

DELAGOA BAY.

Bit of History that is Interesting at This Time.

Delagoa bay was discovered by Vasco de Gama in 1502 and explored forty years later by a Portuguese officer named Captain Lorenzo Marquez. Until the beginning of the present century Portugal exercised a more or less nominal sovereignty over the bay, as well as over the entire coast line of Africa, but had completely abandoned its posts and trading stations on the east coast when in 1823 Captain Cunliffe-Owen of the royal navy obtained from native chiefs a cession of Delagoa bay to Great Britain. England founded a town on the bay, to which was given the name of Bombay, and in 1867 Portugal refounded immediately opposite the two of Lorenzo Marquez, on the ruins of the old-time trading station of that name. In 1869 the Portuguese concluded a commercial treaty with South African republic and this brought to an acute stage the dispute as to the ownership of Delagoa bay. The question was referred to the arbitration of the president of the French republic, the English resting their case on the concessions obtained by Captain Cunliffe-Owen. In 1876 Marshal MacMahon, then chief magistrate of France, gave an award in favor of Portugal, which was loyally accepted by England, an agreement, however, being concluded between the two nations, according to which England secured from Portugal a preferential right to all of her territory south of the Zambesi, that is to say including Delagoa bay.

For a time one heard but little of Delagoa bay and then the place was once brought on the tapis by the conflict which arose in connection with the railroad, now running from Lorenzo Marquez to Pretoria. The Transvaal portion of the line was built by German capitalists, while the forty miles of Portuguese territory were constructed by an American concessionaire, Colonel McMurdo, with the help of English capital. Before the line had been opened very long Colonel McMurdo suddenly died and the Portuguese government took advantage thereof to cancel his concessions on the ground that the McMurdo company had not carried out all its engagements. Both the United States and the English governments thereupon intervened and eleven years ago it was agreed to submit to arbitration the question as to the amount of compensation due by the Portuguese government to the McMurdo Anglo-American company for the seizure of the line, the arbitrators being selected by the Swiss government. They have failed until now to give an award. But it is certain when granted to be against the Portuguese government, which will be mulcted in heavy damages to the company, damages which it will be unable to pay without the assistance of Great Britain.

Republican Party And Trusts.

In the Baltimore speech Mr. Bryan gave extended attention to the trusts—a theme he is working with notable assiduity—and insisted that the republican party had no intention whatever of interfering with such corporations under any circumstances. It is very easy to make an assertion of this kind, but the intelligent voter will want to know if there is any ground for it and he very likely to inquire whether the republican party has ever done anything to interfere with the trusts. Finding that it has he will be pretty certain to conclude that the party can be trusted to still further deal with this important problem.

Twelve years ago the republican party, in its national platform, put itself on record in opposition to all combinations of capital, organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens. At the same time it recommended to congress and the state legislature "such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies, or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market." Two years after this declaration a republican congress enacted an anti-trust law and whatever effect has been given to that act is due to republican administrations, it having been practically ignored by the democratic administration in power since its enactment. It is also to be borne in mind that a democratic congress since that law was passed, of which the present leader of the democracy was a member, did nothing to strengthen the law—pronounced defective and inadequate by a democratic attorney general of the United States—or otherwise to interfere with the trusts.

The republican party is still opposed to combinations organized in trusts to control arbitrarily the condition of trade. Evidence of this appears in the latest state platforms of the party and in the utterances of its leaders. President McKinley said in his last annual message: "It is universally conceded that combinations which engross or control the market of any particular kind of merchandise or commodity necessary to the general community by suppressing natural and ordinary competition, whereby prices are unduly enhanced to the general consumer, are obnoxious not only to the common law, but also to the public welfare. There must be a remedy for the evils involved in such organization. If the present law

can be extended more certainly to control or check these monopolies or trusts, it should be done without delay. What ever power the congress possesses over this most important subject should be promptly ascertained and asserted." The republican party is in hearty accord with this and it can be confidently predicted that the present congress will give heed to the suggestion of the president.

Mr. Bryan descants upon the evils of trusts, which every intelligent person who has given attention to the subject is familiar with, but he has yet to propose a practical plan for the solution of the problem of dealing with the combinations. The only scheme he has suggested, given to the public some months ago, was so crude and impractical that so far as we have observed nobody approved it whose opinion is worthy of consideration and he has probably himself abandoned it. Until Mr. Bryan as the leader of the party, proposes an anti-trust plan that will commend itself to intelligent people he will not be able to create confidence in the ability of the democracy to properly deal with this problem.

Favor a Merchant Marine.

The National Board of Trade in session at Washington the past week, adopted a memorial to congress urging legislation for creating a merchant marine for our foreign commerce. The board represents some forty chambers of commerce and business trade organizations and therefore speaks for a considerable proportion of the business interests of the country. The memorial was adopted with practical unanimity, there being very little opposition to it.

It sets forth the facts showing the decline of the merchant marine in the foreign trade and states that the United States—that is, American manufacturers and producers—are now paying for foreign ship owners near to \$200,000,000 annually to do our ocean-carrying trade, which sum increases yearly. It declares that the protective principle should be extended to our shipping in the foreign trade and that the profitable employment of the surplus productive power of the farms, factories, mines, forests and fisheries of the United States imperatively demands the increase of foreign commerce. The building up of a merchant marine is declared to be of supreme importance for the extension of our foreign trade and the opinion is expressed that either the senate or the house bill will be effective to this end.

This from a body representing extensive commercial interests and especially concerned in promoting our foreign trade will certainly carry weight. This class, however, are not alone in desiring legislation favorable to a merchant marine. The agricultural interest is not indifferent to the matter, as shown by resolutions adopted by several agricultural societies of Pennsylvania, all declaring in favor of an American merchant marine which will give employment to American capital and American labor and free the producers from dependence upon foreign ships to carry to market our surplus products.

There has been a notable awakening of interest in this question within the last year or two and the sentiment in favor of merchant marine legislation is much stronger than ever before.

TILLAMOOK WEATHER.

Jan.	Temperature.	Rain.
	Maxi- mum.	fall.
1	49	0.14
2	51	0.75
3	51	0.23
4	49	0.32
5	52	0.42
6	54	0.33
7	53	0.53
8	50	0.30
9	48	0.32
10	53	0.22
11	54	1.30
12	53	2.54
13	53	0.30
14	47	0.29
15	46	0.24
16	55	1.52
17	60	0.36
18	56	0.25
19	50	0.22
20	49	0.01
21	52	0.08
22	50	0.98
23	48	0.28
24	45	0.02
25	49	0.02
26	49	T.
27	49	T.
28	54	0.01
29	58	T.
30	57	T.
31	50	0.11
Sum.	1594	12.00
Mean	51.2	0.00

SUMMARY.—Mean temp., 44.5; max. temp., 60; date, 17th. Min. temp., 28; dates, 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th. Total precip., inches, 12.00; total snowfall inches, 0; number of days clear, 5; partly cloudy, 3; cloudy, 27. Dates of frost—Light, 15th, 21st and 30th. Killing, 20th, 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th. Dates of hail, 23rd; sleet, 0; thunder storms, 3rd; auroras, 0.

REMARKS.—T trace. At 3 p.m., on the 3rd, a thunder squall passed north along the coast line. At 11 a.m., 7th, a short thunder squall, in the S.W. Total amount of ice formed, 1 inch. CAPT. JOSEPH J. DAWSON, Voluntary Observer. Cook stoves and heaters cheaper than ever at W. E. Page's.

PAID THE PENALTY.

W. G. Magers Hanged for Murder of Ray Sink.

DALLAS, Or., Feb. 2.—William G. Magers, who murdered Andrew Raymond Sink, a wealthy Sherman county rancher, near Salem, on the Polk county side of the Willamette river, on September 13, 1898, was hanged at 10:18 this morning. He displayed good nerve while on the gallows, and beyond a slight quivering of the chin displayed no noticeable agitation.

Magers spent the early part of last night writing letters, and retired shortly after midnight. He slept well until 4:30 this morning, when he got up and resumed his writing. He partook heartily of the breakfast brought him at 7 o'clock. A brother and brother-in-law of the condemned man were admitted to the jail at an early hour, and talked with him for a few minutes. At 10 o'clock Sheriff Van Orsdel went into his cell and read the death warrant.

After the sheriff had finished reading, Magers seemed filled with rage, and in a moment of frenzy proceeded to demolish every loose article of furniture in his cell, threatening to kill any one who molested him. He soon grew calmer, and when the officers went into his cell to lead him out he offered no resistance.

At 10:14 he was led upon the scaffold, Sheriff Van Orsdel and Elder Barton Riggs, of the Christian church, leading the way. He was supported by Deputy Sheriff J. T. Ford and W. E. Williams, of Airie. The death watch brought up the rear. He walked up on the scaffold without aid and stood calmly looking down upon the crowd below. He was neatly attired in a black suit, white collar and black tie. Prayer was offered by Elder Riggs, after which Magers was asked if he had anything to say. He replied in a voice shaken with emotion: "Gentlemen, you are looking upon an innocent man. I pray that those who testified against me will be forgiven and that I will meet them in heaven. I forgive those who have done me wrong."

When he ceased speaking the sheriff pinioned his arms and legs and quickly stepping to the lever, sprung the trap. The body shot downward and in 12 minutes life was pronounced extinct by the physicians, Dr. R. E. L. Steiner, of Dallas, and Dr. O. D. Butler, of Independence.

His neck was broken by the fall. He made three attempted respirations within one-half minute, and one feeble expiration at the end of one and one-half minutes. The pulse for the first minute was normal, next three minutes from 80 to 90, fifth minute 48, and then gradually increased to 135. The body was placed in a neat coffin and turned over to the deceased man's relatives. Interment was in the old Dallas cemetery.

The execution was witnessed by about 200 people, while many hundreds more crowded around the outside of the inclosure. The crowd was orderly and quiet. A flutter of excitement thrilled the spectators when the 12 jurymen who found Magers guilty filed in and took up their stand within the railing. Newspaper correspondents were well represented and the following sheriffs were present: Holden, of Sherman county; Blakely, of Umatilla; Dearing, of Union; Alderman, of Tillamook; Munkers, of Linn; Durbin, of Marion, and Henderson, of Yamhill. E. and T. O. Sink, brothers of Magers' victim, were also present.

The rope and other paraphernalia used was that with which Branton was hanged at Eugene, last spring. The execution was the fifth in the history of Polk county. From the time of his arrest, Magers never for a moment showed any indications of making a confession, but always stoutly protested his innocence. When urged by his aged mother, who visited him Tuesday, to tell the whole truth concerning all he knew about the crime, he said that he was innocent and that he had nothing to confess. He spent much of his time during the past two weeks writing, but probably destroyed it all this morning, as no papers could be found in his cell or on his person.

Teachers' Examinations.

Notice is hereby given that the County Superintendent of Tillamook County will hold the regular examination of applicants for state papers at his office in Tillamook, on February 14, 15, 16 and 17, as follows:

Commencing Wednesday, February 14, at 9 o'clock a.m., and continuing until Saturday, February 17, at 4 o'clock p.m.

WEDNESDAY.—Penmanship, history, spelling, algebra, reading, school law.

THURSDAY.—Written arithmetic, theory of teaching, grammar, book-keeping, physics, civil government.

FRIDAY.—Physiology, geography, mental arithmetic, composition, physical geography.

SATURDAY.—Botany, plane geometry, general history, English literature, physiology.

G. B. LAMB, County Superintendent. Sewing machine that ran with a spring at W. E. Page's. For the boss strawberry plant send to E. A. Chamberlain, Woods, Or. Stand ard variety which cannot be beaten for size and flavor of berry. 20c. a dozen, \$1 00, post paid.

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NOTICE.

To WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Notice is here by given that I will not be responsible for any debts or contracts entered into or incurred on account of any of my interests in Tillamook county, by any person whatsoever, unless the same be authorized in writing by me. SAMUEL ELMORE