

LONDON WILL GIVE MONEY.

William Reid Says He Has Support for Railway.

PORTLAND, Oct. 8.—In consequence of the publication in London last week of a cablegram from Portland saying that the London Share & Debenture Company had canceled and abandoned its financial contract with the Portland, Nehalem & Tillamook Railway on account of Atlas Construction Company's stoppage of work thereon, the bondholders have hastened to cable me from London denying the report, and have instructed me to inform all concerned that the financial contract with our railway company is not only still in force, but instead of paying contractors after 20 miles were completed they had now resolved to authorize full payments from bonds sold whenever the first ten miles were built (that means between Hillsboro and Banks). And they further assert that each ten miles thereafter will be paid for in the same way until the road reaches Tillamook Bay.

As the London Share & Debenture Company has with its associates in the past floated bonds over more railroads than now exist in all Oregon, it adds that if Portland doubts its ability to provide cash for the first ten miles when finished it will at once procure, at our expense, separate underwriters' bonds from the most substantial and disinterested underwriters' associations of London and Paris, guaranteeing the same to any bank in Portland. It will thus be seen that the recent organized attempt on the part of our former contractors, assisted by certain San Francisco and Portland men, has failed to "wreck" the Portland, Nehalem & Tillamook Railway, as was intended and prearranged by suddenly stopping construction work at the beginning of the rainy season, and leaving it (the railway company) to pay contractors, workmen's wages and sub-agents.

In saying this I do not refer to E. E. Lytle and his associates, although recent efforts by them to secure the Atlas Construction Company's abandoned contract and endeavoring to take from us our first ten miles of rights of way already standing in our names today, puzzles us. Possessing as we do over \$40,000 worth of surveys (all paid for), including field notes, engineers' estimates, maps, etc., which cover 250 to 300 miles of cross-sections in the Nehalem and Tillamook districts, I suggested if Mr. Lytle preferred an independent route to choose either of the two southerly routes or one of the northerly routes (except the one we have built upon), and we build separate lines in harmony together to avoid competition, since the field embraced (1,884,000 acres) is ample territory for both lines to be productive, just as there is traffic to develop for his Columbia Southern and the Great Southern Railways, both now building to Bend and Central Oregon, and Mr. Lytle's line to Tillamook and our line thereto meet together in Tillamook Bay in harmony, developing each other's territory in the interest of Portland.

In these circumstances you will pardon me saying our London people should be allowed without opposition to build and finish the first ten miles, at all events, in the direction of Nehalem before the first of December next, as we have contracted to do with the people of Hillsboro, seeing our London bond people claim it was on printed representations of the Chamber of Commerce's transportation committee they undertook this matter since, as Hon. J. N. Teal, its attorney, expressed in a letter I recently received from him, it did not advance money to or prefer any selected persons to help them to build any railroads in Oregon, merely to point out the fields for railroad investors in this state.

WILLIAM REID, Attorney for Portland, Nehalem & Tillamook Railway Company, and for London Agents for Bondholders.—Oregonian.

More Strikers Shot in Moscow.
Moscow, Oct. 9.—Tonight the palace of the Governor-General was attacked by a mob of strikers, armed to the teeth, led by some of the highest professors of the University of Moscow, apparently determined to carry petitions which they had drafted to the acting Governor.

Colonel Ingalls, commanding the troops in that section, deployed three detachments of mounted Cossacks and 600 infantrymen armed with rifles, to drive the crowd back.

As the mob came in sight, a lieutenant of police rode up in front and commanded it to disperse. The strikers laughed at him, jeered him and finally some one fired a shot, possibly a blank cartridge. He fled in terror, and a moment afterwards the command was given and the soldiers, who were partly hidden in shadows, fired four volleys in quick succession. The mob fled, leaving ten dead and many wounded behind. This checked the demonstration against the palace, but it is sure to be renewed shortly.

Rioting has spread to outlying sections of the city, and a state of panic exists among the citizens. It now seems likely that within a short time every workman in Moscow will be participating in a general strike. Workmen were simply driven to the district by actual famine conditions in their families. None have funds, and their women and children lack even the absolute necessities of life.

City Guarded by Cossacks.

Moscow, Oct. 9.—After the exciting events for the last three days, today passed in comparative tranquillity. The strike of the bakers, printers and carmen continued and was joined by the theatrical mechanics. Two large gatherings of the strikers were held in the open air, at which red flags were waved, but otherwise the proceedings were orderly and the manifestants dispersed of their own accord.

There were no serious collisions with the troops and the feeling was much less tense. All the stores except the Philipoff bakery were open.

Traffic was resumed in all the streets with the exception of the Tverskoi Boulevard, the center of the previous disorders, which was closed, with troops and police at all the intersecting streets. Detachments of Cossacks, dragoons and mounted police patrolled this place and kept the cars moving. Infantrymen and cavalrymen were held under arms in the courtyards in various quarters of the city.

The nonappearance of the newspapers, resulting in a lack of authentic information, furnished a field for many alarming rumors. Among these rumors was one to the effect that there had been a collision between the troops and the mob, in which ten persons, variously reported as Cossacks, police or civilians, were killed. This rumor has been authoritatively denied. It was also reported that artillery had been posted in front of the palace of Governor General Durov for the purpose of defending it against anticipated attacks.

A meeting of workmen held during the day sent a deputation to the Chief of Police to ask permission for the holding of a mass meeting to discuss questions relating to the strike. Notwithstanding that this request was refused, a crowd of 2000 persons assembled at 8 o'clock this evening in the presence of a strong detachment of Cossacks and other troops and resolved to continue the strike until all the employers had granted the strikers' demands. The meeting then dispersed, after voting to assemble tomorrow.

The number of persons killed or wounded in the previous disorders has not been definitely established, but it is believed to be about 100, of which number 25 are police or soldiers. One policeman died of his wounds and several others, including an officer, are suffering from serious injuries.

Two hundred strikers were arrested at the Philipoff bakery Sunday and taken to the courtyard of police headquarters, where they were severely beaten, then being released. None of the Philipoff bakery strikers were killed.

The strike of the bakers has caused a sharp rise in the price of bread, and the supply is sufficient only for two days. The railroad employes are threatening to join the ranks of the strikers.

SPROUTING IN THE SHOCK.

Thousands of Bushels of Wheat Lost in Palouse.

COLFAX, Wash., Oct. 9.—Fully 750,000 bushels of wheat are practically a total loss in the Palouse country today as a result of the continued heavy rains of the past ten days," said Seymour Manning, general Palouse country agent for the North-western Warehouse Company. Continuing Mr. Manning said: "In the vicinity of Washtucna, Kabloona and Pampa there is 15 days' work for a threshing machine. There are hundreds of acres standing in the shock in the vicinity of Oakesdale, Thornton and St. John. That is practically a total loss. It is now growing and rotting in the shock. Many farmers have their entire crops standing in the shock and will lose it all. The condition is serious, as it affects many farmers, whose loss will be enormous."

Mr. Manning's statement is substantiated by many farmers who declare their crop is a total loss. One farmer today offered to sell his crop of 160 acres of wheat, cut and in the shock, for \$300, or less than \$2 per acre. A farmer living near Steptoe Butte was in town Saturday and declared there is 10,000 acres of wheat standing in the shock in his neighborhood, all of which is almost a total loss. He told of one man with 640 acres; another with 500 acres, and he has 300 acres which have not been threshed.

It is thought that about 10 per cent of the crop has not been threshed and will be lost, except what is used for feed for stock, if fed in the sheaf, but if it were threshed it would rot in the sack, as it did in 1893, when millions of bushels of grain which has been cut, threshed and sacked spoiled, and the farmers lost the grain and the sacks in which it was stored.

The condition now confronting many farmers is quite similar to that of the memorable fall of 1893, when one of the best crops ever grown in the Palouse country, was nearly all lost by heavy rains which fell before it was threshed. Owing to the fact that this season this year is more than one month earlier than in 1893, fully 90 per cent of the crop had been saved before the rainy season began. The loss to the country will not materially affect the total yield, and will not be seriously felt, except by the individuals who lose their grain.

Few machines came into this county from south of Snake River, as in former years. It has been the practice for

FADS OF FAMOUS WOMEN.

Helen Gould has a fad for charities. They are her recreation. Mary Anderson (Mrs. De Navarro) has an especial fad for housekeeping. The incomparable Sarah Bernhardt prides herself on her wonderful youth. Ceila Thaxter had a taste for gardening and made a "fad" of raising poppies.

"Marion Harland," or Mrs. Terhune, had in her kitchen, over which she is queen. Louise M. Alcott used to pride herself upon her skill in getting up evening entertainments.

Miss Kathryn Kidder delights in the regulation French doll, and has one always near at hand to fondle in her leisure moments. Miss Lilian Whiting has a liking for photographs. Special favorites are seen in her apartments in a dozen different poses.

Mrs. Bernard Beere, called "England's Toosa," has a curious fancy for dancing dolls, music boxes and other mechanical toys.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton's fad, in her old age, is playing the piano. Her favorite music is the quaint tunes learned in her girlhood.

Miss Kate Sanborn, the breezy lecturer and authoress, has a decided talent for farming. She has given us some delightful books on the subject.

Mrs. Oliver P. Belmont has a craze for collecting old lace. She now has a very valuable assortment, among them some exceedingly rare specimens.

FLOWERS WITH HISTORIES.

The daisy was the chosen flower of Marguerite of Anjou. On her coming to England all wore her badge and her royal husband had it engraved on his plate.

The lotus flower is most associated with antiquity. As the sacred flower of Egypt, as the flower always seen with Buddha and twined around the Indian Cupid, it is the mystic and symbolical.

The pretty pink heather blooms all the year round. An old saw runs: "When heather is out of blossom kissing is out of fashion." The ancient Greeks were able to brew a delicious beverage from these flowers.

The Greeks always planted asphodel and mallow around their tombs and strewed them with amaranth, myrtle and polyanthus. The asphodel was sacred to Proserpine, the amaranth was goddess and a symbol of eternity.

Henry IV. of England was the first to give the forget-me-not its meaning. While in exile he added this flower to the SS on his collar, entwining it with the initial letter of his motto: "Souveign de moy," pleading, as it were, for remembrance in exile.

The three-leaved shamrock is said to have been an emblem among the ancient Persians. Its usual time of blooming is near St. Patrick's day. The story goes that St. Patrick was trying to convince a stubborn man of the theory of three in one. Stopping, he plucked a shamrock, which fitly explained his idea.

HIGH MOUNTAINS.

It is said by some geographers that Mount Wrangel, 140 miles west of Mount St. Elias, is over 20,000 feet in height, but no authentic measurements have been taken.

Mount Blanc is 15,776 feet high. This famous mountain is exceeded in height by many, but its position in the line of tourists' travel has given it a name above many others.

Chimborazo, in Ecuador, 21,444 feet, is said to be the highest in that state. Cotopaxi, 19,408 feet, and Antisano, 19,150 feet, are second, and third in the order of their height.

Mount Ararat, 12,700 feet, is the highest land in Armenia. The perpetual snows that lie upon its summits are believed by the dwellers in the valleys beneath to cover the remains of Noah's Ark.

Kilauea, a part of a cluster of volcanic mountains denominated Mauna Loa, is only 3,970 feet high, but is the largest active volcano in the world. Its crater is a great pit, eight miles in circumference and 1,000 feet deep.

FRILLS OF FASHION.

Plaid silks are very fashionable for young ladies, and they are used for entire dresses or combined liberally with canvas and mohair.

Old-fashioned silk handkerchiefs with plain centers and palm leaf borders are used for vests to wear with cloth and pique gowns.

Chene floral velvet ribbon, with sprays of flowers in subdued coloring on a dark background, is one of the latest novelties in dress trimmings.

Black grenadines, flounced all over in soft colors, are very popular for dressy gowns, and very useful as a covering for a middle-aged black silk or satin dress.

All the new sleeves which do not terminate near the elbow are cut long enough to fall over the hand in points or with a flaring cuff, and usually have the fringe of lace to soften the effect.

Superior Mortals.

It is not a very great man who carries his honors as meekly as the mayor of Inverness who rebuked an admiring crowd in the words: "Fr'ens, I'm just a mortal man like yerself." Sir Wilfrid Lawson tells the following story: "A woman was once pursuing her fugitive 'cow down a lane, when she called out to some one in front: 'Man, turn my cow.' The man took no notice and allowed the cow to pass. When she came up she said: 'Man, why did you not turn my cow?' He replied: 'Woman, I am not a man; I am a magistrate.'"

An Oyster's Instinct.

Oysters, after they have been brought away from the sea, know by instinct the exact hour when the tide is rising and approaching their beds, and is, of their own accord, open their shells to receive their food from the sea, as if they were still at home.

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A. & C. R. R. "The Eldredge"

TIME CARD. EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 4 1904.

Leave	PORTLAND	Arrive
8:00 a.m.	Portland Union	11:10 a.m.
7:00 p.m.	depot for Astoria	9:40 p.m.
Leave	ASTORIA	Arrive
7:45 a.m.	for Portland and way points.	11:30 a.m.
6:10 p.m.		10:30 p.m.
SEASIDE DIVISION.		
Leave	ASTORIA	Arrive
11:35 a.m.	for Seaside Direct	5:20 p.m.
Leave	ASTORIA	Arrive
18:15 a.m.	for Warrenton, Hammond, P. Stevens, Seaside.	*10:45 a.m. 7:40 a.m.
Leave	SEASIDE	Arrive
4:30 p.m.	for Astoria Direct	12:30 p.m.
Leave	SEASIDE	Arrive
6:15 a.m.	for Warrenton Pt. Stevens, Hammond, Astoria.	9:25 a.m. 7:20 p.m.

Additional train leaves Astoria daily at 11:30 a.m. for all points on Pt. Stevens branch, arriving Pt. Stevens 12:30 p.m., returning leaves Pt. Stevens at 2:00 p.m., arriving Astoria 2:45 p.m.

Through tickets and close connection via N. P. Ry. at Portland and Goble and O. R. & N. Co., via Portland.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That the undersigned has been duly appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon for Tillamook County, administrator of the estate of ANDREW J. KEATON, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present the same to me properly verified, as by law required, in Tillamook City, Oregon, within six months from the date hereof. Dated this 17th day of August, 1905. CHARLES H. BASCOM, Administrator of the Estate of Andrew J. Keaton, deceased. H. T. Bots, Attorney for Administrator.

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