

MINES SHUT DOWN

Rosland, the Famous Gold Camp, Is Badly Crippled.

ENFORCEMENT OF EIGHT HOUR LAW

Has Ruined the Industry in British Columbia—The Leroy Company Suspends Operations.

ROSSLAND, B. C., Feb. 9.—The mining community is in a condition of genuine consternation, owing to the discharge, today, of 100 men by the Leroy Mining Company, and the announcement from Nelson that the Hall mines and smelter had also shut down today, on account of the enforcement of the eight hour law for underground mining. Other mines are expected to close down before the middle of the present month.

THE COUNTRY'S TRADE.

New York, Feb. 9.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade will say tomorrow: The industries are still surpassing in actual output the work of any previous year. Their new business is not correspondingly large, nor could such orders be accepted by most of the industries, if offered, but enough are coming in to prevent the stoppage of the works or much decline in prices. In woolen goods, new business of remarkable volume sustains the marked advance in prices, and in other lines of importance, as in machinery, the leaders indicate a surprising foreign demand. Meanwhile, though encouraged by the abundance and ease of money, speculation does not, in any direction as yet, go without a check far enough to do mischief.

SUNSHINE AND RAIN.

Albuquerque and Spain at One Extreme and India at the Other.

Albuquerque, N. M., a town of 3,800 population, says it holds the record for the greatest number of sunny days in the year of any town on the American continent. Its records show a period of three years in which there were only two totally cloudy days when the sun was not visible at some time between the hours of rising and setting, and there is official corroboration for this in the announcement of the signal service that "the point of least annual rainfall in the United States is at Albuquerque, N. M."

Other cities having a low record of rainfall are Port Said, Egypt; Hyderabad, India; Lima, Peru; Madrid, Spain; Valparaiso, Chili; Oran, Morocco; Majorca in the Mediterranean sea; Jerusalem, Cairo, Barcelona, and Alexandria. The heaviest recorded rainfalls in the United Kingdom have been 7 inches at Ardara, Argyle, on Dec. 7, 1853, and 4 1/2 inches at London on April 15, 1878; while 24 inches of rain has fallen at Bombay in twenty-four hours, 30 at Genoa and 33 at Gibraltar. The wettest place in England is Seathwaite, where the average annual rainfall is 145 inches, and in the world Cherrapunji, in southwestern Assam, where the average for fifteen years is 493 inches, and where in 1861 the record rose to 905 inches. The rainfall of the United Kingdom averages 38 inches yearly; on the European continent 25 inches; and in the United States 40 inches, taking the whole country through.

It is customary to designate as a sunny day one during which the sky is at no time clouded, though the exact times of demarcation between sunny days, cloudy days and rainy days are seldom so clearly defined as to exclude controversies on the subject. The meteorological department of the United States government is conducted on a more thorough, comprehensive method than that of any European government when the extent and diversity of the territory covered and the obstacles to accurate information are taken into account.

It is computed by statisticians that the average annual rainfall in the United States would, if by some magical or mechanical device all gathered into one place, exceed by four times the volume of water in Lake Erie, which has an area of nearly 10,000 square miles and an average depth of 200 feet. The annual rainfall is computed to be in volume about the same as the water in the Mediterranean, and any person caught in a storm without an umbrella may, if of a philosophical disposition, take this fact into account as evidence of the truth of the ancient saying that nothing is really so bad but that it might be considerably worse.

In a controversy recently started in Europe as to the eminence of "sunny Italy," "sunny Spain," or "sunny France," it was shown mathematically that Spain was the country best entitled to the designation "sunny," for Spain is the country in which all Europe the number of sunny days is largest in a year, Italy following and France coming third. The rainfall in Seville is twenty-two inches a year, or only an inch a year less than in the city of San Francisco, an apparent discrepancy, which is explained by the fact that when it rains in Seville it rains very hard, whereas a rainstorm in San Francisco does not rise usually to the dignity of much more than a shower.

PA ON THE HIGHWAYMAN.

"Did you see that in the paper what One of the aldermen wants to do?" maw ast paw. "What about?" paw says. "The High way men," maw told Him. "One of the aldermen wants to Have the sitty Pay a person \$300 Every time they Kill a High way man." "Oh, yes," paw answered. "I seen it. That's a Good plan, too. When I was

a Boy they had so menny Foxes around Where I lived that nobuddy Could raise Spring Chickens or Emu other Kind, so they Paid a Bonny on the Foxes you killed. All a Person had to Do was kill his fox and Cut off the Ears and Take them up to the Court house ate miles away and Get his 25 cents. I Erned Enuff that way One winter to get a pair of Boots and a Bottol of hare oil with perwem in it. I tell you them Was the days when a Boy could have existment."

"Would you haft to Cut off the High way man's Ears and Take them to the sitty hall before you could get your 200 dollars?" I ast. "Well," paw told us, "I don't no just How they would Work out the Deeds of this plan. I s'pose they Would have some Kind of a nerrangement so You wouldn't haft to Hire a nexpres Waggen and Take Your high way man along Every time you went after the munny, becoz that would be more Trouble almost than it is Worth. We got to Do Sumthing, tho, to stop the new Sence. The potes Can't do it becoz they ain't got the Time to Spair. They got to stay around the Saloons and tell the Bar tenders when it's Time to close up fer the nite For fear they mite forget and Haft to pay the Cests if they got Cot at it."

"So the Best thing to do is pay a Bounty for ded High way men and Let everybuddy have a chance to ern a Little extra. Just think how it would help out. One high way man would be Enuff to pay the Coal and gas bills for a Hole winter and leave a Little extra for groceries and things."

"But don't You think it Would be Daingerus to let Everybuddy go around with Guns in their pockets?" maw ast.

"O, I dunno," paw Answerd. "Most of them do that Enny way. So you See if this plan Was in Operachun when a person went to a Card party and didn't win the prize he needn't be discouraged, becoz he mite still Have a chance to shoot a High way man on the way home. They ain't Enny use talkin'. It's a grate skeem, and if a Person lost his job He Could take His gun and start out at nite and mobby ern Enuff in a nite or so to pay the rent and Keep things goin all rite fer three or Four months. That's the way to make this place a Moddle town."

"High way men are terrible things to Have around," maw says, "and I wish they Could be some Way so Everybuddy would try to Lead a Blameless life, but what if they paid people For shooting them and Everybuddy Was Allowed to Go around with a Revolver Loded and All redy to Fire, and they Happened to Kill the wrong man? That would be So Ouf." "maw ast. "Of course if that Happened and the innocent man's folks Could prove it the sitty wouldn't Haft to pay the 200 dollars.—Georgie."

WOMAN'S VOICE

FROM THE GRAVE. Called Her Husband From His Slumber, Warning Him of Her Danger.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 28.—Bishop Samuel Fallows of the Reformed Episcopal church recently told a marvelous story of psychical phenomena, according to the Inter Ocean. He declined to give the names, using "Smith" instead, but says the people are of a prominent North Side family.

As he tells the story, some years ago Mrs. Charles Smith, wife of a young man living on the North Side, was taken seriously ill and died in a short time. She was not embalmed, and was buried two or three days later in Rose Hill cemetery. She was buried in the afternoon and in the evening a friend of the family came in and decided to stay in the house that night with the husband and servants. In the middle of the night Mr. Smith was awakened by some one calling his name. He heard the name two or three times: "Charles, Charles," very distinctly. He did not associate the voice with anyone he knew, and said to himself that it was a hallucination. Being a man of materialistic views, he attached no superstitious meaning to the matter, and soon fell into a troubled sleep again. After a little while he was awakened by the voice again, this time more insistent: "Charles, Charles, Charles!"

Just as day was breaking, for the third time he heard the call again, this time entreatingly. This time he recognized the voice very distinctly as that of his wife. Moved by some inexplicable impulse, he sprang up, searched the room carefully, found no one and rushed into where his friend was asleep. "Come, get up," he said, "we must go to Rose Hill."

His friend tried to dissuade him, but to no purpose. They harnessed a horse to a buggy, took spades and pick axes and drove to the cemetery at break neck speed. As quickly as possible they dug down to the coffin, which had been put there the afternoon before and opened it. The young wife was just turning over in the casket. Although alive, she was unconscious. Presumably she had been in a stupor the entire time. She was taken home, recovered, and is alive today. She has no idea that she was ever buried alive, and probably if she had known all of the circumstances at that time, the shock would have killed her. She was told that she had been very ill and had recovered almost miraculously. Beyond that, she knows nothing of the story. There seems to be but one explanation and that is that Mrs. Smith's subconscious mind influenced the mind of her husband telepathically and warned him of her danger.

NEVER OUT OF STYLE.

What Mr. Howells has recently written concerning literary style ought to be traced in gold above the desk of every young author. "Kindness and gentleness," he says, "are never out of fashion; it is these in Goldsmith which makes him our contemporary; and it is worth the while of any young person presently intending deathless renown to take a little thought of them. They are the source of all refinement, and I do not believe that the best art in any kind exists without them."

Wise men make their enemies their instructors; fools become enemies to their teachers.

DATE OF THE FAIR FOR STATE FAIR

OREGON'S ANNUAL EXPOSITION TO BE HELD SEPTEMBER 17-22.

Arrangement of the Fair Circuit Is Concluded—Four States Are Included.

(From Daily, Feb. 11th.)

The state board of agriculture disposed of a great amount of business yesterday and adjourned during the afternoon.

The date for holding the annual fair was fixed for September 17th-22d inclusive, to conform to the circuit of state fairs that has been formed, including the states of Oregon, Washington, California and Idaho. The dates for holding these fairs and the order in which they will be held, are as follows: California state fair, September 2d-15th inclusive; Oregon state fair, September 17th-22d; Washington state fair, September 24th-30th. The Idaho association will very likely arrange to have their fair follow these dates, making a complete circuit of the four states, so that live stock exhibitors can attend each fair.

R. Scott, of Milwaukie, was appointed superintendent of the live-stock sale; a premium of \$250 was offered for the best county exhibit of agricultural and horticultural products.

There will be a premium of \$150 for the best display of farm animals, consisting of not less than two horses, any breed; five head of cattle, any herd; five sheep, any herd; five Angora goats; five swine, any breed. Not less than three of the above named classes will be accepted as an exhibit. The \$150 prize for this prize was made up as follows: J. B. Stump \$50; Rural Spirit \$50; and state agricultural board \$50.

Red Hot From the Gun. Was the ball that hit G. B. Steadman of Newark, Mich., in the Civil War. It caused horrible Ulcers that no treatment helped for 20 years. Then Bucken's Arnica Salve cured him. Cures Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Boils, Felons, Corns, Skin Eruptions. Best Pile cure on earth. 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Dr. S. C. Stone, druggist.

DREAMS OF TWILIGHT.

By John Curtis Underwood. "When the windows flame at sunset And the streets are sluiced with blood And the dying day is sinking In the night's advancing flood, Smoky volumes lightly trailing, Veil the house-tops stark and high Tinged with purple that the moment Deepens in the Western sky.

"When the shadows round us gather And the darkness settles fast And each flush of life conclusive Seems but prelude to the last, Dreams shall soften wasted faces, Fraught with presage darkly tonight Dreams that like the smoke shall vanish At the coming of the night." —Ainslie's Magazine.

San Juan county, Colorado, has for its treasurer a young woman, Miss Nellie E. Tully, sister of Thomas H. Tully, private secretary to Governor Thomas. Miss Tully was born in Tonawanda, N. Y., and went to Silverton, Colo., in 1895. She was appointed deputy postmaster in that town, a position that she held until her election as county treasurer. Miss Tully was a candidate on the democratic ticket, and after an unusually lively campaign was elected by a majority of 325.

Mrs. J. H. Rowland of Lawrence, Mich., runs the engine of her husband's planing mill, and in an emergency attends to the rip saw and the turning lathe. She has been sole engineer of the mill for several years, and enjoys her work. Mrs. Rowland is 59 years old, and raised a large family of children before she became an engineer.

THE ills of women conspire against domestic harmony. Some derangement of the generative organs is the main cause of most of the unhappiness in the household. The husband can't understand these troubles. The male physician only knows of them theoretically and scientifically, and finds it hard to cure them. But there is cure for them, certain, practical and sympathetic. Mrs. Pinkham has been curing

WOMAN'S PECULIAR ILLS

these serious ills of women for a quarter of a century. Failure to secure proper advice should not excuse the women of to-day, for the wisest counsel can be had without charge. Write to Mrs. Pinkham for it. Her address is Lynn, Mass.

Among the multitude of women helped by Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, is Mrs. JOSEPH KING, Sabina, Ohio. She writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—Will you kindly allow me the pleasure of expressing my gratitude for the wonderful relief I have experienced by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I suffered for a long time with falling of the womb, and those terrible bearing-down pains, and it seemed as though my back would never stop aching; also had leucorrhoea, dull headaches, could not sleep, was weak and life was a burden to me. I doctored for several years, but it did no good. My husband wanted me to try your medicine, and I am so thankful that I did. I have taken four bottles of the Compound and a box of Liver Pills, and can state that if more ladies would only give your medicine a fair trial they would bless the day they saw your advertisement. My heart is full of gratitude to Mrs. Pinkham for what her medicine has done for me. It is worth its weight in gold."

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NO ACTION TAKEN

MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL DISCUSS AN AUCTIONEER'S LICENSE.

Several Amendments Adopted and the Bill Was re-Referred to the Ordinance Committee.

(From Daily, Feb. 10th.)

The Salem city council met in adjourned session at the city hall last evening for the consideration of an ordinance licensing and regulating the business of auctioneers. Several amendments to the original bill, which was published in these columns a few days ago, were reported back by the committee on ordinances and the same was adopted. Final action on the ordinance was not taken, for the bill was re-referred to the committee on ordinances.

There was a full attendance of the councilmen. The report of the committee on ordinances was read. It proposed several amendments to the original bill, the principal one being the placing of the license at \$250 per year, an advance of \$50 over the present ordinance. Section 1, of the original bill, which required a thirty days' residence before application could be made for a license, was stricken out and a paragraph defining an auctioneer was substituted therefor. A number of other important amendments in the text of the bill were recommended.

The reading of the committee's report was followed by a general discussion. Griswold wanted the ordinance so amended that a daily license could be issued transient auctioneers at \$25 per day. Burrows favored the bill as amended by the committee and wanted to test its operation.

Mayor Bishop called Burrows to the chair, and took the floor in the interests of local merchants. He made an urgent and an able talk. He said the matter of regulating the license and business of auctioneers in this city had engaged the attention of the council for about ten months. When the present council was elected the license was \$50 per year, and it was only by the greatest effort that the license was finally increased to \$200 per annum. Still the auction business had not been suppressed. During the past sixty days, alleged the speaker, Salem had seen the effect of prevailing nominal auctioneers' licenses. He then depicted the scene that has been presented on one of Salem's principal streets for some time past and pronounced such conditions as a disgrace to the city, which had acquired the reputation of being the dumping ground for shoddy goods of the state. An auction was a detriment to a city. Other valley towns, by legislation, had dispensed with the auctioneers and the Salem city council owed the legitimate merchants the city some consideration and should afford them the relief for which they were asking. The mayor hoped to see the license placed at not less than \$400 for six months and \$600 per year. The ordinance as reported back by the committee would not afford the merchants the desired relief.

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