

FIRST HUNTING ACCIDENT

Claude Lucas Shot Off His Arm Yesterday While on the Island South of Salem.

The Member Was Amputated at the Salem Hospital—Joseph Marnach, a Polk County Farmer, Broke a Leg While Driving Across His Field. With a Wagon Load of Apples.

(From Daily Statesman, Oct. 13.) Claude Lucas, a youth of about 16 years, who resides with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Lucas, in South Salem, met with a very distressing accident, while hunting on the McCourt place, three miles south of this city, yesterday afternoon, from the effects of which he will be a cripple for life.

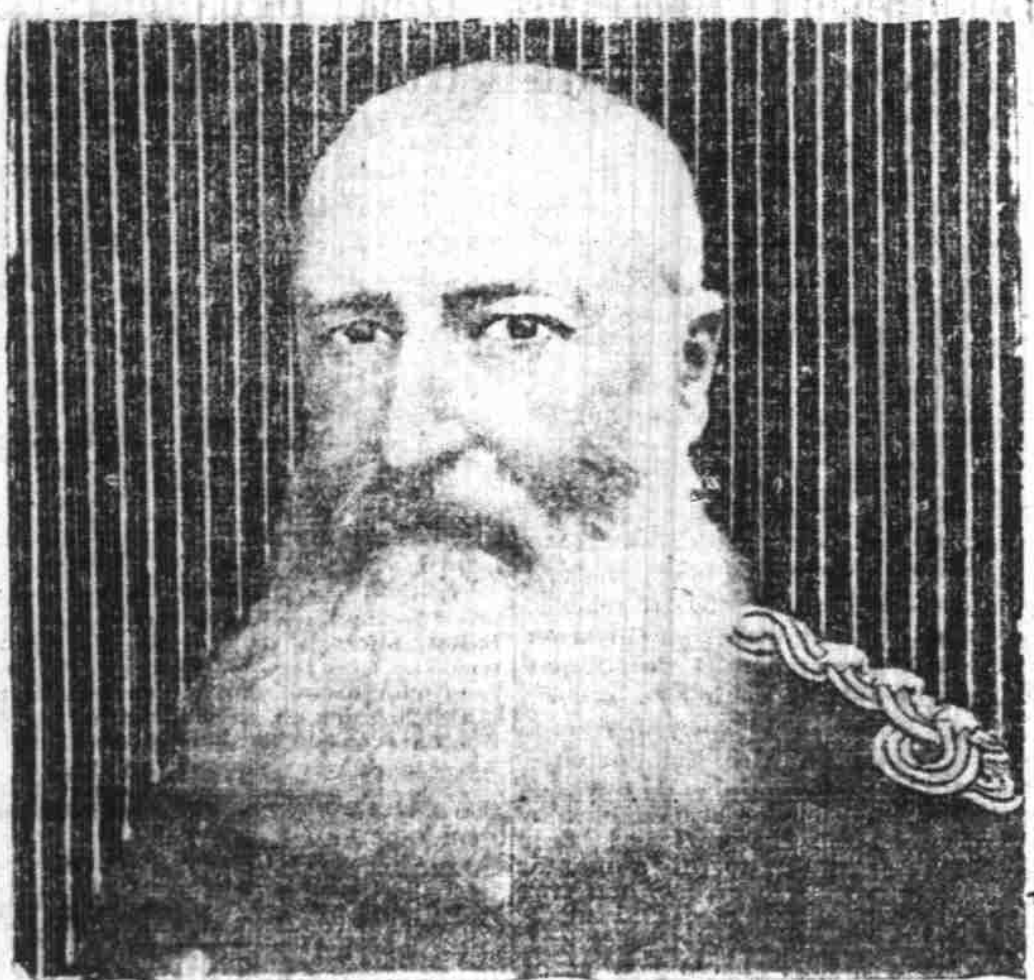
Claude went with Ed. Tucker, a young man about his age, for a hunt on the island of which the McCourt place is a part, yesterday morning, and about noon they sat down to rest. Claude taking his seat on a stump. While sitting there, holding his gun by his side, he put his finger into the muzzle, to see if any dirt had collected in the gun, and when he tried to take it out it stuck fast in the barrel. In attempting to remove his finger he jerked his hand back, causing the hammer of the gun to strike the stump with sufficient force to discharge the

load. The whole charge passed through the boy's arm just a little above midway between the wrist and elbow, tearing it almost completely off. The young man was brought to the Salem Hospital at once, and Dr. W. H. Byrd was called to dress the wound. The arm was so badly shattered that it was determined to amputate it at the elbow. The unfortunate boy stood the operation splendidly, and late last night was reported as resting easily.

Joseph Marnach, who lives on the Sears farm in Polk county, five or six miles west of Salem, met with a very painful accident yesterday morning, that will keep him from his work for two or three months. Mr. Marnach was gathering apples in the orchard, which is located on a very hilly tract of land, and as he was driving through it his wagon turned over. The rack caught his left leg as it went over fracturing the bones just above the ankle.

Mr. Marnach was taken to the Salem Hospital where Dr. W. H. Byrd reduced the fracture, and he will soon be in a fair way to recovery.

KING LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM.



His Majesty is about to abdicate because the nation will not support his imperialistic projects.

TAX ROLL SUMMARY

TILLAMOOK COUNTY'S CLERK FILED HIS STATEMENT YESTERDAY

In the State Department—No Railroads or Street Car Lines Shown on the Assessment Roll.

(From Daily Statesman, Oct. 13.)

The clerk of Tillamook county yesterday filed the summary of the assessment roll of that county for the year 1900, in the Department of State at the Capitol. The summary shows a total valuation of taxable property of \$1,313,722, and the exemptions in the county are placed at \$150,625. No railroads or street railway lines are shown in the statement. The summary shows the following statistics: 65,397 acres tillable land, \$110,000; 445,347.11 acres non-tillable land, \$81,235; 100,430 imp. on divided lands, \$100,430; 519 town and city lots, \$7,042; 43,215 imp. on undeveloped lands, \$43,215; 318 1/2 miles road and teleph. lines, \$4,500; 14,005 steamboats, engines, etc., \$24,265; 23,615 farm implements, etc., \$23,615; 32,945 notes and accounts, \$32,945; 32,945 household furniture, etc., \$32,945; 587 horses and mules, \$24,840; 6244 cattle, \$107,740; 743 sheep, \$1,341; 281 goats, \$445; 718 swine, \$1,264.

Gross value property, \$1,464,347. Exemptions, \$150,625. Total taxable property, \$1,313,722.

CHINESE AS COLONISTS.

(Frank M. Todd, in Ainslee's.)

In the middle of the seventeenth century one Koxinga, or Koxinga, a Chinese chief that had refused to surrender to the Tartars, invaded Formosa at the head of an army of 100,000 men, attacking and driving out the Dutch. In 1682 he opened correspondence with the Chinese in Manila, and the Spanish governor, fearing treachery, slaughtered 40,000 of them as a hint to the survivors that any more friendly dealings with General Koxinga would meet with his displeasure. In the latter half of the seventeenth century they were massacred by thousands in Pampanga province. Put in spite of this Spanish method of dealing with the Chinese question there were 30,000 of them in Manila at the beginning of the century.

"They constitute an important part of the Philippine population today, often marrying native women and sending their sons to China to be educated. Rosario street in Manila, is given up to Chinese shops, and many of those who have no capital invested are employed as clerks and compradores by merchants of other races."

"The Chinaman pervades not only the Philippines but all the islands of the seas from Colombo eastward wherever trade promises profit. Mr. Bancroft says that the first Europeans at Malacca, Penang, Singapore, and all the important island ports of Eastern Asia and Oceania found Chinamen there before them. They have generally clung to their places with all the tenacity that characterizes the grip their 'consins' have gained in this country. They are thick in the Spice Islands. The British say they are excellent citizens in Borneo. They created Singapore. There were 20,000 of them out of a population of 111,000 in Batavia in 1824. There are said to be over 250,000 of them thriving under the tyrannical governments of the Dutch East Indies, most of them with no apparent thought of going home except for burial, contented because their practical business talents and ability to live without luxuries have made them dominant in trade. On their account the Australian gold diggers have had their race riots, and the Australian colonies their exclusive legislation in defiance of the diplomacy of the London government. Chinese merchants have invaded Japan, where they compete successfully with the European trader. All over the Eastern seas the 'union' of Chinese compradores has held commerce in the hollow of his hand, and its law has been the most terrible that could be invoked to punish or to ruin the western merchant that tried to do business without them."

Christmas pudding of 1900 is likely to prove an expensive luxury. At first sight the connection of ideas does not seem clear, but an ingenious Yorkshireman who has studied the question profoundly explains that the current best known in Greece as the Peronos Peros is only preventable by the application of a dressing of sulphate of copper to the bushes. When the current raisers were about to apply the dressing this season they found that sulphate of copper was so dear that they could not afford it in the necessary quantities; and so, it is said, the current crop has been practically ruined. The few currants that remained have been "cornered" by the Greek merchants, and a piling famine confronts the English consumer.—London Mail.

RESISTED AN OFFICER.—Clinton McCormick was arrested, at about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, for disorderly conduct in F. P. Talkington's saloon on State street. The young man refused to accompany Officer Smith, who took him in charge, and with the assistance of some men he summoned to his aid, the officer was able to get his prisoner on the street. While awaiting, in front of the saloon, the arrival of a carriage which had been ordered, Al. McCormick, a brother of Clinton, rushed up and seeing his brother struggling to release himself from the officer and the men assisting him, came to the prisoner's rescue, striking at the officer, who, turning to ward off the attack, left Clinton in charge of the other men. Clinton seized the opportunity to escape and, breaking away from his captors, succeeded in getting beyond their reach and has not been recaptured. There are two warrants for him, one charging him with disorderly conduct, the other with resisting an officer. Al. McCormick was at once arrested by Mr. Smith, charged with assisting a prisoner to escape from an officer. When brought before Recorder Judah, yesterday afternoon, he pleaded guilty and explained that he did not see Officer Smith, and did not know that his brother was in the custody of an officer at the time. Al. McCormick says he was on the street at that hour in the morning to try to persuade his brother to go home with him. The recorder took the matter under advisement until Monday. Officer Smith, in protecting himself from the assault of Al. McCormick, was compelled to strike the young fellow a severe blow, knocking him into the gutter.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED.—State Treasurer Chas. S. Moore yesterday received \$280.20 from the treasurer of Yamhill county, being the amount of interest due on deferred payments on account of the state taxes for the year 1899, owing by that county. The Treasury Department also received \$841.15 from the Loewenberg & Goring Company in payment of convict labor for the month of September. The same firm sent in \$500 in payment of the rent for the foundry plant at the penitentiary for the quarter ending December 31, 1900.

A BARN BURNED.—About 9 o'clock last evening a new barn, recently built by Wm. T. Bennett in Morning-side, was totally destroyed by fire with its contents, a large quantity of hay, causing a loss of \$200. The origin of the fire is unknown, but the supposition is that it was caused by tramps who were sleeping in the building, or preparing to sleep there. It could not be learned last night whether or not the loss was covered by insurance.

Putnam Ranges Dye produces fastest and brightest colors of any known dye stuff. Sold by Dr. Stone's drug stores, Salem, Ore.

THE "WHIN" OF A RATTLER.

(Will Sparks in Ainslee's.)

"No matter where a man may go or what may befall him, he will never feel the same throb as when he first hears the 'whin' of a rattlesnake, followed by the blood-curdling hiss that denotes the terrible creature is about to strike. The danger from the rattlesnake is as great today as it ever was, and the man who starts alone down any rocky canyon is liable to meet one or more. Generally speaking, the rattlesnake gives warning when it is about to strike, but it happens that this warning is seldom given until the man is quite close—often too close to escape. Of almost the same color as the rocks, the snake lies practically concealed from view, and the first the traveler knows of its presence is the deadly singing of the rattles. Unless the man has heard it before, he will not be able to locate it. The terrible sound seems to mingle with the sunshine, and the bewildered man is as likely to walk into the jaws of death as to run in the direction of safety. Unless medical aid is at hand very shortly after the bite, death is sure to follow. An awful death it is; the Indians say the most awful death a man can die."

"Besides the rattlesnakes, the New Mexico end of the Rocky Mountains is infested with the tarantula, the scorpion and the centipede. Then there's the gila monster and many poisonous lizards. Of all these the centipede is, perhaps, the most to be feared, because it is the most plentiful, and has a habit of living among the ceiling rafters of old adobe houses. At night, when a man is sleeping, it drops, and if it strikes his body it leaves a wound that takes months to heal, provided some blood disorder does not develop and kill the man. The gila monster generally bites unless teased. The scorpion and tarantula inflict wounds more painful than dangerous."

IS NOW A WEEKLY.—The Chemawa American, the students' publication of the Salem Indian Training School at Chemawa, is now issued weekly. The periodical was formerly published monthly. Elijah Brown has succeeded to the editorial management of the paper and purposes to enlarge the paper and make of it a bright and readable publication. The American is a three-column folio and is published every Friday.

NOTICE.—All members of the Capital Amateur Athletic Club and all interested in the promotion of the club, are requested to be present at Republic Headquarters in the Gray Block, this evening at 8 o'clock. Business of importance.

DEAR CHRISTMAS PUDDINGS.

Owing to the boom in copper the

NEW RULES ARE ISSUED

The State Board of Education Gives Out Information.

ITS MEETINGS HELD MONTHLY

Regulations Prescribed for Procedure in Cases of Appeals from County Examiners' Boards.

(From Daily Statesman, Oct. 13.)

The State Board of Education has issued a new pamphlet, giving educational information of all kinds relating to the meetings of the board, the provisions for securing state certificates and diplomas, county certificates, etc., and the steps to be taken in case of an appeal from the decisions of county boards of examiners. The following new rules have been adopted for the meetings of the State Board of Education:

"First.—The regular meetings of the State Board of Education are held at the state capitol on the first Monday of each month.

"Second.—The State Board of Education will consider applications for state certificates and state diplomas at its monthly meetings.

"Third.—All applicants for state certificates and state diplomas must file with their applications satisfactory evidence that they are legally entitled to such certificates or diplomas.

"Fourth.—Teachers presenting authenticated diplomas of certificates from other states for the purpose of obtaining diplomas or certificates of like grade and kind from this board, must furnish proof therewith, satisfactory to the board, that such diplomas or certificates are still in force, and that the applicants are in good professional standing, and of good moral character.

"Fifth.—Each application for a state certificate or a state diploma shall be in writing, on blanks furnished by the State Board of Education for that purpose, and such application must be filed with the secretary of the board at least five days before the meeting at which it is to be presented."

Following are the new rules applicable to appeals from the decisions of county boards of examiners in case of injustice in grading manuscripts:

"In case an applicant for a certificate believes that the County Board of Examiners has done him an injustice in grading his manuscripts, he shall have the right to appeal to the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

"In case the applicant intends to appeal to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, he shall, within ten days from the date of receiving notice of the result of his examination, notify the Superintendent of Public Instruction of his intention.

"The basis of the appeal shall be a complaint, filed in writing by the applicant with the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the county superintendent within the time for taking appeals.

"The complaint shall set forth the gradings complained of in a plain and concise manner, especially stating the reasons or grounds and the answer or answer in which the applicant believes the county board of examiners has done him an injustice.

"Within ten days after said notice has been filed on him, the county superintendent shall transmit to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the questions used at the examination, together with the candidates answers thereto, and also such other information bearing on the case as he may deem pertinent.

"All such questions and manuscripts must be returned to the county superintendent as soon as the appeal has been determined.

"After the manuscripts have been filed in his office, the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall notify in writing all persons interested of the time and place when the matter of appeal will be heard by him. At the time thus fixed for the hearing the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall hear and receive testimony for

CATARRH

Catarrh has become such a common disease that a person entirely free from this disgusting complaint is seldom met with. It is customary to speak of Catarrh as nothing more serious than a bad cold, a simple inflammation of the nose and throat. It is, in fact, a complicated and very dangerous disease; if not at first, it very soon becomes so.

The blood is quickly contaminated by the foul secretions, and the poison through the general circulation is carried to all parts of the system. Sores, washes and sprays are unsatisfactory and disappointing, because they do not reach the seat of the trouble. S. S. S. does. It cleanses the blood of the poison and eliminates from the system all catarrhal secretions, and thus cures thoroughly and permanently the worst cases.

Mr. P. H. McAllister, of Harrodsburg, Ky., writes: "Having been a terrible sufferer from Catarrh, and being now cured, I feel it my duty to state that S. S. S. is the medicine. I am such a true believer in the efficacy of Swift's Specific that I can honestly and conscientiously recommend it to any one suffering from Catarrh. Have recommended it to many, and am happy to say that those whom I have induced to use it can bear me out in the statement that it will cure any case of Catarrh if taken according to directions."

is the only purely vegetable blood purifier known, and the greatest of all blood medicines and tonics.

If you have Catarrh don't wait until it becomes deep-seated and chronic, but begin at once the use of S. S. S., and send for our book on blood and skin diseases, and write our physicians about your case. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

each party, and for that purpose may administer oaths if necessary, and he shall make such decision as may be just and equitable, and, when the aforesaid decision has been made, he shall immediately notify all persons interested of his decision.

ELECTRICITY AND STEAM.—Electric light and steam heating plants have been established at the Salem Indian Training School at Chemawa, and are now in operation, adding to the modern and convenient appointments of the well-managed institution. The electric light plant is now in complete operation, all of the buildings being lighted therewith, while the steam heating plant has thus far been utilized in only the administration and a few other buildings, but will ultimately be installed in all of the structures at the school. The construction of a mechanical hall, in which will be established all of the industrial departments, is scheduled to begin soon. At the present time the enrollment at the school approximates 450 and the work of the institution is progressing smoothly and very satisfactorily.

At Bed Time

I take a pleasant herb drink, the next morning I feel bright and my complexion is better. My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. It is made from herbs and is prepared as easily as tea. It is called Lane's Medicine. All drug-gists sell it at 25c. and 50c. Lane's Family Medicines moves the bowels each day. If you cannot get it, send for a free sample. Address, Orator F. Woodward, Le Roy, N. Y. 5-

GENERAL GRANT AND MRS. TOM THUMB.

My first meeting with General Grant interests me now, in the light of all that has occurred, but at that time I thought little of it. While I was traveling on the Mississippi our boat stopped at Galena, and Grant, recognized then only as a private citizen, came down to the museum to see the "little woman" of whom the papers had spoken. He was introduced to me, and stayed awhile, showing in his conversation at that time little of the reticence afterward pronounced one of his leading characteristics. When he went away he said he would bring his family next day. This he did, and they, too, remained quite awhile. I found Mrs. Grant a most genial and pleasant woman, with the same unaffected kindness of manner which so graced the White House when she became the First Lady of the Land. Mr. Grant—how old it seems to say "Mister" Grant yet that is what he was then called—bought my photograph, and asked me to put my autograph upon it. Countess Magri (Mrs. Tom Thumb) in the October Woman's Home Companion.

INSTRUMENTS PLACED ON RECORD.

Transactions in Realty Shown by the Files of the County.

(From Daily Statesman, Oct. 13.)

The county recorder's office yesterday received its usual number of instruments to be placed upon the permanent records of the county. There were three releases of mortgages, amounting to \$330, recorded and one mortgage for \$270. The deeds recorded follow:

S. A. Edrington and wife to C. A. DeMasters, south half of lot No. 2, Wadko Hills Fruit Farm, w. d. \$ 834
Addison Dilley to Sophia Maplethorpe, a lot on 22d street in Capital Home addition to Salem, w. d. 200
Kate Agnes Haack and Louis Haack to Jacob Vogt, lot No. 12, block No. 18, of George W. Jones' addition to Salem, w. d. 250

Total, \$1284

THE POTTER PALMER HOME.

(Caroline Kirkland in Ainslee's.)

"Mrs. Palmer in her own home in Chicago is a jewel in its right setting. The great house has been the scene of many princely festivities. It is of very stately dimensions and well adapted to entertaining. Entering at the front door, one finds oneself in a good-sized circular hall, with marble floors, carved columns, and adorned with fine statues and spreading palms. Opening off this hall to the left is the splendid library, a large lofty room, fitted up in dark oak, elaborately carved, and further decorated with a brilliantly painted frieze by John Eliot. The adjoining room is a very richly ornamented little Moorish reception-room, beyond which is the dining-room, an apartment of fine proportions and rather heavy decorations. Outside of these three rooms, and opening into all of them, is a large and very beautiful conservatory.

Through its palms, tropical shrubbery and vines one can look out on winter days across vast tracts of windswept, ice-bound lake, which, from the snow-clad Lake Shore Drive, stretch away to the horizon, revealing Arctic scenes. In marked contrast to the bleak and dreary wastes without are the light, luxury and warmth within.

"Beyond this salon is the gallery, a vast, princely hall in which hangs one of the finest collections of modern pictures in this country. At one end broad, low steps lead up to a smaller gallery, which opens with a great archway into the large one. In this smaller hall hang the gems of the collection, among them being Zorn's famous portrait of Mrs. Palmer. Here Mrs. Palmer often entertains at dinner, and the scene is one of unforgetable magnificence, revealing some of Veronese's famous pictures. The huge table, laid for twenty-four guests, is set with something of the same simple splendor of those old Venetian days. At each end will be a great gold candelabrum holding a dozen candles. At the four corners stand tall, slender, gold pitchers, in the centre of the table and at the ends will be a mass of white flowers and green leaves. A few smaller gold dishes, together with the Venetian goblets at each place, complete the adornments. This table is spread at the head of the broad stairs leading to the large gallery, and so overlooks the latter and forms a brilliant picture."

"THE WHITE DEATH."

(Will Sparks in Ainslee's.)

"Of all the natural phenomena peculiar to the Rocky Mountain region none is more strange or terrible than

the mysterious storm known to the Indians as 'the white death.' Scientific men have never yet had an opportunity of investigating it, because it comes at the most unexpected times and may keep away from a certain locality for years. Well-read men who have been through it say that it is really a frozen fog. But where the fog comes from is more than any one can say. This phenomenon occurs most frequently in the northern part of Colorado, in Wyoming, and occasionally in Montana.

"About two years ago a party of three women and two men were crossing North Park in a wagon in the month of February. The air was bitterly cold, but dry as a bone and motionless. The sun shone with almost startling brilliancy. As the five people drove along over the crisp snow they did not experience the least cold, but really felt most comfortable, and rather enjoyed the trip. Mountain peaks fifty miles away could be seen as distinctly as the pine trees by the roadside.

"Suddenly one of the women put her hand up to her face and remarked that something had stung her. Then other members of party did the same thing, although not a sign of an insect could be seen. All marvelled greatly at this. A moment later they noticed that the distant mountains were disappearing behind a cloud of mist. Mist in Colorado in January! Surely there must be some mistake. But there was no mistake, because within ten minutes a gentle wind began to blow and the air became filled with fine particles of something that scintillated in the sunlight. Still the diamond dust in the sunbeams. Still the people drove on until they came to a cabin where a man signaled to them to stop. With his head tied up in a bundle of mufflers, he rushed out and handed the driver a piece of paper on which was written: 'Come into the house quick, or this storm will kill all of you. Don't talk outside here.'

"Of course no time was lost in getting under cover and putting the horses in the stables. But they were a little late, for in less than an hour the whole party was sick with violent coughs and fever. Before the next morning one of the women died with all the symptoms of pneumonia. The others were violently ill of it, but managed to pull through after long sickness."

"I seen you people driving along the road before you got to my house, and I knowed you didn't know what you were drivin' through," said the man, as soon as the surviving members of the party were able to talk. "That stuff ye seen in the air is small pieces of ice, froze so cold it goes clear down into your lungs without melting. If any man stayed out a few hours without his head covered up he would be sure to die. One winter about eight years ago it cleaned out a whole Indian tribe across the Wyoming line. They are more afraid of it than they are of rattlesnakes. That's the reason they call it 'the white death.'"

AN EXPENSIVE MEAL.

"I never sit down to a good dinner," said the old magician, with a reminiscent smile, "but I think of the expensive meal that I once indulged in while out West. It was during the political excitement of our years ago. I was making a tour of the West, and one day while traveling I was obliged to stop at a farm and ask the old man who owned it if he would be kind enough to let me have something to eat, as it would be several hours before I would reach a hotel."

"Come right in," he said genially. "We ain't got much, but I guess we can cook ye up a snack."

"The political excitement was running high at that time, and I soon found that the old man was a wild defender of the silver faith, and he talked of nothing else while I was eating. Thinking to have a little fun with him, I pretended to find a five dollar gold piece in the bacon, which I put in my mouth, and went through the motion of swallowing."

"Much to my surprise the finding of the gold did not excite the old man a bit, so I picked out another gold piece and put that in my mouth. I took seven five dollar gold pieces out of that bacon, one after another, and he never so much as lifted an eyelid, and I gave up trying to amuse myself at his expense."

"How much do I owe you? I asked when I was through."

"Thirty-five dollars an' twenty-five cents," he answered calmly.

"What? I shouted in amazement."

"That's what," he grimly replied, as he fingered his gun. "Bacon, twenty-five cents; seven gold bugs at \$5 a bug, \$35. Hit's a condition, not a theory, thet confronts ye!"

"I paid it, for the old man would not listen to reason or the explanation that I offered and he had a way of handling his gun that positively made me nervous."—Detroit Free Press.

AMERICAN'S ADVANTAGES AS A COAL PRODUCER.

After the lapse of a century of active mining, hundreds of millions of tons have been extracted from the United States of Great Britain, and it has come to such a pass that the high prices hitherto prevailing are absolutely required to meet the expenses of production and transportation, for now it is necessary to go deeper into the ground for the coal. Thinner seams have to be worked, the more attractive deposits having been exhausted. All the entries now are long, comparatively few new mines having been opened in Great Britain in the last ten years.

A moment's thought will make it plain that underground drainage and hoisting are enormously expensive methods of transportation, and that a certainty that the factors will increase in importance every day, as the coal industry grows older, makes it plain that the United States' coal fields, almost untouched as many of them are, grow steadily in advantage as regards the supply of the world. Generally speaking, there is not a coal mine in the seaboard bituminous regions from which coal has to be hoisted. It can in every case be drawn out in cars, sometimes up a grade, it is true, but quite as often the cars run down grade. Then, too, the American mines are generally new. All devices are contrived with the view of handling a large tonnage as economically as possible, and the present shipper of bituminous coal is not hampered by arrangements made years ago when trade requirements were less important. Very notable, too, have been the arrangements for the transportation of coal.—F. E. Seward, in The Engineering Magazine for October.

Bed Time
Cordova Candles
They give a light that's rich and brilliant. No odor. Many styles. Sold everywhere.