

# Supplement to the Tillamook Headlight.

## BIGGEST RUN KNOWN.

### Canneries and Cold-Storage Plants Cannot Take Care of Fish.

ASTORIA, July 29.—Salmon packers, cold storage men and fishermen all threw up their hands this morning when asked about the situation.

"We don't know what we are going to do with the fish we have on hand at the present time, nor do we know what we are going to do with the salmon that will be caught hereafter," said one packer. "I have been in the business on this river for 18 years, and I can truthfully say I never before saw such a run. Ten days ago the present run commenced, and there has been no let-up. Indeed with each succeeding day the number of fish has increased, and if the gill-netters tried they could catch more fish in a single night than could be handled by all the canneries and freezing plants on the river in a week.

"Ever since the run commenced we have heard it stated that there have been heavier runs in past years, and that the present congested condition is due to the fact that there are fewer canneries to handle the fish. This is ridiculous. When there were 18 or 20 canneries here the gill-netters caught all the fish which could possibly be taken, while at the present time the men make only one drift a night. Even at that they are limited to a small quantity. A single drift nets from 15 to 100 fish. Suppose the fishermen made four or five drifts nightly and a few in the afternoon—how many canneries would be required to handle the fish? Why, there are fish enough in the Columbia at the present time to keep 30 canneries running day and night. It is the greatest run in the history of the industry, and if there were more canneries it would be worth \$250,000 daily to Astoria; as it is, the run means something like \$100,000 a day to the city."

The canneryman stated further that he was satisfied the run was the result of the late Commissioner McGuire's hatchery work. His statement regarding the extent of the run is important, as showing that the royal chinook of the Columbia has not been exterminated, but that, with proper attention to propagation, the industry can be made greater than it has ever been in the past. There is not the slightest doubt that the supply of next year will be equally as great as that at the present time.

The record run occurred Saturday night, and yesterday there were so many fish that some of the packers were unable to take any from their gill-netters. On Saturday the combine's canneries took 200 pounds from each man, paying 6 cents a pound, but yesterday morning, when the tenders brought in great loads of salmon from the receiving stations over the river, it was found impossible to accept the fish offered by the gill-netters. The *Ida Hazel*, a launch brought in 13 tons of salmon from one station.

The fishermen who went out Saturday night made only one drift, occupying about two hours' time. The boats came home with catches of from 15 fish, weighing 400 pounds to 100 fish, weighing 2500 pounds. After delivering 200 pounds to the combine, that concern's boats went to the cold storages, where they gladly accepted 4 and 5 cents. Both continued to take all the fish from the gill-netters, paying 6 cents, while the "co-ops" did not remove the 500-pound limit. The cold storage took as much fish as they could handle from the gill-netters, but the supply was so far in

excess of the capacity of the dealers that half the catch of the night could not be disposed of.

Everyone agrees that the fish now being taken are the finest ever caught. Few fall below 25 pounds in weight, and the quality is unsurpassed.

During the past 10 days, it is estimated fully 150,000 cases of fish have been packed. While it is utterly impossible to get any definite figures as to the amount of salmon handled by the freezing plants, it is thought they have cared for something like 3000 tons, and perhaps 500 tons have been salted. This would make a grand total of 16,000,000 pounds of fish handled in 10 days, which, at 6 cents a pound, would represent \$960,000.

## Seven Years as a Girl.

The masquerading of a man in the garb of a woman extending over a period of seven years has stirred the people of Madison county, Arkansas, to the utmost.

In the summer of 1894 there came to Huntsville, the county seat of Madison county, a young woman who stated that she was a graduate of the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music. She was an accomplished musician, and was also possessed of a good education. It did not take long for the people of Madison county to circulate a petition asking that the newcomer be put in complete control of the county school. She gave the name Evelyn Sears, and entered on her duties as superintendent in the summer of 1894.

Miss Sears was petite and pretty, wore becoming dresses, and soon was a shining social light in the community. After serving as schoolmistress for five years she resigned her position. Gossip at that time connected her name with that of a leading politician with a "pull," and it was stated that Miss Sears was forced to resign her position or encourage more the attention of the politician.

Up to this time no one had suspected Miss Sears of being anything more or less than she claimed to be, an innocent girl, who had been thrown on the world by the sudden death of her father and mother. She started a private school, and did a land office business, as public sentiment was with her.

All went well until last April, when the 12-years-old daughter of Mas Hancock, farmer, in kissing her teacher, noticed that there was something rough, resembling a man's beard, on her teacher's face. The pupil asked her mother if she had ever noticed how much hair Miss Sears had on her face.

A few days later Mrs. Hancock noticed an advertisement in a paper offering a reward for Albert Sears, wanted in a remote county in western Texas for the murder of his sweetheart. The advertisement added that it was thought that Sears was masquerading somewhere in Arkansas under a woman's guise. Mr. Hancock communicated with the Texas detective, and he arrived with a brother of the murdered girl, who immediately identified Sears.

Sears swooned when confronted by the brother of the girl. When taken to the jail a full confession was obtained.

When Sears was arrested some influential citizen of Huntsville made an effort to have him released and made threats against the Texans. Young men, who had been rival suitors to "Miss Sears," joined hands and sought her release.

Sears will be taken back to Texas as soon as requisition papers can be secured.

## Maclay and His Job.

Edgar Stanton Maclay, journalist by training, historian by self-appointment, and clerk by occupation, is carried on the rolls of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard as a laborer. Why is this thus? The answer is that, in order for Mr. Maclay to be carried on the rolls of the navy-yard as a clerk, he would have to run the gauntlet of the civil service law, take an examination, and so on. This shuts him out, so he goes in as a laborer, regardless of merit or demerit, mental imbecility or immoral character. It is a fraud upon its face, and its explanation comports with it.

The most virulent contributions to American journalism in 1898 and 1899 were the New York Sun's attacks on Admiral Schley. They parallel the oft-quoted passages in the Maclay pretended history. Secretary Long also is a Schley-hater. Mr. Maclay was formerly an editorial writer on the Sun, and was appointed to his present position August 23, 1900. Of course, it is possible that Mr. Maclay's antagonism to Schley found no answering response in Secretary Long or Admiral Sampson or the bureaucratic Sampson outfit in the Navy Department or the Sampson partisans in Congress who helped Maclay to his place. It is also possible that the navy-yard was in dire need of just such a clerk as Maclay, and that its extremity could only be relieved through violation of the civil service rules and his employment as a laborer to keep accounts and write anti-Schley history. Many things are possible that never occur.—Oregonian.

## Peculiar Way of Homesteading.

One of the greatest lotteries in history, that conducted by the Federal Government in disposing of 13,000 quarter section claims in Klowa-Comanche reservations, was begun Monday at El Reno, O.T. No event in the years of the Southwest has attracted so much attention as this one—the initiation of a new method of disposing of Government lands. One hundred and sixty-seven thousand persons, each with one chance in 13 of winning a homestead, watched the event in reality, or at a distance, for the applicants came from every state in the Union. The drawing took place on a platform built for the purpose in the open air a few blocks from the center of El Reno. Situated at the foot of several small hills which formed a perfect amphitheater, the platform was the cynosure of thousands eyes. People occupied every inch almost of the space around about and every movement of the government officials on the small space below was watched with the most intense interest. The first envelope taken from the wheels contained the name of James R. Wood, of Weatherford, Oklahoma. Mattie H. Beals, of Wichita, Kan., whose birth-place is in Missouri, drew number 2. The multitude went frantic over the announcement, but became quiet instantly and listened intently to hear the names of the other fortunates. Without doubt Wood and Miss Beals, who have right to make the first filings, will select the two quarter sections adjoining the Lawton townsite district, and which are believed to be worth \$40,000 each. When Colonel Dyer, the commissioner, in thunderous tones announced the woman's age at 23, her height the same as that of Mr. Wood, 20,000 persons shouted in chorus, "They must get married."

Shamrock II. sailed from England for New York to compete in the yacht race for the American cup in September.

## Lorillard's Wife vs. Mistress.

Under the will of the late Pierre Lorillard, the tobacco magnate, Rancocas, his fine stock farm in Burlington county, New Jersey, together with the live stock there and the horses training in England and elsewhere, goes to "Lillian A. Barnes," also known as "Lillian Alliene," Mr. Lorillard's mistress and constant companion for ten years, who also receives the carriages, furniture, bric-a-brac, etc., of the establishment.

Pierre Lorillard's life romance is revealed in his strange will. Rancocas stock farm, the pride of the old man and the hope of his family, is bequeathed to Mrs. Lillian Allien.

Who Mrs. Allien is has been sorrowfully known to the Lorillard family for years. And, knowing her, the family declares emphatically that she shall not have Rancocas.

Mrs. Allien is a beautiful woman. She is tall, with a charming figure. She has long wavy brown hair and great brown eyes. She was born in Orange, N. J., about thirty three years ago. As a girl she had many admirers. Her parents were in moderate circumstances, but her suitors were mostly sons of wealthy men, and it is said she had in her train not a few bachelor and middle-aged beaux.

In the summer of 1891 one of these introduced her to Mr. Lorillard, always one of the most gallant of men. This was on his yacht Rhoda.

Mr. Lorillard fell in love with her beauty, vivacity and grace. Soon after that she went on a long cruise with him. From that time on Mr. Lorillard was rarely separated from her. She was ruler of the yacht, and sat at the head of the table when Mr. Lorillard entertained. Protests by his family had no avail. Mrs. Allien was his companion until his death.

Besides being in love with her he was proud of her. She is witty, clever and at his board easily held her own with the bon vivants whom Mr. Lorillard gathered around him.

Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, widow of the late tobacco millionaire and sportsman, has broken her long silence. Asked for a statement about her husband's will under which Mrs. Lillian Barnes Allien becomes the largest single beneficiary, she said: "My children and I are the victims of an unrighteous will. We are called upon to see our place taken by the mistress of my husband. I beg that my name and Mrs. Allien's be no longer coupled together. Who are these people, the Barnes? The father stood by and saw his daughter openly the mistress of my husband. It is cruel that my daughters and I must bear this open notoriety. I can only ask that my name be no longer coupled with that woman's. Some women of her class have kind hearts—yes, many of them. But she is nothing if not vindictive. It is she who has given us notoriety. She loves to see us heart-broken, this woman. They say that I was there at the Fifth Avenue hotel when my husband died. The truth is that I was not there at any time. I did not see Mr. Lorillard after he arrived from Europe."

Secretary Long issued the following general order on Monday: "All persons in the naval service are strictly enjoined to refrain from any public statement concerning the subject matter of the court of inquiry requested by Rear-Admiral W. S. Schley."