feel my elbow joint wabbling in and out, as the beast ground its jaws, with a movement imperceptible to the bystanders, but which felt to me as if I were being violently shaken all over. In a few seconds the loud and welcome sound of Sandford's rifle struck upon my ear, and I sat up. I was free, and the panther had gone. He had bounded away, shot through the body, into a thicket, where he was afterward killed by a spear-thrust.

## EAT TOO MUCH MEAT.

### Americans Too Prone to the Consumption of Flesh and Fowl.

"We eat altogether too much meat, anyway," said Dr. Cyrus Edison, the health commissioner. "I venture to say that most of the ills we are heir to come from habitual eating of too much beef. If the present era of high prices of beef will only compel people to choose other foods, such as fish or a greater variety of vegetables, the 'beef omnivore,' as it is called, will have been the unconscious instrument of doing a vast amount of good."

"Fish is much better food for city people than flesh raised on land. It does not contain as great a proportion of those stimulative nutrients that do so much to produce nervousness, indigestion, constipation and the host of attendant disorders to the human body for which the medical profession so continually called upon to prescribe. Wage-workers who earn their living by physical exertion—farm laborers, shovellers, ditch diggers, etc.—require solid foods, such as beef and pork, but men and women who take little exercise, whose employment is sedentary, calling for no contained physical strain, fish is eminently more satisfactory as a regular diet. Fish is the coming food. Long after our land has become denuded of those properties that nourish animal life in the field, the waters of the deep will be teeming with fish."

"The scientific culture of carp has shown conclusively that one acre of water will produce more edible and wholesome flesh than three acres of land, and some of these days we will awaken to the importance of preserving our land-sustained animals by the systematic and methodical cultivation of our fish."

"As to the quantity of meat that a man really needs people seem to be ignorant. The United States government allows the soldiers but three-quarters of a pound of meat a day. How many New Yorkers, do you suppose, get along with so small a ration of meat? The government, through its physicians, has learned that soldiers, even on the march, do better on that seemingly small allowance than if they were permitted to gorge themselves indiscriminately on the flesh of steers and sheep. New York city allows for its hospital patients but one pound of meat a day, and that pound is untrimmed. When cooked and ready to be eaten that pound represents really less than the army ration for able-bodied men. The average energetic well-fed New Yorker consumes from one and a half to three pounds of meat every day that he is able to eat. It is altogether too much. No wonder that nature rebels frequently and insists that the man live on gruel for whole days at a time. That is nature's own recourse. That's when a man is sick—when he can't eat meat."—N. Y. Press.

## HYPHENATED NAMES.

### Use of the Hyphen Is Usually a Piece of Senseless Pedantry.

Hyphenated names in Europe may be divided into two categories—namely those wherein the hyphen is a mere piece of anodyne and affectation, and those wherein it is consequent upon a legal obligation. The latter are in the minority and are borne almost invariably by legates and their descendants, who have inherited property, usually real estate, contingent upon their taking the name of the testator or to their own. Or else they are men who have married heiresses and been accepted as her heirs for the latter on the condition that they should append the family name of their wives to their own patronymic.

People in the other category who use the hyphen merely with the object of creating the impression that they are of more ancient lineage than is really the case invariably prefix, instead of appending, the additional name. And it is this that enables one to distinguish the "bees-side double-barrel," as Lord Randolph Churchill used to call them, from those who are not. For you have only to ask Mr. Ponceonby-Jones for the name of his paternal grandfather in order to find out that the old gentleman was a simple Jones, devoid of the aristocratic Ponceonby; whereas in the case of surnames adopted in deference to testamentary dispositions one will invariably find on inquiry that the paternal grandfather and ancestors bore the first of the two patronymics.

The persons who make use of hyphenated names without being compelled to do so are usually the owners of patronymics exuberantly plebeian, who hope, vainly it is true, to redeem the commonplace character of their name by prefixing thereto one calculated, they trust, to create the impression that they are connected with some of the great houses of the nobility. Thus it is quite common to find Montmorency-Smiths, Plantagenet-Robinsons, and Vere de Vere-Browns,

## BLASTING WITH LIME.

### Gen. Newton Learned a Lesson in an Indiana Stone Quarry.

Appropos of the late Gen. Newton's death is a little story he told twenty years ago, when his work at Hill Gate made him a much-talked-of man.

"I was in the quarry country of Indiana," he said, "where they take great blocks of oolitic limestone without the use of a pound of powder. I had heard of the process, and I took a team at Greensburg and drove down to the quarries to see. The superintendent was a Welshman of unpromising appearance. He was certainly an uneducated man, so far as colleges went, but he knew his business."

"I asked him how he managed to blast such huge blocks of the rock, and how much dynamite was required to the ton. He said he did not use dynamite or any other explosive. He simply used unslaked lime. It astonished me, but before he took me to the quarry he set up a piece of pine board an inch thick against a wall of rock, brought out a revolver and fired at the board."

"The bullet passed through, flattened against the stone and fell to the ground. Then he set up the board again, and, taking the flattened bullet, threw it against the board with astonishing skill, striking it each time in the same place, and after the fifth cast the board was split from top to bottom."

"I didn't use as much force when I threw as when I shot, did I?" he said. "But the board would never split along the grain by shooting at it. I could tear that board into pieces shooting, but if I want it to break in long sections on the grain I don't want to use such a sudden force."

"That's how I blast with lime." "And then he took me to the quarry. They had drilled a series of holes in the place he had marked, his judgment and trained intelligence telling him where the dividing line should run. Then they tamped these holes full of unslaked lime, poured water on it, keyed them shut and waited. In twelve hours the mass of rock he wanted would begin with groans and cracklings to separate. In sixteen hours it would be free, and the force of the lime would be spent."

"If I used powder or dynamite," said he, "I would rip out such a mass as that in fifteen minutes; but it would be chipped and cracked into a hundred pieces. Or, more likely, in a large blast the powder would simply tear out a way along the least resistance, shelling out a lot of spawls and leaving my big rock as solid as ever."

"I thanked my Welshman," said Gen. Newton, "and told him he was much of a philosopher."

## A BRICOLE.

### How to Knit the Soft Foot Cushion That Were Once Popular.

There seems to be a renewed interest in bricoles, the soft foot cushions that were once popular. I urge that they are to enjoy a revival, like many other luxuries, and think that readers may be glad of a rule for knitting them which has the merit of being an off-ripped one. The foundation for the foot-stool is a leather-covered disk of mill-board about nine inches in diameter; to this the knitted stripe is sewed, and stuffed with hair, and pulled down to make a deep depression by taking some stitches through the board bottom with carpet thread and a sailor's needle. A large furniture button or a short cord and tassel tied in a bow is sewed over the gathering. The bricoche, which originally won its name from its resemblance in the shape to the French cake of that name, is knitted of double zephyr wool in stripes, 16 of them being narrow and 12 wide, the latter narrowing to a point at the center of the cushion. Cast on 40 stitches in black wool and knit seven rows of the narrow stripe; then with an old gold color knit two stitches and turn, knitting back to the end of the row; continue to knit back and forth with the old gold, taking each time two more stitches of the black until within two stitches of the top. Then knit down and commence again with black, making another narrow stripe, knitting in the two black stitches at the top in their turn. When the last stripe is finished it should be sewed or knitted to the first stripe. These directions are contributed by a knitter who has had an experience of over sixty-five years, and they ought to be reliable. But I should advise anyone who thinks them complicated to cut a pattern of the wide or gored stripe, making the top like a melon piece, and, in knitting narrow, by taking up two stitches together till the shape corresponds with the pattern. If the bricoche is to be stuffed with down it must be made with an interlining of ticking or stout unbleached muslin, else the filling will continually be escaping in fluffy particles.—Harper's Bazar.

## MICROBES IN CLOTH.

### Germs and Bacilli Have Been Found in New Stockings and Gloves.

"Microbia," or the science of microbes, is becoming more and more an exact study, and theories which lacked confirmation a few short months ago have now become medical facts. Perhaps, says the New York World, the latest discovery in the realm of bacteriology is regarding the enormous quantity of bacilli that are to be found in cotton and woolen clothes. Herr Seitz, a savant and physician of Munich, has recently made a series of careful investigations of bits of cotton and woolen goods, and the result of the researches, as he gives it out, contains information that is startling and worthy of careful attention.

Herr Seitz's experimenting has been done with pieces of cloth about one-eighth of an inch across. In the average bit of woolen goods of this size he discovered nine hundred and fifty-six microbes. The pieces examined were cut from a woolen stocking. In a piece of like size cut from a cotton stocking he found an average yield of seven hundred and twelve microbes.

These bits of cloth had all been worn. But Herr Seitz's experiment did not stop here. He carefully tested bits of a glove that was quite new and fresh,

and had never yet been upon any hand. In that thirty-three microbes were discovered on the average, all the pieces examined having been of the above size. Other experiments quite as interesting this German physician made, with the result of formally establishing the theory that microbes exist to a greater or less extent in all wearing apparel.

It must not be supposed, however, Herr Seitz contends, that all the varieties of bacilli found in clothing are breeders of dangerous diseases. Some of them have been proved by science to be quite harmless, but the mere fact that microbes can and do exist in clothes, and grow fruitful and multiply there, is an alarming one. With this theory made into a fact, the possible spreading of contagious diseases can be traced much more easily and precautions more readily taken. Accepting the fact that nearly all clothing is the seat of some type of bacilli, it is not difficult to see how certain sporadic diseases spring up.

One especially valuable bit of medical data has come to light through these experiments, and that is to the effect that the bacilli of typhoid fever can be preserved in wool, under ordinary conditions, for twenty-five days. A vigorous application of this knowledge may do much to ward off typhoid fever in future.

## How to Keep Plates Hot.

One of the latest adaptations of electric heating is the electric "hot plate," for keeping food hot during dinner. The metal plate is electrically heated before being brought to the table; but should it be necessary to renew the heat a plug is inserted at the side of the plate, connection is made with a socket on the table and the current is kept on as long as needed. A new form of hot plate for kitchen use has three disks fitted in a row into a stand, electrical connection being established by a socket under each plate. The stands are nickel-plated and the plates are each eight inches in diameter.—N. Y. Sun.

The Arab's foot is proverbial for its high arch. The Koran says that a stream of water can run under the true Arab's foot without touching it. The foot of the Scotch is high and thick; that of the Irish flat and square; the English short and fleshy.

When Athens was in her zenith the Greek foot was the most perfectly formed and exactly proportioned of that of any of the human race. Swedes, Norwegians and Germans have the largest feet; Americans the smallest. Russian toes are "webbed" to the first joint; Tartarian toes are all the same length.

## Alaska as a Hunting Ground.

Doubtless Alaska will before long become a favorite hunting ground for sportsmen that are content with nothing less than primitive nature. The journey to the coast of Alaska is no longer a serious matter, and, while the interior is still difficult to reach, it has an agreeable summer climate, and is no worse region for camping than many another frequented by hunters and fishermen. The Indians are good and faithful guides, though they have a way of eating up at a sitting the sweets provided by travelers for a long journey.

## To The Mothers.

You have nice children, you know and nothing pleases them better than a nice nobby suit of clothes that keeps them warm and healthy. Baker has them and for but little money. Can you stand \$1.00 for a suit of clothes, or up to \$4.00? All these low prices you will find at Hiram Baker's.

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Money to loan. A limited amount of money to loan on good farm security. Call upon or write to R. S. Steele & Co., Albany, Oregon.

Necessity demands that we insist on all those indebted to us on subscription, or otherwise, to call and settle at once. We will take wheat, oats or hay at the highest market prices.

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Farmers, attention! do not forget that Pugh & Muncey are always in the lead on groceries, boots and shoes, hats and caps, gent's furnishing goods &c. See them for prices.

Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic is a perfect Malarial Liver Tonic and Blood purifier. Removes biliousness without purging. As pleasant as Lemon Syrup. It is as large as any dollar tonic and retails for 50c. To get the genuine ask for Grove's.

The best dressed men in Linn county are those who buy their clothing from Bach & Buhl. Good suits for low prices.

Farmers who store their wheat at the Lebanon mill this year will receive Albany prices for same when they wish to sell. See ad. of the Champion Mill.

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What is Hoe Cake?

How C-ke Soap, best on earth.

Ripans Tabules cure nausea.

Ripans Tabules: at druggists.

Ripans Tabules cure headache.

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You will find one coupon inside each two ounce bag and two coupons inside each four ounce bag of Blackwell's Durham. Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon—which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.

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Fare from Albany and Points West to San Francisco:	
Cabin	\$ 6 00
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To Cass Bay and Port Orford:	
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Round Trip Good for 60 Days—Special.

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