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MORAN BROS. CO. Foundry, Machine and Boiler Works. Irrigating and Drainage PUMPS in Stock or to Order.

New Spring Goods. Just received, a very handsome stock of new style shoes FOR LADIES and GENTLEMEN, in Tans and Russets in all the latest fashions. This is the handsomest stock of footwear ever shown in Seattle. L. A. THREN & CO., 707 Front St.

Cleveland's Baking Powder. No fear of failure in making bread and cake if you use Cleveland's Baking Powder. Only a rounded spoonful is required, of Cleveland's Baking Powder, not a heaping spoonful. It always makes light, wholesome food. "Pure" and "Sure."

TO HELP VENEZUELA.

The United States May Take a Stand Against England.

NICARAGUA AFFAIR NOT GRAVE.

The Great Orinoco River Must Be Saved From Foreign Seizure.

England Refuses to Arbitrate the Point at Issue, and the United States is Obligated, by Precedents and the Moral Support Given to Venezuela, to Use Force if Need Be.

Washington City, April 1.—The secretary of state is very much concerned these days by the Venezuelan problem. The British ultimatum delivered to Nicaragua is not a source of political apprehension, for it is not now believed that the British will take action in the way of acquiring territory in that direction, or jeopardizing the property of Americans in Nicaragua by a bombardment in their efforts to collect the indemnity demanded from Nicaragua. These are the two moves that might cause the United States to interfere. But in the case of the Venezuelan border dispute there is much grave cause for apprehension. It appears that the ambassador, Mr. Bayard, has not succeeded in inducing the British government to give heed to the request submitted by him as the director of the progress that the boundary dispute be submitted to arbitration. The British are profuse in their declaration of willingness to arbitrate the title of the land west of the Schomburgk line, but in the view of the state department this is a pure evasion of the real issue, for there never has been any reasonable suggestion of a British right to this territory, and its territory lying east of this line that forms the substance of the contention. The situation is believed to be alarming, as armed bodies of British and Venezuelan troops are pressing each other closely in the disputed territory and there may be a hostile clash at any moment. The administration has been considering the course to be pursued in such a case, and it is entirely probable that if the British persist in bringing about such a collision, the failure to reach a repeated warning and requests of the United States to submit the matter to arbitration, then the United States will feel obliged to follow the moral aid it has given to Venezuela in this matter by more substantial assistance.

The Cuban Rebellion. Progresso, Yucatan, April 1.—A fishing bark just in from the Gulf of Mexico reports having encountered two unknown boats heavily armed with cannon and apparently well equipped with munitions of war. When the boats made no reply, and the Mexican fishermen, being afraid to make any further advance, escaped from the locality as fast as possible. It is thought the ships were some bearing on the Cuban revolution, although it is reported that they are pirates manned by renegade Cubans, coasting about the Gulf and along the coast of South America. There have been numbers of strangers seen within a few days in Progresso, Campechy, Merida and other points in Yucatan, whose business is unknown and who are evidently Cubans. It is alleged that they are insurgents and are in Mexico for the purpose of gaining recruits for the rebel cause. Cuba has many sympathizers in Mexico in her attempt to throw off Spanish rule.

Madrid, April 1.—Gen. Martinez Campos lunched with the queen regent yesterday previous to his departure for Cuba. Owing to the dispatch of reinforcements to Cuba, the government has ordered 100 men of the reserves to complete the effective strength of the army.

The Shooting of Li Hung Chang. Yokohama, April 1.—Col. Trov's official report of the capture of the Pescador island says Makula was not taken until two engagements had been fought. The Chinese lost three killed and sixty prisoners. The Japanese lost one killed and sixteen wounded.

Washington City, April 1.—It is said at the Japanese legation that the young Japanese who shot Li Hung Chang probably is sent to the mines of Northern Japan to serve his life sentence. The locality is much like Siberia. Unofficially it is said that the sentence is made in reference to the trial or conviction. It is understood to have been a civil trial, as a military trial would have resulted in death.

Dr. Scriba's report on Li Hung Chang's wound is regarded by the Japanese legation as assuring recovery. Scriba is one of Germany's most noted surgeons, who has entered into the service of Japan.

Belgian Glass Workers Strike. Charleroi, Belgium, April 1.—A partial strike of glassworkers of the Charleroi district has been declared. Ten factories are closed, throwing 4,000 persons out of employment. The expected strike of tinners has not occurred.

Baking powder keeps much better when the cans are not quite filled. Yet the powder should always be full weight, as is invariably the case with Dr. Price's.

APPEALS FROM LAND OFFICES. Federal Supreme Court Sustains the Washington Supreme Court. Washington City, April 1.—The supreme court today decided the case of George Richard vs. William Alexander, and Eben Sperry vs. James A. France, consolidated, in error to the supreme court of the state of Washington. Plaintiff contended that the law regarding the exemption of public lands authorizes a quasi-judicial hearing before registers and receivers, whose decision is tantamount to a decision binding the government and applicant in respect to the matter of settlement and improvement, and not subject to re-examination by the commissioner of the general land office or the secretary of the interior. The decision was adverse to this view, and held that there was nothing in the law to take such cases out of the general grant of power to the commissioner of the interior and secretary of the interior to control all matters in respect to the sale and disposal of public lands. The decision confirms the judgment of the state court.

These are the long fought land cases involving title to two quarter sections of land in the western part of the city of Tacoma. Each section is now in possession of one of the contestants, viz., William Alexander and James A. France. The contest began in 1882, went through all the departments of the land office to the secretary of the interior and all of the courts of this state to the supreme court of the United States and in every instance has been decided in favor of France.

Six Killed by a Boiler Explosion. Woburn, Mass., April 1.—Just before 7 o'clock this morning one of the boilers in the Connecticut tannery exploded with terrific force, killing six men and injuring six others. The dead are: Alvin Clements, foreman; Patrick Lally, fireman; Patrick McDonagie, oiler; Sam Tracy, Patrick McMahon, Patrick Riley. The injured are: John Kenny, John

Tracey, James Dixon, Octavius Saunders. There has been trouble with the boiler for some time, and early this morning John Parker, foreman, was called to the boiler room to see if it could be fixed. It was found that the water supply could not be satisfactorily adjusted, but this was remedied. Five minutes before 7 o'clock the boiler room and ordered that the whistle be blown to start the works. The rope attached to the whistle was pulled, and instantly there was a fearful explosion. The iron smokstack of the boilerhouse was blown high into the air and fell across the roof of the shop and the tall brick chimney fell in thousands of pieces, crushing the engine room beneath. Men hurried from all parts of the town, and the work of removing those buried under the ruins was commenced immediately.

PRESIDENT INVITED TO CHICAGO. As an Indorsement of His Financial Policy—May, and May Not, Accept. Chicago, April 1.—The president this morning received a representative delegation of Chicagoans in behalf of the leading citizens of Chicago, irrespective of party affiliations, to invite him to a public reception to himself and Mrs. Cleveland as an expression of appreciation of his steadfast insistence on the preservation of a sound national currency.

The members of the delegation were: William T. Baker, president, Chicago Board of Trade; George W. Smith, ex-president Union League Club; John A. Roche, ex-mayor; T. W. Harvey, ex-president of the Commercial Club; Daniel Kelly, Henry O. Robbins, Michael Cudahy, president of the Cudahy Packing Company; John J. Mitchell, president of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank; William H. Rand, of Rand, McNally & Co.; John J. Poole Odell, president of the American Bankers' Association and president of the Union National Bank; A. O. Slaughter, O. T. Fuller, C. M. Henderson, Charles Hutchinson, president of the Corn Exchange bank; Henry Botsford, Martin A. Ryerson, Byron L. Smith, president of the Northern Trust Company; A. T. Ewing, ex-president of the Irons Club; Spoor Mackey, Otis S. Favor, Jr. S. Heth, Moses Beninger, president of the Brunswick-Columbia Club; George Owen, A. Aldis, Francis B. Peabody, Stephen W. Rawvel, president of the Union Trust Company; George Schneider, president of the National Bank of Illinois; Washington Heston, proprietor of the Staats Zeitung; Peter Van Schaak, David Kelly, Robert Waller, vice president of the World's Columbian exposition; Charles E. Deering, of William Deering & Co.; J. J. Giessner, John Walsh, of the Chicago National bank and president of the Equitable Trust Company; Marvin Hughtin, president of the Chicago & North Western railway; J. P. Hopkins, mayor of Chicago; Hempstead Washburn, ex-mayor of Chicago; Cornelius Price, Horatio N. May, ex-city comptroller; Charles H. Whacker, E. E. Warden, John P. Wilson, ex-president of the Union League Club; F. W. Peck, vice president of the World's Columbian exposition; Rudolf P. Brand, Jay C. Morse, president of the Illinois Steel Company; Daniel R. Burnham, director of works and supervising architect of the World's Columbian exposition; William C. Morse, president of the Waukegan Club; Melville E. Stone, president of the Globe National bank; John M. Kirk, of James S. Kirk & Co.; Henry W. Blodgett, ex-president of the Chicago & North Western railway; John M. Hamlin, president of the Union League Club, and Henry S. Robbins.

The invitation is beautifully engrossed on fine cards, the several pages of which containing the invitation and signatures are bound in book form, the lining of which is in shades of blue, and which is richly and tastefully ornamented with tooling in gold.

As spokesman for the delegation Mr. Roberts described their reception as delightful, and they received very favorably and explained to the president the non-partisan character of the invitation. He also told him the business men of Chicago heartily endorsed the movement, which was intended as a personal compliment to him, it had a still further motive in view—the development of an increasingly sound money sentiment very generally and explained to the president the non-partisan character of the invitation. He also told him the business men of Chicago heartily endorsed the movement, which was intended as a personal compliment to him, it had a still further motive in view—the development of an increasingly sound money sentiment very generally and explained to the president the non-partisan character of the invitation.

Mrs. Ballington Booth at St. Louis. St. Louis, April 1.—At the closing hour today President Booth called the Merchants' Exchange to order and requested Mr. Murray Carlton to introduce Mrs. Ballington Booth. This was the first time she had ever had the honor of addressing such an audience, and she fully realized the necessity of speaking the point and briefly. She referred to the former contempt of the Salvation Army was held in and the way its soldiers were avoided in the highway, and of the change which had come over the people and the churches and the people were lending their aid in every way. "The Salvation Army," she said, "is not organized for the purpose of taking away from any church its members, but to bring them more members by redeeming from sin and darkness those who are found in the highways of this world, the poor, the blind and the fallen." Mrs. Booth's remarks were listened to attentively, and at the close the applause was long and loud.

Never a taint of adulteration is found in Dr. Price's Baking Powder. The very essence of purity.

Gov. McKinley Visits the President. Washington City, April 1.—Gov. McKinley called at the White House about 11 o'clock today. He was unaccompanied, and remained with the president only five minutes. There was no formal introduction, but the visit was a friendly one. McKinley, stopping en route a few days at Canton, his old home.

Call For State Warrants. Olympia, April 1.—Special.—The state treasurer has issued the following call for warrants: General fund, from 6,371 to 6,556; military, 1,884 to 1,900; tide land, 961 to 969. The amount of the call of the general fund is \$2,000,000. The call matures April 15.

Burned to Death in Jail. Portland, April 1.—Word has reached here from Princeton, N. J., that the city jail has been burned and that Frank McNally, the only prisoner, perished in the flames. It is supposed that McNally fired the jail.

Gold in Mason County. Shelton, April 1.—Special.—There is much excitement in Shelton over gold discovered near Clifton, Mason county. Several parties have been exploring, and some have already been filed. The specimens are fine and prospects favorable.

BISMARCK'S BIRTHDAY.

Thousands of Students Visit Him at Friedrichsruhe.

MAKES THEM A HAPPY SPEECH.

Says That, Unlike Napoleon, He Loved Peace, Not Conquest.

The Old Chancellor Calls Socialists Enemies of the Empire, and Wishes the Time Were Ripe For "Resolute Action"—He Drinks a Glass of Beer Amid Great Cheering by the Students.

Friedrichsruhe, April 1.—Since early this morning trains have been arriving here loaded with visitors from all parts of the empire desirous of congratulating Prince Bismarck on his 80th birthday. Among them were a deputation from the Zeiditz cuirassiers regiment, of which Prince Bismarck is an honorary colonel; six composed of university professors, and another of senators from Hamburg, Lubbeck and Bremen.

The dispatch of congratulation which King Oscar of Norway and Sweden sent Prince Bismarck alluded to the latter as the creator of German unity. Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria telegraphed congratulations today.

The welcome was glorious. By 6 o'clock five trains, each bringing about 1,000 people, had arrived from Hamburg. In addition, great numbers of people flocked here by various country roads. The railroad station was hung with garlands, flags and Chinese lanterns. The general public was not admitted to the castle gardens, where the reception was held, but the women of the household, on the other side of the stream, overlooking the gardens.

At 12:30 p. m. the band of the Fourth regiment of foot guards took a position in the garden opposite the palace, and played the Hallelujah chorus from the "Messiah," and other popular airs. Soon the strains of "Die Wacht am Rhein" were heard in the distance, announcing the approach of the student's procession, 4,000 strong. The terrace at the time was crowded by Prince Bismarck, his family and their numerous guests. The Countess von Rantzau, daughter of Prince Bismarck, and the countess and Herbert von Bismarck, were seated in the summer toilets, while several of the gentlemen in the party wore uniforms, but Count von Rantzau, Count Herbert Bismarck and Count William Bismarck were in civilian dress. Prince Bismarck's sister, the Countess von Arnim, and her two grandsons were also present.

At 1:30 p. m. the student's procession emerged from the castle and took the terrace, presenting a strikingly brilliant spectacle, the sun glistening on the drawn swords of the students and displaying a variety of uniforms, which included the various corps, consisting of white breeches and gaiters and silk and velvet doublets, many colored sashes and caps ornamented with ostrich feathers. The students were marshaled in front of the terrace and on the rising ground to the left, the band played "Held der Siegeskranz."

The crowd about the castle had by that time been swelled to 12,000 persons. At the moment the prince's stately form was recognized by the students and the public there arose a mighty cheer, which echoed far and wide, and the students clapped their swords together in the air. Prince Bismarck wore a cuirassier uniform, and was without a cloak. He raised his hand and stood bowing until the cheering had subsided. The spokesman of the students' deputation, Bruch, a theological student of the University of Bonn, then ascended the tribune and conveyed to Prince Bismarck the congratulations of his fellow students, representing thirty universities. In a few appropriate words, and concluding with the prayer, "God bless the emperor," he requested him to accept as a birthday present a handsome shaft of marble, iron, silver and gold, with symbolical figures, and surmounted with the German eagle. Prince Bismarck, having inspected and admired the monument, which occupied a prominent place on the corner of the terrace, advanced to the balustrade and replied to the address of the students. He spoke for about twenty minutes, clearly and distinctly, but with less force and point than when addressing the delegations of the reichstag a week ago. In the course of his remarks he said: "Your masters paid me a tribute of acknowledgment of the past (referring to the visit of the university professors this morning); your greetings are to me a pledge of the future that, until the middle of the next century, when I shall long have been dead, you will continue to utter the same feelings which you proclaimed today. When a German is enthused in his youth, he never lets it drop altogether in his mature age. That which a government of William I. instilled into your hearts will always bear forth its fruits, no matter what shape the institutions of the state may take. The national feeling remains even when one emigrates. I have proof today that hundreds of thousands of Germans at the Cape of Good Hope, in America, and in Australia cling with equal enthusiasm to the old fatherland.

"We had to fight hard for our national independence. The struggle was the Holstein war. We had to embark in the Austro-Prussian war in order to arrive at a definite entente with Austria, and to obtain, so to speak, a judicial separation from her. After Sadowa, every one fore-

saw a war with France. It was, however, advisable not to undertake such a war too soon, but to wait until the fruits of the North German union had been fully garnered. After that, neither was it to be feared that in five years another war would follow. That was to be feared, but I used every endeavor to hinder it. We had no ground for fearing that what I wanted, and to continue fighting out of sheer desire for conquest appeared to me to be Bonapartist instability and not our German way.

"Since our house was built I have always been a friend of peace, and to that end have not shunned small sacrifices. I yielded in the Caroline and Samoan islands questions, in spite of the great value attached to colonial expansion, in order not to make war.

"But as to resolutions regarding what is to happen in the future there is no exact provision. They are dependent upon the decision of others. If friends alter their opinions the whole plan often miscarries. Positive undertakings are very difficult in politics. If they succeed one should thank God, and not find fault because they fall in trifling points. Man can neither set in motion nor control the stream of time. He can only steer his boat upon it with more or less skill. If he has come safe into harbor he may gather from the sounds of overwhelming approval, and we must be content, and keep what we remain as many wish it to be, with additional institutions. We want to preserve scrupulously what we have. I should like above all to ask you young gentlemen not to give yourselves too much to the German cause for criticizing. Accept what God has given you and what we have laboriously won before the threatening guns of the rest of Europe.

"The greatest sacrifice made for the re-establishment of the German empire were made by the German princes, the Prussians not excluded. My old master hesitated long before he consented to give up the independence of his state to the empire. Let us be thankful to these princes for having made sacrifices to the empire which must have come hard to the reigning dynasties, after their history. Let us also be grateful to scientists and to devotees for keeping alive the fire of unity in the hearts of knowledge.

"You will see that I am an old conservative, but I must repeat, let us keep together what we have. Let us not be afraid of those who begrudge what we have. There have always been conflicts in Germany, and today's party divisions are the after-effects of the struggle in the peasant wars. Without fighting there is no life. But in all our struggles we must have a rallying point for ourselves, and that is the empire, not as some wish it, but as it is. I ask you, therefore, to join me in the cry: 'Long live the emperor and the empire.'" (Deafening cheers.)

After the cheers for the emperor had been given by the students and the throngs beyond hearing of the speaker's voice, the students sang "Bismarck's Son" in stentorian voices with great enthusiasm. The prince, attended by Dr. Schweigger and Count Herbert Bismarck, then descended the steps and spent ten minutes among the students. Returning to the terrace, the prince took a beer glass from a set presented to him by the students and, having filled it with beer, he raised it aloft with the words, "Viva laecademia, viva mubrum quo vivit Bismarck!" The prince, attended by his glass, holding it upside down to show that it was quite empty, and the deputations began to march out of the grounds, singing patriotic songs. After each song there was prolonged cheering and further clashing of swords, the prince leaning over the balustrade, waving his hand and smiling.

The prince took a few flowers, which Countess William Bismarck had laid on the balustrade, and threw them one by one among the students, who struggled wildly to obtain possession of them. The countess then ordered the band to play and brought forth fresh supplies of flowers and garlands, which Prince Bismarck for a long time threw down to the forest of densely packed trees. The prince, attended by his glass, holding it upside down to show that it was quite empty, and the deputations began to march out of the grounds, singing patriotic songs. After each song there was prolonged cheering and further clashing of swords, the prince leaning over the balustrade, waving his hand and smiling.

Repeating to the address of the professors of the universities this morning, Prince Bismarck said that the hostility by political parties, it must not be taken too tragically. It was the way of the world to fight, he added, and from the fact that the people still believed him he concluded that his thoughts were not dead. Groups of socialists, centrists and Poles, took it ill from him for calling them the enemies of the empire, but he could sustain the truth of this remark by saying that theoretically they all might be well disposed towards the emperor, but in practice they were not, as they desired. Continuing, the prince said that it was to be regretted that the socialists had not secured the second presidency of the reichstag, because that would have shown that the affairs of the socialists were ripe enough for resolute action. The empire with its growth of population, he said, must be the duty of all to preserve it.

Berlin, April 1.—All the public and most of the private buildings are bedecked with flags and bunting in honor of the eightieth birthday of Prince Bismarck. At the schools, after special Bismarck addresses, the pupils were given a holiday. Many business houses are closed, and the main streets are crowded. At the theaters there are special performances, with prologues appropriate to the day.

Stuttgart, April 1.—The King of Wurtemberg has sent an aide-de-camp with a letter of congratulation to Prince Bismarck. In receiving a deputation from the gymnasium under the King's name, Prince Bismarck's greatness.

The emperor and empress were present this evening at a grand banquet given in the white hall of the castle in honor of Prince Bismarck's birthday. All the royal princesses and princes, court officials, generals, members of the bundesrath, chiefs of the different bureaus of the reichstag, and other distinguished officials were present. Emperor William, in toasting Prince Bismarck, said: His serene highness, Duke von Laurenburg, Prince von Bismarck, and his highness, Duke von Bismarck, followed by a flourish of trumpets. After the banquet the company proceeded to the court theater, where there was a special performance. Emperor William sent a long congratulatory telegram to Prince Bismarck, and the king of Wurtemberg also sent him a cordial letter.

Wreck on Port Townsend Southern. Port Townsend, April 1.—Special.—The engine of the passenger train on the Port Townsend Southern today ran into a slide at Leland and jumped the track, throwing Engineer Major into the river. The damage is nominal. The engineer narrowly saved his life.

A PERIST FOUND OUT.

Rev. C. C. Marston, of Chehalis, Expelled From the Church.

FOR ADULTERY AND FALSEHOOD.

Portland's A. P. A. School Clerk, Unable to Give Bonds, Resigns.

A Klickitat County Rancher Killed by a Boy—Nesqually Indians Want Indemnity for the Killing of Their Medicine Man—A Defaulter's Dead Body Found.

St. Louis, April 1.—The council of Baptist churches met yesterday and announced the result of its findings in the case of Rev. C. C. Marston, who was charged with adultery and falsehood. Marston deserted a wife in Chehalis, Wash., and took up with Mrs. French, with whom he is traveling in Iowa, as his wife, while he delivers lectures on "Temperance" and "Purity and Chastity of the Home." Marston was expelled and the church asked to revoke his ordination.

AFTER JERRY DOMINIC. Nesqually Indians Want Indemnity for the Killing of the Medicine Man. Tacoma, April 1.—George Leschi, cousin of Jim Houchett, the Nesqually Indian medicine man, who was murdered some weeks ago, has been haranguing the Nesqually tribe and says that forty of them will march this week to the Muckleshoot reservation and demand a big indemnity of the relatives and tribesmen of Jerry Dominic, who killed Houchett because he failed to cure Dominic's children. If the indemnity is not paid Dominic and his relatives will be liable, according to the Indian custom, to be killed at any time.

SCHOOL CLERK HAYNE RESIGNS. The A. P. A. Editor Unable to Furnish Bonds. Portland, April 1.—J. T. Hayne, editor of the local organ of the A. P. A., who was recently elected clerk of the school board of this city, yesterday tonight, having been unable to furnish the bond of \$100,000 required. The school clerk is custodian of a large amount of school money and on this account is required to furnish a heavy bond.

HOMICIDE IN KLICKITAT COUNTY. Stephen Huff, a Boy, Shoots and Kills Wilhelm Feldberg. Goldendale, Wash., April 1.—Word has reached here that Stephen Huff, a boy aged 17, shot twice and killed Wilhelm Feldberg at the Huff ranch, on White Salmon river, in this county. One bullet passed through his heart. The attack was over land rights. Huff claims he fired in self-defense. He says the deceased assaulted him with an ax.

A Defaulter's Body Found. Astoria, April 1.—Charles Thomas and Charles Hanigan, of Cathlamet, in going up Beaver creek, about eight miles from Cathlamet, Wash., yesterday, discovered the body of a man standing in the creek, leaning against a tree on the bank. Near by on the limbs of a tree were hanging a man's underclothes. The man had evidently been dead over three months. This body was identified as that of E. Rood, who left Cathlamet in the early part of December for "Waterford." He had evidently been dead over three months. Rood came to Oregon a year and a half ago from Omaha, where he has relatives and a wife and child. He was an expert stonecutter and accountant, and for several years was employed by the Armour-Cudahy Packing Company, of that place. When he came to Oregon he worked for Haggood, a recently deceased, and August came to Astoria in the employ of one of the canneries. In the latter part of November he suddenly disappeared, short several hundred dollars in his accounts. Where the body was found is one of the wildest parts of the country, and the only way he could travel was by wading in the middle of the stream. It is supposed he died from exhaustion.

Brief Tacoma News. Tacoma, April 1.—Special.—Three divorces were granted in the superior court today. They were as follows: Anna E. Bladell from L. O. Bladell, on the grounds of cruelty and drunkenness; Ella Mullaney from Anthony Mullaney, cruelty and desertion; and Clara E. Beach from Grant W. Beach, incompatibility and cruelty. One divorce suit was filed, that of Maggie A. Bullock against Chas. A. Bullock, alleging cruelty and drunkenness.

Receiver Bird of the Tacoma Railway & Motor Company filed his report for the month ending March 31. The receipts for the month were \$1,025.18, and disbursements \$3,117.09, leaving a net profit of \$208.47. The net profit in January was \$72.50, and in December \$17.75. The assets of the company he liabilities \$2,200, unpaid interest on bonds, \$1,000.

The San Joaquin Valley Road. San Francisco, April 1.—The board of directors of the San Joaquin Valley Railroad Company met here today to receive the report of the sub-committee which visited Stockton last Friday. After a discussion lasting over an hour it was unanimously decided to accept the offer made by Hayden. Total receipts for the month were \$1,025.18, and disbursements \$3,117.09, leaving a net profit of \$208.47. The net profit in January was \$72.50, and in December \$17.75. The assets of the company he liabilities \$2,200, unpaid interest on bonds, \$1,000.

All other baking powders are shown by the World's fair and California Midwinter fair reports to be inferior to Dr. Price's in purity, strength and excellence.

Ex-Convict Hayden Caught Again. Tacoma, April 1.—Special.—Thomas Hayden, alias O'Connor, is under arrest charged with the burglary on the residence of T. B. Wallace March 19, when garments, including two sealskin coats, were stolen. One of the coats has been recovered at Victoria, where it was pawned by Hayden. He recently completed a four-year term in the state penitentiary at Walla Walla for the burglary of Capt. R. W. Derickson's house. A fine set of burglar's tools taken away from him at that time form a portion of the local police museum.

The Bark Cupica Still Missing. San Francisco, April 1.—The British bark Cupica, bound from Liverpool for Portland, is long overdue, and grave apprehensions for her safety are entertained by her owners and underwriters. On February 29 she was sighted off the Columbia river bar, but stormy weather coming on she ran out to sea. On the following day (march 1st) she was sighted for her, but her search was unavailing, and the vessel has never been seen or heard of since.

Business Failures. Stevens Point, Wis., April 1.—The Commercial bank closed its doors today. The liabilities are about \$20,000; assets, \$10,000. Edmund Burr, president of the bank, is one of the owners away from him, the famous trotting horse.

THE U. S. Government officially reports ROYAL Baking Powder superior to all others in leavening strength. (Bulletin 13, Ag'l Dept., p. 599.)