NEWS OF NORTHWEST

An Indian 75 Years Old Hanged at Westminster.

TOO FEEBLE TO STAND UP.

The Puyallup Commission About to Begin Work--Two Adultery Stories From Portland.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., Jan. 16.—An old Indian named Slumach was hanged in the jail yard this morning. He was so weak that he had to be held up while the noose was being adjusted. Slumach was above 75 years old. He is believed to have committed a number of murders. The crime for which he was hanged was the murder of Louis Bee, a half-breed, whom he shot and killed while fishing.

RUNAWAYS HID IN PORTLAND.

Deserted Wife and Wronged Husband Find the Guilty Ones.

PORTLAND, Jan. 16.—[Special.]—At an early hour this morning Stephen Grimshaw and Mrs. Amanda Gilliam were arrested in the southern part of the city on a charge of adultery. The warrant was sworn to by Mrs. Grimshaw, who arrived here a few days ago from Council Bluffs. She tells a straightforward story of how her husband wronged her. They lived on a farm near the city and the husband had business calling him there over night, when he would room at a lodging house kept by Mrs. Gilliam. One day he disappeared with all his money and she learned that he, accompanied by Mrs. Gilliam, had come to Oregon. By working hard she saved enough money to come here, and started on the track of the runaway pair.

A few days ago Ah Hing came here from San Francisco in search of his runaway wife Mary Kai. He found her in a Chinese den on Second and Pine streets, and swore out an information against her and her paramour, Chow Chuck, on a charge of adultery. This morning Constable Thomas went to the house to arrest the fillicit lovers. The man was away, and the woman on learning the officer's mission, flew at him like a tigress, scratching and biting at him ferociously. The constable was compelled to call for assistance, and finally the woman was bundled into a wagon and held down till the jail was reached. Her paramour Chow is a highbinder of desperate character, and was about a year ago engaged in a serious shooting affair here.

VICTORIA NEWS.

Lawrence Whelan Indicted for Murder —Coroner's Jury on Wharf Disaster.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The grand jury today found a true bill in the case of Lawrence Whelan, charged with the murder of Davis F. Feeon Christmas eve. His trial has been fixed for the 30th inst., in order that Whelan's brother may arrive from San Diego.

John Jamieson, who fell overboard from the steamer Kingston on Sunday night, died from the effects of his immersion yesterday.

The coroner's jury on the recent wharf accident today returned the following verdict: We, the coroner's jury, impaneled to inqure into the cause of the death of Andrew Filke, Charles Fox, Thomas Higgins and Lawrence Fishler, find as follows; First, that the deceased came to their deaths by drowning or suffocation from accidental causes; second, that the deceased had ample time to make their escape from the falling building after feeling the first sinking of the building; third, that the structure was well and properly built, and capable of sustaining all the weight there at the time of the accident under ordinary circumstances, and that the partial collapse of the structure was due to some unforeseen accident; fourth, that the owners did everything in their power previous to the accident to have the structure put in first-class repair. No blame attaches to them.

The Puyallup Commission.

TACOMA, Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The Puyallup Indian commission today arrived with Agent Eells, superintendent of the reservation, to meet with the Indians tomorrow afternoon or early next week, explain their mission and then set a day at which the Indians will express their views regarding the disposition of their lands. Upon the recommendation of Superintendent Eells the services of a competent Indian interpreter will be had in carrying on the conversation, in order that all may fully understand what the commissioner has to say.

The Puyallup Indian commission this evening decided to visit the reservation Monday at 2:30 p. m. and confer with the Indians relative to the disposition of their lands.

DROP A NICKEL IN THE SLOT.

The Wheels Will Turn and You Will Be Photographed.

New York Times.

A wise man from Minneapolis has the latest and most ingenious thing in the nickel-in-the-slot machines on exhibition on West Twenty-third street. It is a contrivance that "takes your picture for a nickel," and it does its deadly work with silence and dispatch. In forty seconds from the time the victim drops the nickel in the slot and turns the crank a small but truthful tintype of the Coney Island variety comes obsequiously out through a crack.

The machine can do this 400 times without becoming exhausted. The outside is like the exterior of a put-a-nickel-in-the-slot-and-have-your-weight-printed-on-a-card-while-beautiful-music-is-discourse machine, but the interior is a tangle of wheels and wire springs and pulleys.

The principle of the thing is simple. It is that of the flash-light photograph. The crank brings the flame of a small alcohol lamp near a magnesium ribbon, which produces a flash of light by which the picture is taken on a tintype 1½ inches by 1½ inches. The gentleman who has dropped the nickel sits in front of a camera lens five-sixteenths of an inch in diameter. After receiving the impression the tintype is picked up by a steel hand and dropped into the "developer," where it remains thirty seconds, the time being regulated by clock work. Another steel hand lifts it out of the developing mixture and passes it along to a tiny tank, where it gets a bath, which washes off the developing composition. After remaining here only a second, it is dropped by a third steel hand into a soda bath, where it stays twenty seconds, this being regulated by a second automatic clock arrangement. Then the tintype goes to another tank, where it receives a second washing. This ends the photographing process, and a steel hand now grasps it and drops it into a flume, whence it pops into view outside as a finished work of art.

The machine merely duplicates the goings on in an ordinary photograph gallery, except in so far as the developing compound is concerned. Here is the secret of the scheme. In photography, as it is practiced at current rates, it is necessary to make a new supply of developing composition for each negative or set of negatives. The man from Minneapolis has discovered a developing composition that will keep fresh and jibe with the rest of his automatism. He has bridged the chasm. The machine now on exhibition is a triplicate, that is, it "makes" three photographs a minute. Nobody is supposed to be in a bigger hurry than that.

The inventor has organized a company known as the Automatic Phototype Company, and the machines are to be put in stations and on steamship wharves—everywhere, in fact—so that a man can hereafter chew gum, eat chocolate, smoke a cigarette, find out how much he weighs, and get a photograph without difficulty.

A Japanese Dairy Farm.

Hiogo News.

Near this mill is the old "Kyoto Dairy Farm," established eighteen years ago. It is worthy of note as being the only experiment in foreign methods undertaken by the local government at about that time which met with any degree of success, and which has proved remunerative to the purchasers. The original stock came from California. They were purchased, it is said, during a drought in that country, at a low price. They numbered, if I mistake not, seventy-five head, including two bulls. Their progeny, I am told, now numbers 300 cows. Of these, eighty head are kept on the old premises, and the remainder at the town of Otsu and at a station near the railway in this city. As milkers they are a poor lot, but as the milk finds a ready sale at a little over 9 sen per quart, and the cost of fed and labor is but little, a large profit is made on the sale of the thing. The original proprietor made a fortune out of the farm several years ago, and turned the business over to his son, who now conducts it. The proprietor should keep a better supervision over his employes. I have heard that the coolies dip *ad libitum* into the milk tub. What is called the "Dairy House" looks as though a good application of soap and hot water at short intervals would much improve its interior. Here I have seen a long row of shallow tin pans filled with milk through which the rats had raced in their gambols from one end of the row to the other, leaving a broad and well defined track in the cream. But I suppose this doesn't much matter. The foreigner will steer clear of it, and as it is only used as a medicine by the natives it cannot be much more difficult to get down than the dried snakes, lizards, and other abominations of the medicine seller.

THE BERING SEA DISPUTE.

Canada in Accord With England—Minister Lincoln in London.

TORONTO, Jan. 16.—The *Empire*, the government organ, says the statement published to the effect that the Dominion government has been requested by the imperial government to endeavor to arrange the matters in dispute between Canada and the United States on the basis of a wide measure of commercial reciprocity is not true. On the contrary, it is learned from the very best sources that the Canadian government has recently been approached by the United States government with a view to the development of trade relations between the two countries, and that the Canadian government has been requested to advise her majesty's government on the subject.

David Mills, a high authority on international law, says, regarding the action bringing the Behring sea question before the supreme court of the United States: "Unless it has been agreed to between the two governments that there shall be a test case for the purpose of ascertaining the rights of the United States under international law relative to Bering sea, I think it will prove a mistake on the part of the Canadian minister of justice to seek a decision from the supreme court. The case of Foster against Neilson, which is to be found in Peter's report, volume 2, and that of Phillips against Payne, in volume 92 of the supreme court report show that in questions such as this the court is bound to follow in the construction of treaties the political department of the government, and no opinion can be obtained, therefore, at variance with Blaine's contention."

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The *Post* says on the Bering sea question: It is difficult to avoid the feeling that unless Blaine is conscious of weakness he would show more alacrity in consenting to arbitration. It was with no discourtesy to American statesmen that a decision in the case was sought in the United States supreme court.

United States minister Lincoln arrived here this morning from Southampton. The staff of the American legation was awaiting his arrival, and gave him a warm welcome. The report that Blaine will communicate with Salisbury through Minister Lincoln on the Bering sea question is not confirmed.

IMMORALITY IN FRANCE.

The Large Number of Men Murdered by Their Mistresses.

Paris Letter.

The number of men in France murdered by their mistresses, and vice versa, as exhibited in the police reports for the year 1890, are calculated to suggest the query very forcibly: Are not such crimes on the increase? And has this particular phase of social morality, peculiarly prevalent or noticeable in France, some special influence toward the sort of crime in question? The native observer of such phenomena will shake his head in the negative to both interrogations. Such crimes, he will say, are purely passional. The fact that the assassin and the victim are or are not united by the legal matrimonial tie has nothing to do with the crime and its motives. One may even go further in speaking of France and say that the regularity or irregularity of a household has nothing to do with the morality of the individuals composing it. Irregular households are very numerous in France, especially in the large towns. They are constituted for various reasons, among which reasons of an immoral nature are the exception. Among the working classes the formalities and expenses of the marriage ceremony are often the initial cause of the irregularity. The man or the woman often find difficulty in getting the necessary papers and birth certificates from the provincial village where he or she was born. The trouble of repeated visits to administrative offices where the employes are rough and disobliging, the loss of time, the expense, etc., lead couples to get married naturally without the aid of the civil authorities. As for the religious ceremony of marriage, it must be remembered that the working classes in the towns are detached from Catholicism; they are, for the most part, freethinkers and frankly anti-clerical. The intervention of the priest is thus easily dispensed with, both by the man and by the woman. The ceremony of civil marriage being troublesome and that of religious marriage being neither required by the laws of the land nor greatly respected by the people—in France a religious marriage ceremony is a pure luxury—one can easily understand how the working classes get in the habit of contracting free unions, which they may or may not regularize in after life. In the middle classes free unions are common among employes, particularly for whom habit transforms a passing *liaison* into a *collage* which often lasts until death parts the couple. Among artists and journalists there are perhaps as many unmarried as married men, and but few that are solitary. In fact, in the city of Paris 10 per cent. of the households are irregular, the total being some 90,000.

Now, such being the case, it is hardly reasonable to consider a man and woman who live together and form a household, and sometimes a family, as being lover and mistress with all the stigma of immorality which those words imply in English, the more so as these unions are often infinitely more moral, more exemplary, and more completely respectable than many unions that have been legalized by the mayor and blessed by the priest. The point to be considered is the frequency or infrequency of passional crime in the case of persons living together either in regular or irregular conditions. In the majority of cases it is the husband or the lover who attempts the life of the wife or mistress from motives of jealousy.

In France during the past year vitriol throwing, so common a few years ago, has almost gone out of fashion.

The Cigarette Bacillus.

Chicago News.

"I believe you have a son, madam," said the seedy-looking person, who stood between the lady of the house and the back yard.

"Well, what concern of your'n is it if I have twenty sons?"

"The interests of the human race, madam, are my interests. Your son is at this moment on the cigarette route to destruction. You have heard of Professor Koch's cure for consumption, I surmise?"

"I have."

The seedy one struck a Liberty-Enlightening-the-World attitude and said:

"And I, madam, have discovered a cure for cigarette consumption. It is a secret that I keep locked in my overcoat breast pocket. But common humanity demands that I save your son from his fate. I am essentially an after-dinner speaker, however."

The woman gave him a square meal, and after the chap had distended himself to a terrible degree he wrote a few magic words on a piece of paper, breathed on it, and gave it to his hostess with the monition: "Open it in three minutes. It is a sure cure. Good by." Then he went away quickly.

The paper, when opened, disclosed the words: "Kill the boy."

But the philanthropist had drifted thence.

Jay Gould's Politics.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Gould himself, nearly twenty years ago, said, or is said to have said, that he was a Republican in Republican communities, a Democrat in Democratic communities, and an Erie man everywhere. According to reports, he voted for Blaine in 1884, and for Cleveland in 1888, and in each year subscribed considerable sums to the fund in aid of his candidate.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

NEWS OF OLD WORLD.

Tim Healy Fighting Parnell With Accustomed Vim.

EXTENT OF THE IRISH FAMINE.

Nihilists Drive a Prince From Paris—Death of Delibes, the Composer—The Hindoo Marriage Code.

DUBLIN, Jan. 16.—At a private meeting of the national committee today, Healy in the chair, it was decided to form a national federation and invite the branches of the National League opposing Parnell to affiliate themselves and be controlled by a council of sixty members.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Irish registrar-general, in a report on the potato crop of Ireland, announces that 780,901 acres was planted in 1890, as against 787,234 the preceding year, and the yield decreased 1,037,193 tons.

Timothy Healy today telegraphed to the *Pall Mall Gazette* denying that William O'Brien or O'Brien's father-in-law or family received Barry or himself in an uncordial manner while in Paris. Healy says O'Brien's relatives are not Parnellites, or sympathizers with Parnell. Healy adds that Barry and himself were warmly welcomed, and that O'Brien is as fully determined an opponent of Parnell taking the leadership as I am. The *Pall Mall Gazette* quotes Parnell's statements of Sunday last while addressing the meeting at Limerick that he was perfectly satisfied with the length he traveled with O'Brien, and says the conflicting accounts of the Boulogne conference furnished by Parnell and Healy, both claiming O'Brien, are not surprising. The *Gazette* adds: The English Liberals are impatient and deprecate shilly-shallying. O'Brien is doing all he can to destroy English Liberal confidence, and is himself the greatest obstacle to the successful issue of home rule.

Harcourt writes: "If the Irish people and the Irish members of parliament continue to maintain toward the English Liberals the attitude of friendly co-operation, consultation, mutual good will and honorable confidence which existed before Parnell fell, there is no reason why they should not, with entire respect for each other's independence, work together as heretofore for the same object, and with the spirit of equal assurance of ultimate success. If their position towards us remains the same, our position toward them will be unchanged. Then, confident as ever that the future of home rule is secure, nothing will happen. Demands for separation mean hostility to England, not an honorable alliance. If the Irish people ratify such a policy, home rule has no chance and ought to have no chance."

THE SOUTH AMERICAN REBELS.

Chilean Navy Will Enforce Blockade—Outbreak in Argentine.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—An unsigned dispatch from Iquique, presumably sent by Lloyd's agent, says the navy has given notice that it will enforce the blockade at Pisagua and Cletabuene, commencing January 25. A telegram received by way of Buenos Ayres says that a number of naval rebels have disembarked at Coquimbo, and troops are trying to surround and isolate them from the loyal districts. The dispatch adds that President Balmaceda has issued a manifesto energetically asserting his authority and refuting the insurgents' pretensions.

The *Chronicle* urges the government to strengthen the navy on the Pacific, so as to guard British subjects in Chile. The paper adds that nothing should be neglected to end the difficulty with America and the trouble in the south exist.

Advices from Buenos Ayres state that financial circles in the Argentine Republic are excited by a proposal made by the government to tax direct drafts in private banks at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum. The American legation has lodged a protest against the government's proposal to tax foreign insurance companies at the rate of $20,000 a year for a license fee, in addition to requiring a guarantee deposit of $200,000.

BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 16.—A large rebel force is said to be assembled in the provinbe of Entre Rios, the population of which is 150,000 inhabitants. The telegraph lines have been cut, and the national troops have been sent to suppress the revolutionary outbreak.

Nihilists Drive a Prince From Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—A mysterious disappearance is the talk of Paris. This morning Prince Gildreyo, a well-known member of the aristocratic circle of the Russian colony of this city, disappeared from his mansion in the Rue Gallilee. The furniture of the mansion was apparently transferred to parts unknown during the night. It is believed that Russian nihilists threatened to blow up the prince's residence with dynamite, and this threat caused the latter to decide to disappear.

Boulangists Break Up a Meeting.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—Any attempt made tonight to hold a revisionist meeting in the Gobelin Theater ended in a complete failure. The assemblage was turbulent throughout, owing to the presence of a crowd of Boulangists, who conducted themselves in a most disorderly manner. Goblet, on rising to speak, was assailed with insulting vociferation, and finally quitted the theater. The voices of the other speakers were also drowned in the uproar, and finally the noisy assemblage dispersed.

Europe Again White With Snow.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—A severe storm is prevailing again in Germany. From Spain come reports of more snow storms and a renewal of the recent severe frosts. Dispatches from France are of similar import. Around the villages in the vicinity of Dunkirk, in the north of France, wolves are making an appearance, and hunting parties are being organized to exterminate them.

The East Africa Controversy.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—The Lisbon correspondent of the *Siecle* reports that the Portuguese government has granted the Marquis de Beautoir, as agent of the Comte de Paris, a charter investing him with control over all the territory claimed by Portugal in East Africa not already granted the Mozambique company.

Effect of the Copyright Law.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The *Post* thinks the result of the passage of the American copyright bill will be the transfer of English printing and publishing to America, unless the government passes a bill to prevent such transfer. This, the *Post* says should be done.

The Earl of Devon Is Dead.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Edwin Baldwin Courtenay, eleventh earl of Devon, is dead.

[He owned 33,075 acres of land, from which his annual income was $26,100. He had been president and secretary of the poor law board, and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. His son, Lord Courtenay, succeeds to the title.

A Turkish Diplomat Attempts Suicide.

VIENNA, Jan. 16.—Sadullah Pasha, Turkish ambassador here, attempted suicide yesterday with illuminating gas, and will probably die. It is believed family troubles were the cause, as his wife is suffering from an incurable disease and his daughter recently went insane.

Protest in the Name of the Gods.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 16.—Representatives of orthodox Hindoos today held a meeting effecting an organization to formally protest against the government's bill amending the marriage code, raising the age of consent from 10 years to 12.

Free Sugar for Germany.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—The committee of the reichstag having the the matter in charge has approved of the abolition of the sugar tax, provided the bounties are maintained until all the countries interested have concurred in the abolition.

Delibes, the Composer, Dead.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—Leo Delibes, the noted composer, is dead.

The grand opera "Lakme" was one of the best known of his works.

Tyndall and Bradlaugh Seriously Ill.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Charles Bradlaugh, the well-known member of parliament, and Professor John Tyndall are seriously ill.

What Walt Whitman Is Doing.

New York Critic.

Walt Whitman is putting the later touches to a volume called "Goodbye, My Fancy," containing his old age songlets, and intended as "a second annex and completion" to "Leaves of Grass." The publication will contain his prose essays and shorter bits, and speeches of the last two years. Walt Whitman is now well along in his 72d year, quite completely paralyzed in body, but with normal mentality and good right-arm power. He yet lives in his cottage, with housekeeper and nurse, in Mickle street, Camden, N. J., retains buoyant spirits, sells his own books to purchasers, and gets outdoors in good weather, propelled down to the Delaware river shores in a wheel chair. Mr. Whitman is to furnish a brief prefatory note to a volume containing "The Brazen Android," an unpublished tale by the late William D. O'Connor, of Washington, together with "The Carpenter" and other stories, some of them still in manuscript.

INTEREST ON SCRIP.

Original Plan Proposed by Mr. Jacob Furth.

COUPONS ON THE WARRANTS.

Provision Should Be Made for Periodical Payment of Interest at Eight Per Cent.

Some time since Mr. Jacob Furth outlined a plan for floating outstanding city grade warrants by the enactment of a provision by the common council providing for the payment of interest at specified intervals until the scrip is called in. Yesterday a movement toward securing the necessary legislation for carrying out this scheme was inaugurated in the form of a petition to the common council, drawn up by Mr. E. F. Blaine, acting for a number of the holders of grade scrip. The petition prays for the passage of an ordinance providing for the payment of interest at the legal rate semi-annually on good warrants. At present the interest is not collectible until the warrant is paid. The petition is as follows:

We, the undersigned, represent to your honorable body that we are property holders and taxpayers in the city of Seattle; that we have from time to time received, either from the city or the contractors performing labor and furnishing the materials in the improvement of the streets of said city, large amounts of street improvement warrants; that said street improvement warrants have been taken by us, either for labor and material furnished as contractors, or as payment for materials furnished to contractors, or for money loaned to contractors for the purpose of completion of street improvements; that we have been compelled to hold these warrants for a much longer time than was contemplated at the time they were procured; that we are informed and believe that in the years 1889 and 1890 upwards of seventy-eight streets, or portions thereof, under separate contracts, have been graded, and that the amount of outstanding street improvement warrants exceeds the sum of $492,000; that during the last three years nearly 375 cases have been commenced under the direction of the city against delinquent property owners, the aggregate amount involved in said suits being only $133,000, or practically one-fourth of the amount outstanding for street improvement work.

That of this $133,000 only $15,000 have been collected, leaving uncollected of outstanding street improvement warrants the sum of nearly $480,000, the collection of the assessments aggregating this vast sum being apparently contested by property owners.

That owing to the present stringency in the money market and a report prevalent in and about the city that the ordinances under which the above street improvements have been made are defective; and questions existing as to the constitutionality of the law in relation to assessments, the persons owning property abutting upon the streets which have been improved are neglecting or resisting the payment of the amounts assessed.

And further, there exist different opinions in the city of Seattle as to whether interest is collectible upon any of said warrants, and also as to what time within which holders thereof are entitled to bring actions for their enforcement.

Wherefore, we, the undersigned, respectfully petition your honorable body that an ordinance be passed by the city council of said city providing for the payment of interest upon said warrants at the legal rate. Interest payayable every six months.

"I am glad this matter is being agitated," said Mr. Furth last evening to a reporter of the POST-INTELLIGENCER. "By issuing these warrants in the form of bonds in denominations of $100, $500 or $1,000, with interest coupons attached, so that the non-resident holder can collect his interest annually or semi-annually by simply tearing of the coupons and forwarding them to the city treasurer, will in my opinion make them salable in the East at 8 per cent. interest, which will be a saving to the city of 2 per cent. annually. Some years ago a number of warrants were issued with an interest clause providing for the payment of the interest at fixed periods. These found a more ready sale in the local market, but failed to secure Eastern buyers. In this form the non-resident holder in order to collect his interest if he does not present his warrant to the city treasurer in person must part with it for a time, either sending it by mail at the risk of being lost, or forward it by express each time, which is expensive. Until something more convenient is devised this indebtedness must be held here where interest rates are high, and as a result there is $480,000 withdrawn from circulation here, creating a certain degree of money stringency."

Under the proposed scheme the money that comes in will be expended first in paying the interest on all the warrants semi-annually and then redeeming as many warrants as possible with what remains.

The Foundations of Big Fortunes.

New York World.

Mrs. Hetty Green is the richest woman in America, or, for that matter, in the world. Her father was a New Bedford whaler in the days when whaling was a highly lucrative business. He left her $9,000,000, and an aunt subsequently left her about as much more. By her own business ability she has increased her inheritance to $30,000,000. She has for a long time been the principal owner of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, and when occasion required has stepped in to show her authority in its affairs. She is not at all given to the vanities of her sex. Her attire is of the plainest character. It is related of her that she once brought $5,000,000 in securities in a satchel to deposit with her bankers in Wall street. She got into a street car, set the satchel down beside her and rode along as unconcernedly as if she were merely going with her knitting for an afternoon's visit.

Henry Hilton acquired his fortune from the estate of A. T. Stewart. If the great business of A. T. Stewart had been conducted as the "Mercant Prince" conducted it the Stewart millions might by this time have been doubled. Little is seen of Judge Hilton in public nowadays. He spends most of his time at his house or at his office in the Stewart building, at Broad way and Chambers street. He occasionally goes driving in Central park.

The father of Anthony J. Drexel began in an humble way, as many another millionaire has done. With a comparatively small sum of money he opened an office in Philadelphia for the exchange of money, and from that grew the powerful banking institution of A. J. Drexel & Co., and the New York house of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

Robert Bonner started as a printer. Benjamin P. Hutchinson—"Old Hutch," the ruler of the Chicago wheat pit—was a cobbler. David Dows was a porter in a store. Henry Clews was intended for a curate of the Church of England. Paran Stevens was a scullery boy in a Boston hotel. Addison Cammack, the great Wall street bear, worked his way from his humble home in Kentucky to New Orleans, where he became a cotton factor or broker. Nearly all the great financial endings in America have been from small beginnings.

Senator Ingalls' Falling Barometer.

Eugene Field.

The eyes of creation are now turning Kansasward and folk are wondering what is going to happen there or thereabouts. We have never believed that John Jay Ingalls was born to be run over by a milk wagon or to meet with a sudden, violent, unholy political death. We have enormous faith in the living powers of all who speak the English language as beautifully and as persuasively as Ingalls does. Why, even the surd adder pauses in her peristalic way and lifting her discoid head feels her imperciplent auditory nerve fascinated, ravished, transported by the protreptical eloquence of this incomparable rhetorician. Yet we must say that the barometer is mighty low and keeps on falling powerful fast where Ingalls stands just now.

The New Surgeon General.

Colonel Charles Sutherland, who has been named to succeed the late General Jedediah H. Baxter as surgeon general of the army, with the rank of brigadier general, was born in Philadelphia in 1830. He entered the army as an assistant surgeon in November, 1852, and five years later he became a captain in the medical department. He became a surgeon, with the rank of major, in April, 1862. In 1851 and 1852 he served at Fortress Monroe and in New Mexico. For the next four years he served on the plains and at Forts Webster, Fillmore, Craig and Stanton and at Santa Fe. After some service at Fort Moultrie, he again served in Texas until the secession of that state, when he came to New York. In April, 1861, he sailed with the secret expedition to Fort Pickens, where he remained until March, 1862. In the same year he became medical purveyor of the armies under General Hancock. He established large depots at Columbus, Ky., and Memphis, and fitted out nine general hospitals. He was then appointed medical inspector of camps and transports of the Army of the Tennessee, and participated in the capture of Vicksburg. Later he was medical director of the department of Virginia and North Carolina. In 1864 he was medical director of hospitals at Annapolis, and from May, 1864, to the close of the war he was the purchasing medical purveyor at Washington. In March, 1865, he was a brevet-colonel for meritorious services, and in 1866 he became an assistant medical purveyor with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1876 he became a colonel. Since the close of the war Colonel Sutherland has served in Washington, in New York as acting chief medical purveyor, at San Francisco as medical director of the military division of the Pacific. In 1884 he became medical director of the division of the Atlantic.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY.

The Interesting Personality of Lord Bacon's Champion.

New York Star.

The other day I met State Senator Henry Kellar, of Sauk Center, Minn., a millionaire twine manufacturer, who has offices in this city. I was very much interested in a chat with him about Ignatius Donnelly. Senator Kellar is politically his enemy, but concedes his great ability.

The announcement by the publishers of "Cæsar's Column" that the author of that somewhat remarkable book is Ignatius Donnelly, of Shakespeare-Bacon fame, did not surprise me as much as it might those who do not know of the tremendous energy of the "Minnesota Sage." He said: "He is a literary and political steam engine. He is the most unique figure in some respects in our national history. No other man I can now recall combines in himself so thoroughly the characteristics of a literary man and a politician. As a writer he is studious, persistent as a machine, as the laborious details in working out the alleged cipher in Shakespeare show. The cryptogram no less shows the audacity of his conception, which was faintly foreshadowed when his fascinating 'Atlantis' first appeared. His language often leads the fancy captive. In political work he is a master. There is no stump speaker in the Northwest who can approach him. His fund of stories is inexhaustible, and his vocabulary is faultless.

"Round-faced, smooth-shaven and rotund, Donnelly secures the attention and good-will, if not the sympathy, of his audience before he has spoken ten minutes. He is 59 years of age, and has been in Minnesota since 1856. He has been in congress several terms, and has belonged to every party that has come up in the last twenty-five years—Republican, Democrat, Greenbacker, Anti-Monopolist; in them all he has taken a leading part. The collapse of any one had no effect on Donnelly; he always came up smiling. There is no question as to his ability as a legislator. As a parliamentarian he has few equals in the United States. How a man in the midst of such exciting and turbulent political work has found time to achieve the literary reputation he has already won is a mystery even to those who know him best. He is the biggest gun in the Minnesota Alliance today, and his friends say he is riding the storm out there and will succeed "Cush" Davis in the United States Senate. And yet, would you believe it, that, though in the midst of this great fight, he is actually also at work upon a semi-political novel, which is based, it is said, 'on the most original and extraordinary conception in literature.' Look out for it. It will be interesting. 'Cæsar's Column' has gone through ten editions already; the new book, I am sure, will beat that."

GOOD-LOOKING SALESMEN.

The Sort of Article Feminine Customers Seem to Prefer in Stores.

Baltimore News.

It is a fact that it pays retailers in certain lines of business to employ handsome and ornamental male clerks, just as much as it is profitable for confectionery stores to present the smiles of a pretty girl with every box of bon-bons. We may soar as high as we will in our philosophy, yet the vulgar truth remains that in the hundreds of thousands of women shoppers in New York there is a large class that enjoys being waited upon by a good-looking man.

A merchant who deals in various charming and delicate articles intended for feminine use was discussing this point recently.

"Yes," said he. "I always employ good-looking clerks. It took me a long time, however, to find out just what sort of good looks I required. When I was at first advised to get some handsome men into my store I cast about to find a lot of strong-featured and athletic chaps—fellows that would be conspicuous anywhere for their muscular beauty and fineness of countenance, but not only did I find this a most difficult task, but the few examples I could secure seemed to have no attraction for the ladies at all.

"Finally a friend put me on to the fact that I must employ an entirely different order of fellows. I must get a lot of white-faced, slim-waisted, perfumed and soft-voiced chaps, who could look unutterable things on the slightest provocation at a lady of any appearance or age. I found such men as these very abundant, and I now have no less than twenty who are, every one of them, more or less worshiped by the ladies that come to my shop."

Sam W. Foss, the New England Poet.

Chicago Times.

The serio-comic poems of S. W. Foss are known wherever the English language is spoken, and yet who knows anything about S. W. Foss himself? He is the son of a farmer, and was born in Candia, N.H., June 19, 1858. He worked on the farm until 15, and then he went to the Portsmouth high school. He worked his way through Brown university at Providence, R. I., standing very near one end of his class, which end he positively refuses to state. At any rate he was class poet. From 1883 to 1886 he was editor of the Lynn *Saturday Union*, and it was while on that paper that he originated the so-called long-tailed style of poetry, which consists of enormously long lines and long words. For a year after leaving the *Union* he worked as a freelance and wrote humorous verse for every comic paper in the land. He wrote three or four poems a day, never less than two, and his work displayed a wonderful amount of originality and poetic genius. In August, 1887, he became editor of the *Yankee Blade*, of Boston. Mr. Foss is of a retiring disposition and enjoys home life and his rollicking 2-year-old boy better than club life or society. His poems are all written in his editorial office, subject to the usual interruptions. He prefers to write serio-comic rather than purely comic verse, and in his line he has no equal. The announcement that he will issue a volume of poems is of interest to all lovers of good dialect verse.

O'Donovan Rossa to Visit Ireland.

New York Special.

O'Donovan Rossa's banishment is over. Twenty years ago he was taken from Chatham prison and escorted by the deputy governor and two jailers, was put on board a vessel at Liverpool which was bound for America. He was imprisoned in England, as it was, for six years, and slept in ten different prisons. Rossa is going to lose little time, he says, in revisiting his native land. He will go some time this year if he can. Before he goes, however, he wishes to find out if the United States will insure him protection in case he gets into trouble in England, and so he will make a journey to Washington to interview Secretary Blaine on the question. He became a citizen of this country in 1873.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

MONTESANO'S BIG DAY

Iron Horse of Northern Pacific Snorts in the Street.

THE FIRST ALL-RAIL LINE.

Completed From Centralia to Head of Navigation on the Chehalis—Railroad Octopus in Bad Health.

MONTESANO, Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The event of the year occurred today. A Northern Pacific locomotive, with Engineer Huson's special car attached, rolled into this city at 4:40 p. m., and was welcomed by the Vidette band and citizens of the city, who turned out en masse at a moment's warning to welcome the first Northern Pacific car and those in it. Among those aboard were: H. S. Huson, principal assistant engineer of the Northern Pacific company; J. M. Ashton, counsel for the road on its western division; Colonel C. W. Griggs and Major F. D. Heustis, contractors constructing the line; C. B. Morrison, general manager of the Olympic Land and Improvement Company, whose business consists in the management of the subsidies and development of the railroads and other property along the line of the road; Assistant Engineer Harlowe, Superintendent Clayton, and James Blaine Heustis, who was one of the most enthusiastic members of the company. After the band had played a selection and the crowd had given three cheers for the Northern Pacific railroad, Counsel Ashton, Engineer Huson and F. D. Heustis made speeches acknowledging the reception which they had received. They stated that it would be three weeks or thirty days before the line would be completed for regular traffic, and when that arrives Montesano would have regular through connection with all of Uncle Sam's domain. The party go down the line to Ocosta.

CENTRALIA, Jan. 16.—[Special.]—The first train over the Northern Pacific extension to Gray's Harbor was run today. Chief Engineer Huson and party of officials went over the line in a special car. The road is said to be in splendid condition, and will be opened for passenger service to Montesano by the 20th. This will give Centralia practical connection with tidewater.

GREAT NORTHERN IGNORES IT.

Meeting of Traffic Managers of Western Roads a Failure.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—In accordance with the call sent out, the traffic managers of the lines embraced in the presidents' agreement, began their meeting here today. No one was present to represent the Great Northern, and little was accomplished to-day. The Chicago & Alton and the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City are ignoring the meeting as completely as if they had no knowledge of it. A prominent railway man to-night said he would not be surprised yet if the whole thing proved a fizzle.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The Southwestern Railway and Steamship Association, of which J. H. Faithorn is chairman, met this morning. A committee consisting of the agents of the various companies was appointed for the better promotion of the interests of the association.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16. The passenger committee of the transcontinental lines met this morning, but owing to the non-arrival of Chairman White, representing the Santa Fe system, the meeting adjourned till tomorrow without transacting any business of importance.

Shipping Intelligence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—Departures—Bk Vidette, Port Madison; bk Seminole, Port Angeles; bk James Chester, Puget sound. Cleared—Bk Bonanza, Port Townsend.

Arrived—Barkentine Portland, Willapa bay.

Today's Weather.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Saturday for Oregon and Washington—Light rain, turning to snow in the mountains, except preceded by fair weather in the extreme eastern portions.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Tourist sleeping cars daily between Seattle and Chicago. Twenty-five miles the shortest route, and seven hours and thirty-six minutes in advance of competing lines. A. Chilberg, city ticket agent, 716 Second street, Boston block; E. Tonkin, depot ticket agent, Seattle.

Reservations on any steamship line in the Atlantic service to Europe and England can be secured at Northern Pacific office. A. Chilberg, city ticket agent, 716 Second street, Boston block; E. Tonkin, depot ticket agent, Seattle.

HAPPY MISS NELLIE KEOWN,

Of the Hotel Portland—How She Was Cured of Rheumatism by Drs. Darrin's Electric Cure.

A CARD.—I have been suffering for a long time with rheumatism in my right shoulder and arm. It became so bad it was with great difficulty I could use my arm. It was helpless and painful. In this condition I came to Drs. Darrin for relief. I went under treatment three weeks since, and am now happy to say I am perfectly cured by electricity. Can be referred to at the Hotel Portland, Portland, Or.

NELLIE KEOWN.

An Open Letter.

Drs. Darrin—Gentlemen: I now take the pleasure of writing you that after a full course of your electric-magnetic treatment I am entirely cured of pain in my chest, which has troubled me for over eight years. Having been under treatment of doctors of Liverpool, Glasgow, Calcutta and San Francisco, none of them did me any good until I came under your treatment, which I am sure has permanently cured me, for which, gentlemen, I beg to remain yours gratefully. WILLIAM LITTLE.

Seattle, Wash.

Deafness Cured in Ten Minutes.

Mr. Editor—Dear Sir: I reside in North Yakima, Wash. I consulted Drs. Darrin for deafness over three years ago. My left ear was totally deaf. With one operation with Drs. Darrin's electro-magnetic cure, of ten minutes, I was made to hear as well as ever in my life. It remains permanent to this day. I was also cured of a fleshy growth over my eye. Can be referred to as to the truth of my statement.

C. V. FOWLER.

Drs. Darrin can be consulted free at 701½ Washington street, Portland, from 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily. They treat all curable chronic, acute and private diseases, and will send their circulars, question blanks and remedies to any mail or express address. Drs. Darrin have been practicing their peculiar electric treatment for the past twenty-seven years, and that they do cure where all other methods fail is shown by the above remarkable cures.

$5.00 A MONTH B