

THE OREGON NEWS FIELD.

Interesting Cullings from the Local Papers of the Webfoot State.

Ashland's Big Business—Lane County People Busy—Coast Potato Crop Light—Big Siuslaw Sawmill—Mr. Boozer Preached—Sheepmen Jubilant—Busy Scenes at Bandon—Many Other Matters.

A BOOMING BUSINESS.

Ashland Tidings.
The freight and passenger receipts of the S. P. company at Ashland were the biggest for the month of September for any month during a period of eight or ten years past. The amount taken in for ticket sales was \$3,422.35, of which \$2,530.69 was local. The freight receipts were \$3,485.63, making a total of nearly \$7,000. This is an excess of about \$1,000 over last month, which was considered a big one. These receipts were not materially swelled by the fruit business, as the transportation rates on fruit shipments are largely paid at the point of destination. The figures show irrefutably that money is easy and that people generally are buying goods of all kinds more liberally now than they have in a decade. Besides the miscellaneous business, there were shipped 15 car loads of cattle to San Francisco during the month.

FOR COMING LIARS.

Brownsville Times.
A gentleman of this city has become interested in the project of securing a suitable number of black bass with which to stock the Calapalooa river above and below Brownsville. Indeed, the matter has so far progressed that a favorable reply has been received from the state fish commissioner, and the matter, it is almost certain, can be brought to a successful issue by a little assistance on the part of those in town who delight to angle for this gamey fish. There are numerous "ponds" or "holes" in the river at this point where these fish can be deposited, and as they multiply rapidly, in a very short time there will be all the fishing one can wish for, and of a kind that is quite as enjoyable as that of trout fishing. The bass will in no way interfere with the trout now in the stream.

SOME PRUNES, ANYWAY.

Ashland Tidings.
From such information as is now available it seems quite certain that Oregon's crop of cured prunes this year will exceed 5,000,000 pounds. The total output of the state will be 40 per cent of last year's crop and more than 25 per cent of what might be considered a full crop.

A LITTLE GOSPEL.

Brownsville Times.
Now is the time to build that road up the Calapalooa to the Blue River mines, and just why our business men do not get a move on themselves and push the project to completion, is a mystery too deep to fathom. "The man who hesitates is lost." There has been altogether too much hesitating already resulting in the loss of a large amount of business that rightfully belongs to this city and this county.

EITHER WORKING OR DON'T HAVE TO WORK.

Eugene Journal.
It is said the contractor for the Mo-

CATARRH OF THE STOMACH

Is a chronic disease. There is an inflammation of the inner coating of the stomach. A thick,ropy mucus forms and this causes the more pronounced symptoms. It remains in the stomach and decomposes. Then, of course, digestion cannot be properly performed. The great vegetable remedy HUYDAN never fails to effect a cure. HUYDAN can be had of all druggists for 50c per package. Study your symptoms carefully from this chart. Each number represents a symptom or a group of symptoms. You have the symptoms. Use HUYDAN and they will disappear.

THE SYMPTOMS ARE:

- 1. BILIOUS HEADACHE.** This is more pronounced in the morning. HUYDAN will relieve the headache.
- 2-3. RED AND WATERY EYES.** HUYDAN will cause the redness to disappear and make the eyes assume their normal, healthy appearance.
- 4. COATED TONGUE AND FOETID BREATH AND BAD TASTE IN THE MOUTH.** HUYDAN will clear the tongue, make the breath pure and sweet and cause the bad taste to disappear.
- 5. PAIN AND TENDERNESS IN THE STOMACH.** This is due to indigestion. HUYDAN will cause the food to become perfectly digested and the pain and tenderness will disappear.
- 6. ENLARGEMENT OF THE LIVER.** HUYDAN will lessen the congestion and reduce the enlarged liver to its normal size.

HUYDAN will relieve you of the above symptoms and make you well. Do not delay. Go to your druggist at once and procure a package of HUYDAN for 50c, or \$ for \$2.50. If your druggist does not keep it, send direct to the HUYDAN REMEDY COMPANY, San Francisco, Cal., and they will send it to you. You can consult the great HUYDAN DOCTORS FREE. Do not forget that. Call and see them if you wish. You may call and see them, or write, as you desire. Address:

HUYDAN REMEDY COMPANY,
Cor. Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts.,
San Francisco, Cal.

hawk railway grading will bring horses and men from the eastern part of the state, and that the contractor for the government jetty at Florence will bring men from Portland and elsewhere. This is because no men and horses are to be had at the prices paid, showing that all either have employment or are not forced to labor unless they get a good price. Surely Lane county is prosperous just now.

BIG SIUSLAW MILL.

Eugene Journal.
The new mill at Achme, on the Siuslaw bay started up Tuesday. Its capacity is 30,000 to 40,000 feet daily. There has been one mill, with 10,000 feet capacity, running on the Siuslaw for some time. The product of both will go to San Francisco. This increases three or four fold the cash market the settlers along the Siuslaw and tributaries have for their logs.

AN INSPIRING SIGHT.

Bandon Recorder.
One of the prettiest sights to be seen on the ocean was witnessed last Monday and Tuesday. There were laying outside, waiting for an opportunity to come in six sailing vessels close together, with their white sails spread, they presented a novel and interesting sight as they lazily rolled about and drifted with the breeze.

POTATO CROP LIGHT.

Bandon (Coos county) Recorder.
It is the general expression from the farmers that owing to rot caused by the rains the potato crop will be very light, and but few potatoes will be shipped from this county this year.

BY THE FIFTEENTH.

Bandon Recorder.
Telephone men will be here soon to thoroughly repair the line and arrange the local exchange. It is thought that the long distance line to Roseburg will be in running order by the 15th of this month.

THE RECORDER MAN WAS ON THE WATCH.

Bandon Recorder.
Wonder what the two young ladies did with the chicken they confiscated from a tree one dark evening recently? They evidently thought they were unobserved but the Recorder man had his weather eye on them.

PHILOMATH COLLEGE.

Corvallis Times.
Philomath College opened this week with good enrollment and several new additions to the faculty. The students are taking up the work eagerly and the prospects are for a good year. A number of students will be in the next two weeks to begin their studies. The new building will shortly be begun, and this will add much to the college equipment. Much interest is being taken in music under the new teacher and this promises to be quite a feature of college life at Philomath.

MR. BOOZER PREACHED.

Corvallis Times.
Rev. M. L. Boozer will preach at the Independent school house Sunday morning at 11 and at Philomath in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

ON MULE CREEK.

Coquille City Herald.
Our goldbug friends, George W. Stephenson and Walter Drane, expect to start tomorrow for their mining operations on Mule creek, Douglas county. The specimens which they brought home a few weeks ago have assayed so well that they have been on mules ever since to get back. We wish them the best of luck.

AFTER CITY DUES.

Silverton Appeal.
The farmers of Howell prairie have formed an 'anti-city dude hunter' society, and they have agreed to stand together and shoot trespassing dogs, and arrest city hunters and prosecute them under the provisions of the trespass law. They complain that the last legislature in its game law amendments discriminated against them by not allowing them to shoot the Chinese pheasants, except during the months of October and November each year when the city sport is sure to be on hand and to do all the shooting himself.

A GOOD FRIEND.

The Dalles Chronicle.
The Chronicle has one friend among the fruit men who never forgets them; but each season some substantial token of his friendship is forthcoming. Consequently, when a gentleman stepped into the office yesterday bearing a good sized box of the finest grapes we have seen this year, we knew our old friend, O. D. Taylor, was still loyal to us, and so it proved. And they taste especially good when, tired and hungry, the weary printer, forgetting his fingers are inky, makes the fruit disappear faster than the type reaches the stick.

SHEPHERM JUBILANT.

The Dalles Times-Mountaineer.
The sheepmen of Lake county are jubilant over the prospects for 1900. Two prominent woolgrowers of Lake-

view representative a few days ago, declared that next year would bring advanced prices for wool and sheep over the prices of this season; that in their opinion the price of wool would pass the 15 cent mark, and it will not be surprising if it reaches 18 or 20 cents. There was a material advance in the market last week in London, and there will be a continual increase. The reason of that is said to be that the wool of the country is all taken up and is in the hands of the mill men. The surplus of sheep has been brought up and shipped out of the country, and Pacific coast sheep have been shipped to other states where great losses were sustained for the past four winters. The outlook is certainly flattering for stockmen who have passed through two successful seasons with even better prospects awaiting them.

A BUSY TIME.

The Dalles Times-Mountaineer.
The deckhands on the steamers Regulator and Daller City have enjoyed but an easy time since the enormous amount of wheat which is being shipped keeps them working early and late. Until the wheat season is over the boats will probably run on Sundays in order to keep it from piling up.

ACTIVE AT KLAMATH FALLS.

Klamath Falls Republican.
The Baldwin store building on Main street is looming up in great shape this week. The second story, designed for the A. O. U. W. hall, is now being rapidly constructed by a large force of workmen. Altogether, the building with its lofty walls and magnificent proportions, is one which the citizens can justly feel proud of. Aside from this conspicuous business attraction, there are several other houses either now going up or soon will be. Among them is a fine building nearly completed by C. C. Maltbie. It has a front of about 25 feet on the street, two stories high and well built. It is to be used as a harness store. In view of the activity and energy of the citizens in the matter of building and improving, and especially in view of the new enterprises in the near future, it is not unlikely that more building of business houses and residences will take place next season than during the past ten years. That Klamath Falls has a great future before it, no reasonable man can doubt.

COAL SUPPLY WILL FAIL

Peat Charcoal May Be England's Savior.

At a meeting of the Institution of Mining Engineers lately a report of which was sent at the time, the question of the rapid exhaustion of English coal fields was raised by the president, J. A. Longden, in his inaugural address, when he stated that in the opinion of some of the ablest mining engineers and some of the great ironmasters, the main source of coal supply will not exist for another 50 years, and that on the other side of the border the Lanarkshire coal fields would be completely exhausted in about 12 years. These facts are of the very highest importance to the British public, but they do not yet appear to have attracted the notice of the commercial world as a question of such vital interest should do. No one seems to realize that the very life of the nation is at stake.

Such a position as this must appeal not only to the British commercial community, but to the whole of the general public. So far as is known at the present time, the only means of obtaining power other than by coal is water, oil or peat. That liquid fuel has been tried and tested on locomotives, marine and stationary boilers with some success is admitted, but suppose this was generally adopted, not only would England become dependent upon other countries for fuel, but the price would become largely increased in consequence of the enormous demand for the raw material. Having considered the questions of oil, water and electricity as means of light, heat and power, there remains only peat for discussion. This is a material which Great Britain possesses in vast quantities, and not only has it all the ingredients of coal, but in some respects is superior. Some facts, therefore, upon the subject may at this time be of considerable interest to the public. At the same time it is not intended to go into the scientific difficulties that may arise in the use of the various materials under consideration.

Previous to the year 1600 all the iron produced both in England and Scotland was smelted with charcoal, but even many years previous to the above date the output in England was very much restricted in consequence of an act of parliament passed in 1554 (27 Elizabeth), prohibiting the erection of iron works on the ground that the waste of timber would be too great. A similar act was also passed for Scotland in 1609 (6 James VI.), at which date it was proposed to erect iron works in the Highlands, by which then existed, and are still existing, could have been worked, but through the restrictions of this act of parliament, the large fields of iron ore in the north of Scotland have been practically forgotten. Even if blast furnaces had been erected as the use of charcoal was forbidden, the cost of carrying coal to the furnaces would have put a prohibitive price on the metal produced.

The same thing has occurred in the south of England, for there an area occurs in the counties of Hampshire, Surrey, Sussex and Kent, which, although famous as an iron-making district some 200 years ago, and from whence the famous rails around St. Paul's cathedral were made, has now ceased to exist, and has not produced ore for many years past for the same reason—that it is too far from the coal fields. In the days of its prosperity there was plenty of timber from which to make the charcoal, but the industry gradually died out, and the last furnace in the world of Sussex, which was at Ashburnham, was blown out in 1823, since which date there are now only

two or three scattered representations of the ancient charcoal furnaces remaining in the United Kingdom.

For many years past, Bohemia, Bavaria, Russia and other countries have used peat charcoal in the blast furnaces of their iron smelting establishments where it has produced the very best results. It was known to the smelters of these countries that the great purity and high-heating power of peat charcoal could be used to the very greatest advantage, not only in their furnaces, but also in the numerous other processes to which iron is subjected, and peat charcoal has been found after many years' working to be more efficient than that made from wood. At the Royal Iron Works of Weierhammer, in Bavaria, peat charcoal has been used for the refining and puddling of iron since 1838, and to the greatest advantage. To show what a large amount is annually paid by this country to other nations for these high qualities of iron, the following extracts from the board of trade returns may be of interest. Value of iron and steel imported into the United Kingdom:

	1891	1895
Pig and puddled iron.....	£ 255,906	£ 431,247
Bar angle, bolt and rod.....	255,906	594,481
Steel, unwrought..	87,568	94,711
	£ 1,095,061	£ 1,075,440
	1896	1897
Pig and puddled iron.....	£ 440,927	£ 516,672
Bar angle, bolt and rod.....	570,149	537,906
Steel, unwrought..	155,833	275,814
	£ 1,166,929	£ 1,330,092

This will show the large amount of money which, it will be seen is increasing yearly, is being expended by this country for the high quality of iron required by the manufacturers for various kinds of machinery and tools, for which the iron smelted in our land is not suitable.

REMEDY FOR LABOR TROUBLES.

It is believed that the introduction of the pneumatic system in the handling of grain, as now operated in Long Island, as well as London and Limerick, may prove the remedy for certain Western labor troubles. The plant has a million-bushel elevator, to any part of which grain may be conveyed from the boats by pneumatic tubes. All the manual labor, such as the shoveling of the grain to the leg, steam shovels or marine leg, are done away with. There are a number of small flexible pipes connected to the large pipes, so as to get into every corner of the boat. The only labor required in the boats is one man to control the operation of the flexible pipes. It is believed that the general introduction of the method at Buffalo would work a great economic change. The city's grain receipts for the last navigation season were 211,296,900 bushels. The shoveling charges, on the cost of getting the grain to the leg, at the present rate of \$2.15 per 1000 bushels, amount to \$654,831.60. The saving in the use of the system is extended to elevating the grain to the scales or higher leg for 75c per 1000 bushels, or a total cost on last season's receipts of \$156,457. This was a saving to Buffalo alone of \$498,404.69 on shoveling charges alone.

LUDLOW'S REPORT ON HAVANA

The annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, of Brigadier-General William Ludlow, U. S. A., commanding the department of Havana and military governor of Havana, is an interesting and valuable document. Gen. Ludlow was sent to Havana last December, arriving there and relieving Major-General Greene on December 21st. He took many of Gen. Greene's staff officers, whose familiarity with the conditions confronting him was of great assistance in the work before him.

In December of last year the island of Cuba, except for Santiago, was still in the hands of the Spanish, and the gradual evacuation of the country offered a very serious problem to those charged with the maintenance of the peace. Says Gen. Ludlow: "Minor affairs were frequent, and there were alarming explosions and outcries. Day and night there was no rest or quiet, and as zone by zone, beginning at the outskirts of the city, the Spaniards abandoned their successive areas, the thronging Cubans surged behind them, hung out innumerable flags, Cuban and American, and made pandemonium with processions, outcries, bands and fireworks." The newspapers abetted the noise makers, magnified every barroom quarrel into a battle and made the task of the authorities much harder. The Spaniards, as they withdrew, gutted the public buildings and offices, so that only the governor-general's palace had anything in it when Gen. Castellanos turned it over. "The physical condition of the city can only be described as frightful. The regular service of the city was practically paralyzed, street cleaning, at best a farce, suspended, and the houses of assistance and hospitals destitute of resources, even food." The police had fled before the approaching Cubans, "as would rats if their shelter were unroofed."

Gen. Ludlow's first step was to form a rural guard to protect the outlying areas between the city and the rivers bounding the department. He arranged for this on Dec. 22d, meantime, the Eighth and Tenth Infantry provided guards who took the place of the Spaniards as they retired and struggled to keep the peace. The programme of festivities prepared to celebrate the evacuation of the city by the Spaniards was disapproved by Gen. Ludlow, with the consent of the best Cubans, and on January 1, 1899, the Spanish flag was hauled down and the American flag hoisted in its place peacefully and with due dignity. The sanitation of the camps and of

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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles and cures Constipation. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of



the city was the principal work before the new administration; next in importance was the organization of a civil government. Before leaving the United States, Gen. Ludlow had obtained lists of leading Cubans, whose advice he intended to take as to the organization of the government. These persons were invited to suggest names of fit persons to serve, and so well had the plan been thought out that on January 14th the first Cuban administration was installed. Meantime on January 2d with the arrival of Lieut. Col. Black, the sanitation of the city was begun in earnest. When the Havana population found the Americans insistent and determined to have cleanliness, and compelling it by work and thoroughness, they began to cooperate at once, and it was but a few weeks before the collections of garbage and waste matter were doubled from the same area.

A most gratifying result of Gen. Ludlow's work is shown in the comparative table of deaths from yellow fever during the past nine years. "The curve, or rather line, for 1899 is really wonderful. It not only underlies the average for every month, but it is also, at every point, the lowest of which the record is given. To what is this extraordinary reduction in the mortality from an endemic disease to be attributed? The only points of difference to which the present comparative exemption can be credited are three—first, the general and thorough cleansing to which the superficial of the city has been subjected, second, to the very numerous and thorough disinfections that have been made in both public and private buildings, and, third, to the practice of a complete isolation of the patient and the disinfection or in many cases the complete destruction of his effects.

Gen. Ludlow makes certain recommendations that coming from him have importance. He suggests an equitable division of the surplus customs revenues among the different departments, in proportion to their population, area and special needs; in Havana province the needs are through sanitation, schools and roads. He would have a reform of the tax schedules, involving certain increases of taxation (the taxation in Havana is one half or one-third that in similar cities of the United States.) He would annex Regla, the Jersey city of Havana, to the city, so that it would be under the same government and have the same privileges. He would reduce the municipal council by one-half, from thirty to fifteen and would pay the members, who now, except the mayor, serve without pay. He would separate the functions of the civil governor, who is head of the province, from those of the mayor of the city, at present, the governor performs many acts properly belonging to the local authorities. The general desires the formation of a bureau of statistics of magistrates' courts, and of police courts, and the "due recognition of the autonomy and individuality of the several municipalities in each province, and the several provinces themselves."

The report contains appendices in the shape of reports from Gen. Ludlow's staff officers. The entire volume is of interest, especially as describing the rehabilitation of Havana. An immense amount of sanitary work has been performed under his supervision, and his report, while nominally a military document, is an important contribution to the modern literature of sanitation.

During the winter of 1897 Mr. James Reed, one of the leading citizens and merchants of Clay, Clay Co., W. Va., struck his leg against a cake of ice in such a manner as to bruise it severely. It became very much swollen and pained him so badly that he could not walk without the aid of crutches. He was treated by physicians, also used several kinds of liniment and two and a half gallons of whisky in bathing it, but nothing gave any relief until he began using Chamberlain's Pain Balm. This brought about a complete cure in a week's time and he believes that had he not used this remedy his leg would have had to be amputated. Pain Balm is unequalled for sprains, bruises and rheumatism. For sale by J. H. Lunn, druggist.

DOLL HEADS.
Some of Metal Included Nowadays in the Variety Supplied.

Years ago doll heads were made of wood, carved out by hand, and great numbers of dolls were sold that were entirely of wood, with jointed arms and legs. Some dolls of this sort, looking quaint enough now, though they were once so common, are still sold, but the great bulk of the dolls now made have bodies of cloth or leather, with heads of china, bisque, or papier-mache. There are also now dolls' heads of metal;

these heads being made of brass in two parts, stamped out with dies and jointed together.
In the process by which these heads are made, many dies are used in the production of a single head, the metal being worked to its final shape gradually. The first die makes but a barely perceptible impression upon the piece of sheet metal from which the head is to be formed. The next shapes it a little more; and so on by pressure from successive dies, each a little more sharply defined, the head is brought finally to its perfect form. These heads are made in various sizes, and in various styles as to details of finish. They cost about the same as the best bisque head; but one of the merits claimed for them is indestructibility.

TO-NIGHT AND TO-MORROW NIGHT.

And each day and night this week you can get at any druggist's Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs, acknowledged to be the most successful remedy ever sold for Coughs, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption. Get a bottle today and keep it always in the house, so you can check your cold at once. Price 25c. and 50c. Sample bottle free.

TELEPHONE METHOD IN FRANCE.

All telephone lines in France are owned by the government. There are 112 towns outside of Paris supplied with telephones, with an aggregate population of 6,000,000, and with only 18,000 subscribers. The latter are expected to bear the expense of running the lines—about 3 cents a yard—and then buy the outfit at a cost of about \$25.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

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In all its stages there should be cleanliness. Ely's Cream Balm cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly. Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 54 Warren Street, New York.



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