TRAIN IS HELD UP.

Lone Man Completely Cows All on Board.—Engineer is Slain.

BUTTE, Mont., Oct. 24.—One of the most daring train robberies in the history of the Northern Pacific Railroad occurred early this morning at a lonely spot known as Mulkey Canyon, three and a half miles west of Drummond, Mont. So far as known, but one man was engaged in the attempt to rifle the express safe. That one man seemed to be a host in himself, when he killed the engineer, cooped up a whole train crew and entire trainload of passengers, and kept three men at work obeying orders. Engineer Daniel O'Neill was shot in the abdomen and killed when he grappled with the desperado, who had covered him with two revolvers. This train was known as the North Coast limited, and is the finest train on the Northern Pacific system. This is the first time it has ever been held up.

Single-handed, the desperado captured two cars, the express messenger, the electrician of the train and the postal clerk and went about the task of rifling the mails and attempting to blow up the safe in the express car with as much coolness and nerve as if engaged in entertaining company. It is believed that the robber boarded the train at the water tank which is located about 300 feet west of Bearmouth, where a stop was made for water. Just after the train passed through Barmouth station, where no stop is made, the fireman started to put in a fire. It was then the hold up occurred.

Reports are conflicting as to the number of men engaged in the robbery. The fireman, mail clerk and express messenger say they saw but one man, who did all the work and all the shooting. The conductor and passengers insist there were two men at least engaged in the hold-up. The robber, or robbers, made little by the desperate deed. The charge of dynamite failed to open the safe in the express car, and the postal authorities state that the contents of the registered packages amounted to but a small sum. Had the train going the other way been selected, the booty, it is believed, would have been rich, as that train is accustomed to carry much treasure.

The train had left Bearmouth, and as the fireman turned to gather a scoopful of coal, he was startled to hear a yell, and turning around found a man standing on the coal pointing two big revolvers at his head.

"Throw up your hands!" shouted the man, elevating his voice to overcome the roar of the train. "Throw up and obey my orders, and you won't get hurt."

The man slid down the coal onto the engine deck, and forced the fireman against the left seat of the cab. He covered Engineer O'Neill with one revolver and ordered him to throw up his hands.

"You mind what I say," said he to the engineer, "If you don't I'll blow your head off."

Then the robber turned to the fireman and commanded:

"The first thing you do, go out and put out that headlight, and be quick about it and mind you come back here."

The fireman lost no time in obeying the order, and was returning into the cab when he heard a shot fired, and peered in just in time to see the engineer falling backwards out of the gangway to the ground alongside of the engine. Just before the shot, he had heard O'Neill say. "Well if you've got to do it you might as well do it here as any place."

Just then steam was shut off, and the brakes applied and the train came to a stop in the Mulkey Canyon. Engineer O'Neill, it seems, stepped from his seat, and in doing so overturned his lantern which was set below him. Immediately he grappled with the robber and tried to overpower him. The man released himself, and placing the big revolver almost against the engineer's abdomen, fired. O'Neill gave a groan and fell to the ground outside.

The fireman was frightened and jumped from the running board to the ground, and hid himself until what followed was over. The robber went from the engine to the express car, and at that instant the passengers began poking their heads out of the car windows. Immediately there followed a fusilade of shots, which speedily sent the frightened passengers back into the coaches.

The robber pounded on the door of the express car and demanded that it be opened. When no attention was paid, he threatened to blow it open. The two men inside opened the door to find themselves facing two big guns. Both were ordered out of the car and marched back to the engine, where they were ordered to get in and start the engine. Both claimed to know nothing about starting up, and the robber tried himself to start but failed. The two men were then forced back to the tender, and ordered to uncouple the engine from the train. This they were unable to do. They were then ordered back to the express car, where the robber tried to blow open the big safe with a light charge of dynamite. This failed, and 15 sticks of dynamite were placed in the next charge. The outer door of the safe was blown open, and another charge of 15 sticks of dynamite was used in an attempt to force the inner door. This charge blew the express car to pieces. The roof was blown off and one end of the car was practically demolished. The concussion put out the lights in the mail car at the forward end, and the jar was felt all through the train.

Mail Clerk C. W. Otis refused to open the door until threatened with dynamite. Once in the mail car, he went to work on the registered mail pouches, which he forced the man to open. The packages were handed to him, and with the utmost coolness the fellow took a seat and opened the first package, and then another, using his gun to break them. There was one pouch from Portland to St. Paul, one from Tacoma to Washington, one from Tacoma to Chicago, and one from Tacoma to New York.

During all the time he was with his prisoners, he kept up a running talk and joked with the crew over his poor success in getting valuable plunder. Two or three times he expressed regret at having been forced to kill the engineer, whom he characterized as foolish for trying to resist. The robber declared:

"If anybody wants to known who I am, tell 'em I'm the same fellow who held up the Southern Pacific out at Portland last fall."

Only a meager description of the daredevil robber could be obtained. He is described as a small man, not over 5 feet 4 inches in height, and weighing less than 160 pounds. He was heavily masked, and wore a peculiar-shaped cap, which he pulled down over his face and neck. The only distinguishable portion of his clothing was a pair of overalls of dark color.

Bloodhounds from the state penitentiary have been put on the trail. The Northern Pacific to-day posted notices of rewards of $5000 for the capture of the robber or robbers dead or alive. Officers believe that the outlaws are headed north and that capture will soon be effected. Old settlers, however, who know the country, and its roughness say there is little likelihood of the men being captured in the mountains, as this section of the country is a veritable hole-in-the-wall, and wild and thickly timbered.

Bold Bandit Taken.

MISSOULA, Mont., Oct. 25.—Deputy Sheriff W. W. McCormick arrested near Ronita today a man believed to be the individual who, single handed, held up the North Coast Limited passenger train and who murdered Engineer Daniel O'Neill, near Bearmouth, yesterday morning. The man's size and general description answer to that of the robber. He gives the name of Alfred Vanhazendoct, and at times tries to talk with German accent and again uses plain English. He is of medium stature, has heavy shoulders and is slightly inclined to stoop and wore when arrested a gray suit of clothes and a peculiar little cap of blue color, and had two 45-caliber Colt's revolvers strapped to his person.

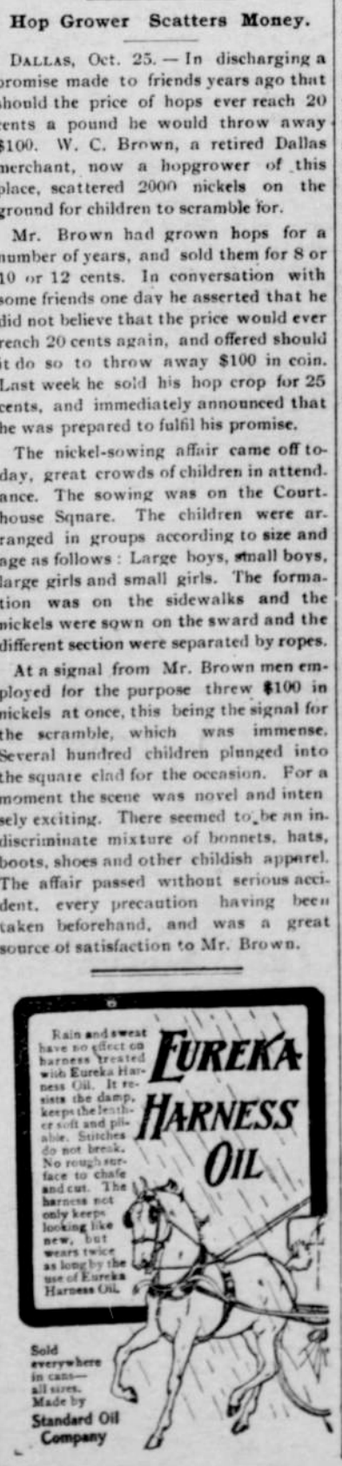
Hop Grower Scatters Money.

DALLAS, Oct. 25.—In discharging a promise made to friends years ago that should the price of hops ever reach 20 cents a pound he would throw away $100. W. C. Brown, a retired Dallas merchant, now a hopgrower of this place, scattered 2000 nickels on the ground for children to scramble for.

Mr. Brown had grown hops for a number of years, and sold them for 8 or 10 or 12 cents. In conversation with some friends one day he asserted that he did not believe that the price would ever reach 20 cents again, and offered should it do so to throw away $100 in coin. Last week he sold his hop crop for 25 cents, and immediately announced that he was prepared to fulfil his promise.

The nickel-sowing affair came off today, great crowds of children in attendance. The sowing was on the Courthouse Square. The children were arranged in groups according to size and age as follows: Large boys, small boys, large girls and small girls. The formation was on the sidewalks and the nickels were sown on the sward and the different section were separated by ropes.

At a signal from Mr. Brown men employed for the purpose threw $100 in nickels at once, this being the signal for the scramble, which was immense. Several hundred children plunged into the square clad for the occasion. For a moment the scene was novel and intensely exciting. There seemed to be an indiscriminate mixture of bonnets, hats, boots, shoes and other childish apparel. The affair passed without serious accident, every precaution having been taken beforehand, and was a great source of satisfaction to Mr. Brown.



Stagnant Water Germs.

There are many things going on in the living animal body that are not fully understood, says an Oregon Experiment Station bulletin. During the time that a cow is drinking stagnant water, if she becomes sick or diseased from any cause, it is difficult to tell how the ailment may affect the mammary glands or milk secretion. It would certainly be far better that she be not allowed to have any other water to drink than the purest obtainable at all times. Slough and stagnant water ponds in pastures should be fenced off so as not to allow the cow to drink unwholesome water.

A pond of stagnant water contains an immense number of germs, which during the warm weather multiply rapidly; as they are at times in an active condition of life they must feed upon something in the water. If they live and feed they must also secrete. Their secretions are chemicals and compounds not found in pure water. Therefore, a water charged with these germ products is often unwholesome both to the animal and to the human body. A material in which germs have grown for a long time becomes impregnated with their secretions, and, although it be freed from germs by boiling or by any other means, the chemicals, poisonous or not, still remain in the liquid. Whether or not water in such a condition enters the milk chemically unchanged is a subject for chemical analysis and is not within the province of this article.

The number of germs administered to the cow each day was small compared with the number which would be contained in the amount of stagnant water she might drink; nevertheless a sufficient amount was given her to demonstrate that nature has provided some means of preventing germs from entering the milk through the secretions. Just what becomes of the tremendous number of germs that a cow drinks with impure water is a subject for further investigation.

Milch cows which are allowed to have access to stagnant water ponds during the summer will invariably wade in the water to escape from flies and cool themselves.

Not frequently are they seen in water of sufficient depth to reach to their stomachs. In so doing their udder and teats are submerged for variable lengths of time. If the water contains organisms detrimental to milk, contamination is sure to follow, as it is impossible to milk a cow without particles of material falling into the milk, and carrying with it innumerable germs. This we know occurs to such an extent that it is customary to strain the milk to remove the particks of foreign matter. When a bacteriological study is made of this sediment, the number and kinds of these germs found are truly surprising. If all the germs thus entering the milk would remain in the sediment it would be all right, but unfortunately, dropping into the milk with this foreign matter, the germs are liberated through constant agitation incident to milking. As warm milk is a very suitable material for germs to grow in, especially typhoid fever germs, the number which would multiply in twelve hours from the few introduced at the time of milking would be enormous and dengerous. As it is not customary to cleanse the cow before milking, it would at least seem advisable to prevent the animal from having access to foul water. Milk is one of the articles of food which is subject to more invisible impurities than any other, and it is administered to delicate infants in its raw condition, frequently giving rise to disorders which might be averted.

Bright's Disease.

The largest sum ever paid for a prescription, changed hands in San Francisco, Aug. 30, 1901. The transfer involved in coin and stock $112,500.00 and was paid by a party of business men for a specific for Bright's Disease and Diabetes, hitherto incurable diseases.

They commenced the serious investigation of the specific Nov. 15, 1900. They interviewed scores of the cured and tried it out on its merits by putting over three dozen cases on the treatment and watching them. They also got physicans to name chronic, incurable cases, and administered it with the physicians for judges. Up to Aug. 25 eighty-seven percent of the test cases were either well or progressing favorably.

There being but thirteen per cent of failures, the parties were satisfied and closed the transaction. The proceedings of the investigating committee and the clincial reports of the test cases were published and will be mailed free on application. Address John J. Fuiton Company, 420 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. the proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

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We want consignments of the best article and cannot get too much. We are Headquarters for Butter and will get you top prices.

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For Economy and durability they have no equal. Write us for particulars. Prices quoted on application.

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First Class accommodation at Second Class Rate.

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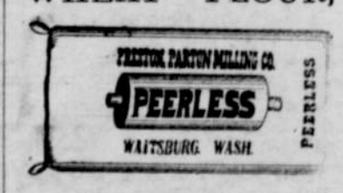

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F. J. Richardson,
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Sewing Machines.

Now is the time to buy a new Sewing Machine for $22.00, with drop head and all the latest improvements at McINTOSH & McNAIR'S. It is the BONITA SEWING MACHINE, and they range in price from $22 to $35, with ball bearings. They are little beauties, perfectly made and something new on the market. These machines are a better article than the peddlars are charging $65 and $75 for.

CHEESE AND BUTTER MAKERS.

Of Cheesery, Dairy and Creamery Machinery and Supplies we carry the largest stock in the northwest. A full line of D. H. Burrell & Co.'s celebrated Cheese making preparations, Apparatus, etc.
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All Orders for Sawing Wood promptly attended to.

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Call up on Tuttle's phone.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior,
Land Office at Oregon City, Ore.,
Sept. 20th, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook, Or., on November 7th, 1902, viz:

ELMA A. HART;

H.E. 11646 for the Ne ¼ of Nw ¼, S ½ of Nw ¼, sec. 20, and Se ¼ of Ne ¼, sec. 19, tp. 5 S, R. 9 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Hattie V. Hill, Frank Wallace, Martin Peterson, of Dolph, Oregon; J. S. Stephens, of Tillamook, Oregon.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior,
Land Office at Oregon City, Ore.,
September 27th, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook, Oregon, on November 14th, 1902 viz:

BESSIE ELECTA MESERVE.

H.E. No. 13860, for the lots 5, 6, 11 and 12, sec. 14 tp. 3 S, R. 10 W

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Henry Hayes, Mrs. Henry Hayes and Nellie Hayes Newberg, of Spruce, Oregon; Frank Wheeler, of Tillamook, Oregon.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior.
Land Office at Oregon City, Or.,
Sept. 20th, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Tillamook co., at Tillamook, Oregon, on November 7th, 1902, viz.:

REUBEN Y. BLALOCK;

H.E. 12911, for the Ne ¼ of Nw ¼, sec. 27, tp. 3 S, R. 9 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Charles N. Johnson, Noah Coulson, Marcus D Swabb, David F. Coulson, of Beaver, Oregon.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior,
Land Office at Oregon City, Ore.,
Sept. 26th, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook, Oregon, on November 7th, 1902, viz:

HARRIE V. HILL;

H.E 11955, for the E ½ of Nw ¼, Nw ¼ of Nw ¼, sec. 28, Ne ¼ of Ne ¼, sec. 29, tp. 5 S, R. 9 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Elra A. Hart, of Dolph, Oregon; J. S. Stephens, of Tillamook, Oregon; Frank Wallace, of Dolph, Oregon; Mortiu Peterson, of Dolph, Oregon.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Land Office at Oregon City, Or.,
October 11th, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver, at Oregon City, Oregon, on November 24th, 1902, viz:

WILLIAM HENRY WOOD.

H.E. No. 12068, for the Se ¼ Nw ¼, Ne ¼ Sw ¼ and lots 2 and 3, sec. 18, tp. 4 S, R. 9 W

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Edgar F. Crumb, of Carlton, Wash.; Horace T. Mills, Frank H. Harpole, Francis M. Glover, of Whiteson, Oregon.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Oregon,
Sept. 30th, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878 entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory,"

JESSIE A. JONES.

Of Mount Tabor, County of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 5910, for the purchase of the Sw ¼ of Ne ¼, Nw ¼ of Se ¼ and S ½ of Se ¼ of sec. No. 24, in township No. 3 North, range No. 8 W, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before the Register and Receiver or this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Saturday, the 20th day of December, 1902. She names as witnesses:

W. N. Jones, Thad S. Potter, C. W. Mead and R. W. Hardenbrook, of Portland, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 20th day of December, 1902.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Oregon,
September 29th, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,

MRS. ROSANA BAKER,

Of Tillamook, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 5922 for the purchase of the S ½ of Se ¼ of section No. 26, in Township No. 1 South, Range No. 8 W, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before the County Clerk of Tillamook county, at Tillamook City, Oregon, on Friday, the 19th day of December, 1902 She names as witnesses:

Walter C. Bailey, Fred C. Baker, Henry S. Baker, Peter McIntosh, of Tillamook, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 12th day of December, 1902.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Oregon,
October 25th, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3rd, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4th, 1892.

RALPH W. MILLS.

Of Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 5948, for the purchase of the Se ¼ of Ne ¼ and Ne ¼ of Se ¼, of Section 7, in Township 3 North, Range 10 W, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, on Saturday, the 17th day of January, 1903. He names as witnesses:

Byron J. Sanford, Samuel Derr, of Montavilla, Oregon; William Kriesel, Albert W. Mills, of Portland, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 17th day of January, 1903.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Oregon,
October 28th, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4th, 1892.

ALBERT W. MILLS,

Of Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 5949, for the purchase of the Lots 1 and 2, of sec. 5, in Township 3 N, R. No. 10 W, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Saturday, the 17th day of January, 1903. He names as witnesses:

Byron J. Sanford, Samuel Derr, of Montavilla, Oregon; William Kriesel, Ralph W. Mills, of Portland, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 17th day of January, 1903.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Oregon,
October 25th, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892.

LYDIA J. MILLS.

Of Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 5947, for the purchase of the S ½ Se ¼, Section 5, in Tp. 3 North, Range No. 10 W, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Saturday, the 17th day of January, 1903 She names as witnesses:

Albert W. Mills, Bryon J. Sanford, William Kriesel, of Portland, Oregon; Samuel Derr, of Montavilla, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 17th day of January, 1903.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.