

IS SWORN IN

Goebel Takes the Oath of Office as Kentucky's Governor

APPOINTED HIM ADJUTANT GENERAL

Militia Composed of Taylor's Followers—Trouble Feared Following Orders to Return Home.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 31.—Wm. Goebel was, shortly before 9 o'clock tonight, sworn in as governor of Kentucky, and J. C. Beckham a few minutes later, took the oath as lieutenant-governor. The oath was administered to both men by Chief Justice Hazelrigg of the court of appeals.

The plan to make Goebel governor was set in motion early in the afternoon. A statement was prepared, saying that the boards which had heard the contests for governor and lieutenant-governor had decided in favor of Goebel and Beckham; that the boards intended to report their findings to the legislature, but that they had been prevented from doing so by the action of Governor Taylor in declaring the legislature adjourned. The statement then goes on to say that the members of the legislature were driven from place to place by the militia, and threatened with arrest whenever they attempted to hold a meeting. It was declared the belief of all signers of the statement, that Goebel and Beckham were legally elected governor and lieutenant-governor, respectively, and each man, as he signed the paper, announced that he voted for the adoption of the majority report of the contest boards, which declared Goebel and Beckham to be the men rightfully entitled to the offices. The statement is signed by a majority of the members of both houses.

As soon as the last man actually needed had affixed his signature to the statement, word was sent to the residence of Chief Justice Hazelrigg, of the court of appeals. He came at once to the Capitol hotel, pushed directly upstairs to the room of Goebel, and administered the oath with pillows, and Goebel was propped up with pillows, and the greatest difficulty, as he listened to the words of Judge Hazelrigg. When the oath had been given Goebel sank back exhausted, the effort having been almost too much for his strength.

Goebel was unable to say anything regarding the matter, but a contented smile on his face bore strong witness of the pleasure that he felt. Immediately Judge Hazelrigg went to an adjoining room, where he swore in Beckham as lieutenant governor.

Goebel, as soon as he was assured that he was legally governor of Kentucky, took prompt action regarding the military arm of the service. Two orders were quickly prepared for his signature, the first of which discharged Adjutant General Daniel Collier from office, and appoints General John B. Castleman, of Louisville, as his successor. The second was directed to the commanders of the militia now stationed in this city, directing them to return to their homes. There is a possibility of trouble in the matter of the return of the state troops. The regiments of the guards have lately been reorganized, and are for the most part made up of republicans and personal followers of Governor Taylor. It is not certain whether they will obey the orders issued by Governor Goebel. Trouble is looked for.

WAS ASLEEP.

Frankfort, Feb. 1.—At 1:10 a. m., Governor Goebel was asleep.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Frankfort, Jan. 31.—Governor Taylor this morning issued a proclamation adjourning the legislature and calling it to meet in London, Kentucky, on February 6th. He gives as a reason for this action the state of insurrection prevailing in Kentucky, and especially in Frankfort. The democratic members of the legislature declined to accept the adjournment, and not being permitted to assemble at the capitol, decided to meet in the opera house. This was prevented by the troops, who also chased the members through the streets, and prevented them from meeting at the court house.

WILL OBEY GOEBEL.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 31.—It was announced, by members of the militia, tonight, that of the soldiers now under arms here about 300 would obey the orders of Governor Goebel. It is not expected that they will attack their comrades, but they will refuse to obey the orders of Governor Taylor, and take their chances of a court martial.

ONLY TWO DEATHS.

Spokane, Jan. 31.—The authorities believe they have the smallpox epidemic well in hand. They report fourteen recoveries, as against only three new cases, in the past forty-eight hours. There are now thirty-nine patients in the isolation hospital, and twenty-four patients quarantined about the city. There have been but two deaths.

COAL KING DEAD.

New York, Jan. 31.—Alexander Dunsmuir, the coal king of the Pacific coast, died today at the Hotel Imperial, aged 47 years.

A KENTUCKY SHERIFF

Claimed He Shot Goebel and Was Promptly Arrested.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 31.—Jas. Sutton, sheriff of Whitley county, who came here from Frankfort last night, is a prisoner in the county jail. Early

this morning, at the Victoria hotel, Sutton went up to the office of the clerk brandishing two revolvers. "I am the man who shot Goebel," he said, "and I will never be taken alive." The hotel manager promptly sent for the police, when Sutton ran up stairs to the third story, opened a window and leaped out. He alighted on his feet, was unharmed, and ran nearly a mile before he was arrested. The police believe that Sutton is either decidedly unbalanced mentally, or that he knows who shot Goebel.

HAD A WIDE RANGE.

Many Public Questions Discussed in Congress—Causes of Southern Lynchings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Under the latitude allowed in the general debate upon the appropriation bills, the Indian appropriation bill, in the house today, was made the occasion for a discussion of a wide range of public questions. Our policy in the Philippine islands, the government of Puerto Rico, the leasing of our arid lands, and the election methods in the south, were in turn brought into the arena. The most interesting debate occurred over the latter subject. Congressman White, of North Carolina, the only colored representative in the house, said:

"I have investigated the lynchings in the south, and find that less than 15 per cent of them are due to the crime of rape. And I desire to announce here that, if it were not for the assaults of white men upon black women there would be less of the other class."

MANY WITNESSES.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Under agreement between counsel on the two sides in the Clark case, the senate committee on privileges and elections today adjourned until Friday next, when the defense will begin its presentation of the case. Thirty-seven witnesses have been summoned in behalf of Senator Clark.

A WONDERFUL RECORD.

What the Mutual Life Has Done During the Past Year.

New York, Jan. 31, 1900.—The annual meeting of the trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, was held today. The report of its business for 1899, is another illustration by a single company of the wonderful growth of life insurance during the past year.

The actually paid for insurance in force in the Mutual Life now amounts to over \$1,051,000,000. The assets have reached the enormous sum of \$301,844,537, while the receipts for the year were \$58,890,077. The company paid for death claims alone \$15,629,979, and for natural endowments, dividends, etc., \$10,739,057.

Since its organization the Mutual Life has paid to policy holders \$514,117,948. There is now a contingent guarantee fund of \$47,952, in addition to the amount authorized for dividends in 1899 of \$2,180,000.

A MURDERER'S FLIGHT.

Golfax, Wash., Jan. 31.—Word was received from Sprague, this morning, that Samuel R. Clemens, the murderer of George Boland, near Pampa, last Friday night, was seen passing through Sprague at an early hour on Tuesday morning. He was mounted on a small pony, and inquired the road north toward British Columbia.

NO INJURY.

Tacoma, Jan. 31.—The Orindal liner Goodwin, which ran on a muddy bank five miles from Tacoma in the fog this morning, pulled herself off this afternoon, and proceeded to sea, having received no injury.

TO ELECT DELEGATES.

Seattle, Jan. 31.—The state republican convention, for the election of delegates from Washington to the next republican national convention, will be held at Ellensburg on April 4th. This was decided today at a meeting of the state republican central committee.

THINGS POLITICAL.

Blue Mountain Eagle: From Sumpter comes the announcement that John C. Leasure's friends will put him forward for nomination as Representative Moody's successor. Mr. Leasure has several times aspired for this honor before.

BEGINS TO SIMMER.

The Dalles Times-Mountaineer: The little political kettle is beginning to simmer, and every few days some name is mentioned in connection with the offices to be voted for next June. Why wouldn't it be a good plan for those who aspire to fill official positions, or whose friends desire to see them nominated, to publish cards stating that they will be candidates before one of the conventions?

NEW VEGETABLE.

Corvallis Times: It is a new thing in the vegetable line. J. S. S. Powell grew it in his garden near Beuna Vista. He says his is the first crop of the kind in Oregon, probably in the United States. It is a variety of pumpkin, with hard, smooth shell, and stem with button-like joint, which separates of its own accord from the pumpkin when the later is ripe, leaving a smooth surface that is hardly discernible from the blossom end. The flavor is very fine. Pies made from this variety of pumpkin beat anything yet attempted in the pumpkin pie line.

FINE OUTLOOK.

Eugene Register: D. J. Gover was in from Bohemia yesterday and called on us. Mr. Gover is more than pleased with the outlook for the Iowa group in that district, and in which he is interested. The mild weather this winter has made it possible for the miners to continue their work without interruption. The coming summer promises the greatest activity in Bohemia yet known in its history.

EDITORIALS OF THE PEOPLE.

(This department is maintained in the Statesman on Thursday mornings. The public is invited to contribute articles of reasonable length. There is no limit to the range of subjects; the only condition is that they must not be libelous, nor attack persons in their private character. If you have interesting information to give or ask, you will find here an open field, without money and without price.)

THAT \$40,000,000.

"Well it's a marcy we've got folks to tell us The right an' the wrongs o' these matters I vow— God sends country lawyers an' other wise fellers, To start the world's team wen it gits in a slough;

Per John P. Robertson he Sez the world'll go right, if he hollers out Gee!"

Upon witnessing the passage of John P. Robertson's torchlight procession, through the columns of the Statesman, which was several minutes in passing a given point, that point being the national banking system, I was forcibly reminded of the above excerpt from Hosea Bigelow which was written more than half a century ago, and am in doubt whether to class it as prophecy or as a proof that history repeats itself with slight variation in name.

It will be noticed that after Mr. Robertson had made his pathway luminous with such choice selections from the vocabulary of abuse as "usurers, speculators and gamblers in stocks and gold," "speculative land pirates," "speculating scoundrels" and "unarmed rebels of the loyal state;" and applied them unreservedly to the national bankers as a class, he suddenly turns philosopher and gives the matter up as being beyond his comprehension. If he had done his philosophizing on the start and admitted at the beginning that he could not do justice to the subject his procession would have appeared more decent and orderly if not quite so lurid.

But why this emity toward national banks? How are the people injured by them? Are they not a benefit? The people need money in the transaction of the business of the country and look to the banks to supply them therewith. The banks not having the currency and having U. S. bonds deposit the latter with the treasurer of the United States and receive ready printed currency in exchange therefor. This currency is guaranteed by the government which makes it the best and safest currency the world ever saw. The people are not in any way wronged, as the bonds are ample security. The interest on the bonds must be paid whether they are used as a basis for a bank circulation or lie unused in some safe deposit vault.

That there are dishonest men among bankers is quite probable, but that bankers as a class are dishonest is not borne out by the facts. I will assert without fear of successful contradiction, that, as a class, the bankers of the country will rank as high in morality, honesty and business probity as any other class or calling of people. Their principal fault, in the eyes of their critics, seems to be that they make a study of their business and follow those business methods which experience has demonstrated to be correct. The business interests of the country are largely in sympathy with that of the national banks, and not so much because it favors any special class or interest as because it is, for the best interest of all the people of the country, rich and poor. Bankers and business men know that they cannot prosper, therefore a banking system which benefits the common people will benefit them. Practical business is the best school in which to gain a knowledge of finances. Theory may do as a basis for developing the mind in arguing from false premises. Prof. Denslow once said that there were two sizes of political economy in this country, a boy's size and a man's size. The former was the size used in the schools and recommended by college professors, while the latter was the one adopted by practical men in business matters. There seems to be two sizes of finances now, one being based on theory while the other is well established in business methods.

John G. Carlisle when in the U. S. senate, representing a partisan constituency, may be an advocate of silver coinage, but as secretary of the United States treasury he soon finds that theory does not prove to be of "man's size." He learned in short order that one hour in practical business responsibility is worth, in illustrating a true financial system, more than a cycle of oratorical theorizing.

Mr. Robertson says that Secretary Gage deposited \$40,000,000 with the New York bankers for the purpose of entering said bankers. Mr. Gage says he did it for the purpose of relieving a tight money market. The business conditions at the time bear out Mr. Gage in his statement, while Mr. Robertson has no foundation other than prejudice and imagination upon which to found his assertion. Which statement are we to accept? Which would be the better for the country, a panic and \$40,000,000 in the United States treasury or the catastrophe averted and the \$40,000,000 temporarily loaned to the banks to aid in the good work?

As for paying the bonds and stopping the interest, that is now being done as fast as the bonds fall due and we have an administration that will continue to do so until they are all paid, so there is no occasion for "John P. Robertson" to "holler out Gee!"

DAN WEBSTER.

Rosedale, Oregon. A GOOD AND ABLE FRIEND OF THE CANAL.

I wish to call the attention of the

people of Oregon, through the "Editorials of the People," to the fact that Senator McBride is a good friend, and a real friend, and an able friend, of the Nicaragua canal. (He is not the sort of a friend (as has unfortunately been the case with certain Oregon representatives in congress in the past) who is a friend of the canal in public speeches, franked to his constituents, while being paid a salary from the funds of one or more transcontinental railroads as their "attorney," with a view to having his influence against the pushing of any measure for the construction of the great water way connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific.

The readers of this screed are already advised through the despatches, of the action of the committee on inter-oceanic canals in favor of a bill appropriating \$140,000,000, for the construction and defense of the Nicaragua canal, of which committee Senator McBride is a member. After Mr. McBride was elected United States senator, his first interview in reply to questions regarding what he "considered legislation of the most importance to the Pacific coast," he mentioned the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands and the construction of the Nicaragua canal, first, and some other matters. He has no doubt had special satisfaction, therefore, in being instrumental as a member of the committee in making an early and favorable report on a straightforward measure to build the canal. The action of the committee shows that the friends of the canal cause, are not discouraged or intimidated, and it is the opinion of his friends in Oregon that Senator McBride will persist until the great project is consummated—indeed there is every prospect that the law for the construction of the canal, and the initial appropriation of funds therefor, will be pushed through both houses at the present session of congress.

FOR THE CANAL.

ONE THING AN OREGON LEGISLATURE WILE NOT DO.

In your issue of the 21st inst. is an article copied from the Roseburg Plaindealer, from which it appears that an effort is being made in Douglas county to fix up a legislative ticket in the interest of Binger Hermann for U. S. senator.

The editor of the Plaindealer is an appointee of Hermann's, and no doubt was given the job in Alaska which he holds for the purpose of securing the influence of that newspaper in Mr. Hermann's senatorial campaign, and no doubt the support which that newspaper is giving Hermann is only such as was required in the contract by which the editor thereof was given the office.

Hermann within the last year or so has appointed eight or ten Douglas county men to positions of various kinds in the land department, and it seems that he has made new offices for the sole purpose of giving Douglas county republicans places at the pie counter.

It is currently reported and generally understood that these appointments were made for the sole purpose of advancing Hermann's interests as a senatorial candidate, and the appointees, their relatives and immediate friends, are expected to line up, at the primaries and county convention and see that the candidate for the legislature are pledged to Hermann for senator. These appointees with their relatives and friends, aided by the foreign rangers, are expected to be numerous enough to control the county convention.

But, aside from the appointees and relations, the writer is advised by a gentleman from Douglas county that there is no sentiment in that county for Hermann for senator, or in fact any other office.

Hermann's inordinate greed for office and the fact that he is willing to stand on any platform and renounce any and all opinions that he may have expressed in the past, or that he has now, or may hereafter acquire upon any subject political or otherwise, which may in any way interfere with his chance of obtaining and retaining an office, has disgusted a large number of republicans in that county, and his political standing in Douglas county is no better than elsewhere in the state, if it is as good.

The Oregon legislature has done some bad things and many strange things and foolish things and ridiculous things in the past, and it may be safely trusted to do the same kind of shortcomings and its tendency to do the things it ought not to do, and to leave undone the things it should do we have faith that an Oregon legislature can still be trusted not to elect Binger Hermann United States senator.

REPUBLICAN.

Albany, Or., Jan. 29th.

A EUGENE OPINION.

Eugene Register: While it is generally believed that Oregon will go republican by a strong majority at the June election, too much assurance along this line is bound to create an apathy that will have a tendency to lower the majority instead of increase it. The very fact that the state is to speak for republicanism should be the incentive that makes every republican feel it his duty to take off his coat and go to work in helping to roll up the biggest majority for the party ever recorded in the history of the state. Let every man who bears the stamp of republicanism upon his progressive brow stand valiantly by the party until after the election is over.

WILL REFUSE TO REGISTER.

The Dalles Times-Mountaineer: There is considerable objection on the part of voters to complying with the registration law enacted by the last legislature, and evidently some will refuse to comply with its provisions, and thereby be deprived of the right of suffrage. For this they can blame no one but themselves. The law is a just one, and was enacted in the interest of a purer ballot. Every voter who feels an interest in government affairs should go to the trouble of registering.

Fine Printing, Statesman Job Office.

IN FAVOR OF JORY

DECISION OF THE UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE

In a Contest for a Tract of Marion County Realty, Purchased from the State of Oregon.

(From Daily, Feb. 1st.)

The United States land officers at Oregon City—Chas. B. Moores, register and Wm. Galloway, receiver—have made their decision in the matter of the contest of the State of Oregon vs. W. H. Savage, involving homestead entry No. 12076, made April 20, 1897, for 40 acres of land in township 8 south, range 3 west. The property consists of 40 acres of land, included in the farm of Wm. Jory, six miles south of this city, purchased from the school land board forty years ago, but by some error omitted in the description of the deed, and which is now worth \$40 per acre. Savage, who is a resident of Oregon City, discovered the defect a few years ago and filed on the land, and the state land board immediately contested the claim to protect Wm. Jory, the purchaser from the state. The decision, which is in favor of the state's contention, and thereby in favor of the present occupant, is as follows:

"The land involved in this controversy was purchased by Wm. Jory, the present occupant under the school's title, at public auction from the school superintendent of Marion county, Oregon, in August, 1859, and three years afterward a deed was duly issued in pursuance of said sale. The testimony indicates that, although the selection of the land as indemnity school land had been irregularly made, the sale to Jory was made in perfect faith and that purchaser had every reason to believe that in making the purchase he was securing a perfect title. Evidence of the good faith of the purchaser is strengthened by the fact of a clerical error, and improvement by himself and his grantee from the date of purchase up to the present time.

"The fact that the land in controversy was originally included in the donation land certificate of John H. Jory, in no way impeaches the good faith of the grantee of the state as it was clearly shown to the satisfaction of the officials of the general land office that John M. Jory never intended to claim it and that its inclusion in his donation land certificate was the result of a clerical error. This circumstance is so fully explained that it can have no bearing in the case at issue.

"It seems clear that the state at least made an attempt to select the land in controversy. Supposing its selection to have been regularly made, the land was offered for sale in good faith and was purchased in good faith. While this and the subsequent occupation and cultivation of the land for a full generation is not sufficient to perfect title, it does give rise to certain equities in favor of the grantee of the state. William Jory and his grantee had been in open and notorious possession of the land under color of title for nearly forty years when the homestead entry of W. H. Savage was made. During all these years the land was enclosed and in cultivation and there is nothing in the testimony to indicate that Savage did not fully understand that the land was occupied by another under color of title, but whether or not he knew that fact, is immaterial. The essential fact is that there was actual adverse occupancy and cultivation by one who considered his title good. In Atherton vs. Fowler (66 U. S. 513) it is declared that 'any attempt to make an entry of the public lands occupied and improved by another under honest claim and color of title is illegal.'

"In Burke vs. Gamble (21 L. D. 362) it is held that 'no rights are acquired under the settlement laws by an unlawful trespass on the undisputed and known possession of another who believes his title to be good.' All the essential principles involved in this case are fully set forth in the case of Jones vs. Arthur (28 L. D. 235), and following the decision in that, an analogous case, we recommend that the entry of Savage be cancelled and that the state of Oregon be permitted to perfect the selection of the tract in controversy."

NOTES FROM BROOKS.

Born to Cliff Evans and wife a ten-pound boy on January 29th.

T. B. Jones was in Brooks Monday. George Massey and E. K. Shaw drove to Salem Monday.

Mrs. Kippenger was a passenger to Salem Tuesday.

Mrs. Sharp returned to Salem after spending a week in and around Brooks.

Mrs. Little was a passenger to Salem and back on Monday.

There will be an entertainment and box social at the Perkins school house Saturday night, the boxes to be sold to the highest bidder. The money will be used to buy lamps for the purpose of lighting the school house. All the young ladies are asked to bring a box with supper for two.

Mrs. Frank Evans is visiting in Brooks this week.

The ladies of the W. C. T. U. will meet at the home of Mrs. Pedersen on Thursday afternoon and elect officers for the ensuing year.

Mrs. Harris was taken very sick on Monday and Dr. Brown, of Salem, was called and spent the night with her. She is improving.

George and Charles Dorcas are up from Portland visiting at home this week.

Mr. Daws was badly hurt Monday. While in the woods shed piling wood a large piece of iron fell from the loft overhead, knocking him unconscious. He was carried to the house and was resting well the next morning.

Miss Rine, of Portland, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Heitsman, this week.

est of corn producers have brought out the fact that over twenty important products are now manufactured from corn. One of the most important products is distilled spirits, the demand for which has increased greatly since the invention of smokeless powder, in the manufacture of which the spirits are largely used. Among the other products made from corn are mixed glucose, crystal glucose, grape sugar, anhydrous grape sugar, special sugar, pearl starch, powdered starch, refined grits, urine, dextrine, British gum, granulated gum, gum paste, corn oil, corn oil-cake, rubber substitute, gluten feed, chop feed, gluten meal and corn germ. With the present economical methods of manufacture not a particle of corn is wasted. There is no refuse.—California Vineyardist.

TWO LITTLE GIRLS.

I'm twins, I guess, 'cause my Ma say I'm two little girls. An' one o' 'em is Good little girl; an' th' other 'n' she Is Bad little girl as she can be. An' Ma says so, 'most ever' day.

An' she's the funniest Ma! 'Cause when My Doll won't mind, an' I ist cry, W'y nen my Ma sob an' sigh, An' say, "Dear Good little girl, good-by."

Bad little girl's comed here again! Last time 'at Ma act' that a-way, I cried all to myse' awhile. Ont on the steps, an' nen I smile, An' git my Doll all fix, in style, An' go in where Ma's at, an' say: "Morning to you, Mommy dear! Where's that Bad little girl wuz here? Bad little girl's goned clean away, An' Good little girl's comed back to stay."

—James Whitcomb Riley in February Century.

HIGHLY COMPLIMENTARY.

The Financial Review of New York Comments on Gov. Geer's Statements Regarding Oregon.

The Financial Review, of New York, a journal devoted to banking, commerce and insurance, makes a highly complimentary statement regarding Gov. T. T. Geer, of this state, in the issue of January 24th, a copy of which is just to hand. The comment, which was entirely unlooked for and is highly gratifying to the governor and his friends in this state and elsewhere, shows that the attention of the business world has been attracted to the state of Oregon and its wonderful possibilities and prosperous condition. The statement follows:

"Governor T. T. Geer, of Oregon, who replies to the New York Times' inquiry relative to the progress his state has made in all lines during the year and its prospects for the twelve months directly ahead, gives what many may regard as a glowing account, yet which, in the light of facts as he gives them, are well founded. His statement is a very satisfactory one, and in its telling the governor clearly indicates the pleasure it gives him to be in a position to speak so encouragingly. For this condition, though he has not said as much, the governor is to be credited in a large degree, for the ability of his administration was given all lines a chance to attend strictly to business without fear of hindrance from an interfering administration. Entirely in touch with the material interests of Oregon, Governor Geer has been a successful executive."

AN IMPORTANT MEETING.

A Convention of Fruit Growers Being Held at Corvallis—A Three Days' Session.

An important convention of Oregon's fruit growers is in session in Corvallis. Concerning the meeting the Corvallis Times of yesterday, has the following reference:

"The fruit growers of Oregon will meet in annual convention at the Agricultural college this afternoon for a three days session. The public is cordially invited to attend the meetings and it is to be hoped the fruit growers, especially around Corvallis will take interest enough in their deliberations to be present. Leading horticulturalists and practical fruit growers from all over the state will be in attendance and much of interest and profit can be learned. The fruit industry of Oregon is in its infancy, but it will remain so until the would-be growers take more interest in the promising babe. If the business is to be made profitable in this valley we must have a few scientific facts strewn among our common customs. We must know how to spray and when to spray, how to prune and when to prune; we must know how to care for the crop and how to market it. Fruit growing has been reduced to a science in California and is a financial success; if we expect to compete with our sister state we must scrape the moss from our backs and kill the moths of codling notions. We can all profit by meeting together, so let the convention of the Oregon fruit growers be well attended."

IN DOUGLAS.

Roseburg Review: Geo. W. Dimmick, the present county treasurer, is frequently mentioned now-a-days as a candidate for clerk on the republican ticket. We have not learned whether Mr. Dimmick would prefer that place to being a candidate for re-election, but have been told that he would.

NOT COLD, R EITHER.

The Dalles Times-Mountaineer: The extreme cold weather of the winter was reached last night, when the mercury fell to 20 degrees above zero.

OFFENDERS IN CLOVER.

The Dalles Times-Mountaineer: Report was received here today that the sheriff of Sherman county and the city marshal of Moro were both down with smallpox. If the report is true offenders ought to have a fine time, since the peace officers will be unable to get out after them for a time.

Twice-a-week Statesman, \$1 a year.