A DEAL WITH RUSSIA

The United States to Join Her Great Strategic Line.

FROM ALASKA TO VLADIVOSTOCK

The Czar's Mammoth Railroad to Block England's Aggressive Policy in Asia.

Dr. L. W. Hoenock, who registers at the Rainier-Grand as from Paris, France, is the chief engineer of one of the divisions of Russia's great railroad, returning to his point of duty from a visit to his mother in the gay French capital. Speaking of this greatest railroad of the world, of which he is chief engineer of the line from Irkutsch to Vladivostock, he gave these particulars of the mighty enterpise:

"The total length of the line," he said, "is 9,864 miles," and then he paused with a gracious smile for the reporter to recover his breath. "It is going to be built in five divisions, and each division will be built from both ends of the line so as to complete it as early as possible. The distance I have mentioned is from Vladivostock to the Ural mountains, and then we have a line of 100 miles over the mountains. This will run from De Cathrinburg as the point on the Asiatic side to Nicholasky on the European side. We cross the mountains at a height of about 12,000 feet, or a few feet higher or lower, and we shall have no tunnel, but winding ascents, such as you have at Leadville and elsewhere. At Nicoliasky we shall have connections with the present railroad running to Moscow and St. Petersburg.

"On the line we cross three rivers, the Obi, the Genessey and the Lena, which empty into the Arctic ocean, and over these we throw suspension bridges. The other river, the Amoor, we run alongside for 500 miles. It will be a great line."

A Great Strategic Line.

"And is there enough business for such an immense enterprise?"

"What an American idea! This is built as a great strategic line to bring Russia near to the center of the Asiatic powers and right at the doors of India. When the main line is finished we will build feeders. The Russian government now has an understanding with the Persian government to run a line to Herat. We will have another branch line running into Afghanistan over the Thibet mountains. A third line will go into Beloochistan, between Afghanistan and Persia. In short, as I said, when these are completed we shall be in the center of these Asiatic dominions and India will be at our mercy."

"What is England's attitude toward this encroachment?"

"Please don't ask me anything political. I may not answer you. I am an engineer, the only foreign engineer on the work, and of that I cannot speak. The scientific and the more important work on the line is done by three men who have been sent specially from the neighborhood of the Don and the Dnieper, the province of the Don Cossacks, while the common work is done by convicts under the guard of soldiers. We ballast the line partly by wood and partly by gravel."

"What is the approximate cost of the whole scheme?"

Cost No Object.

"I cannot judge of that. The cost is no object. The emperor has several times expressed himself in the most emphatic manner that the line is not built for commerce alone; commerce is only secondary; the military features come first. The object is to check English aggression in Asia. The whole line is being built in the most substantial manner, and is, from point to point, practically straight. You know the incident about the plan of the first Russian railroad? Several engineers laid before Emperor Nicholas I., the great-great-grandfather of the present czar, plans for a railroad between those two points, all of them by different routes, according to the different ideas of the difficulties to be overcome. The emperor took his pencil and said, 'Here's Moscow, here's St. Petersburg,' and drawing a straight line from one to the other said: 'Build the line there.' Well, the present emperor has adopted much the same system, running the line practically straight from one strategic point to another. It is a great line.

To Reach Alaska.

"You will perhaps be interested to know that the Russian government is building several merchantmen to ply between Vladivostock and some port in Alaska. We are now building three of them at Vladivostock and three more are to be built at Cronstadt; they will all be finished within a year or so.

"It is not decided which port we will go to; perhaps one will be made, for the United States is to build a railroad to some point north of Alaska, and wherever it makes its terminus that we shall make our port."

"But that is simply a proposition, isn't it, to run a railroad across the islands of Bering sea to connect with a Russian railway?"

United States and Russia.

"No; it is not simply a proposition, but a part of the grand strategic plan, and it is being carried out by an understanding between the two countries. The United States will build a line north of Sitka, cross the Bering sea islands as far as practicable, and from that point make connections with these ships Russia is building, making the journey from Alaska to Vladivostock in twenty-four hours.

"This will bring the two countries very near together, and being old friends, as they are, there might be an alliance some day against our old enemy, England. At least, I hope so. But I don't know; and as I before remarked, I don't talk politics."

Later on it was ascertained from other sources that one of the important lines described by Dr. Hoenock as feeders, was to be constructed by Seattle capital. The main line, as described, is being done by the government, but the branches are being let to contractors under strict specifications. A syndicate of business men of this city has secured one of these, and the syndicate claims to have for its object not only the prosecution of the enterprise for the mere profit in it, but the more patriotic one of opening up a new market of 75,000,000 consumers for Seattle products.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

The Great Northern Overland Trains' Time Altered.

The Great Northern will make an important change in the schedule of passenger trains on the main line, beginning with tomorrow, January 11. The train which has heretofore left Seattle at 7.30 p. m. will leave hereafter at 5 p. m., and the train which has been due to arrive in Seattle at 1:45 will arrive hereafter at 3 p. m.

THE HIGH WATER.

Rivers Are High and Skagit Farms Inundated.

The farmers along the banks of the Skagit and Snohomish rivers are being forced to try their skill as sailors. Both rivers are way up, and the water at Mount Vernon, passes the mark made by the big freshet last year. The Clan McDonald was unable to make a landing at many of the landing places on the Snohomish.

The City of Champagne, running to Mount Vernon, had considerable trouble in dodging the driftwood on the Skagit river, and the men report that the water is over the dikes of the farmers, who are compelled to go to and from their houses in boats. One enterprising farmer is said to have built a bridge between his house and barn.

It is not expected that the water will get much higher, as the atmosphere in Western Washington yesterday was sufficiently cold to check the melting of the snow. The rivers in Southern Oregon and California have not been affected, as no rain whatever has fallen there during the recent storm.

The Flour of Seattle is "PATENT EXCELLENT" Or "NOVELTY A."

Home Made and the Best.

The Oldest And the Best

"In the Fall of '93, my son, R. B. ROUZIE, had a huge carbuncle on his neck. The doctor lanced it, but gave him no permanent benefit.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

was then resorted to, and the result was all we could have wished for. The carbuncle healed quickly, and his health is now perfect."
—H. S. ROUZIE, Champlain, Va.

The Only Sarsaparilla At World's Fair.

HIGH WATER ON THE SKAGIT.

Great Northern Track Washed Out—The River Receding.

Mount Vernon, Jan. 9.—Special.—The Skagit river has continued to rise steadily in the past twenty-four hours, until it is a raging torrent that has taxed the efforts of the residents along its banks to the utmost to keep it in check. The river at this point is as high as at any time during the great flood of two years ago although not much damage as yet has been done, owing to better dykes and energetic action on the part of the citizens. This morning a portion of the county bridge over the north fork was carried away, and at several places above and below this city the rushing water overflowed the dykes.

The most serious damage is along the Great Northern railway in the vicinity of Fir, where 600 feet of track is washed out and the land is three feet under water. Washouts are also reported at Stanwood, and the track for a long stretch is a foot under water. The south-bound train on the Great Northern came only as far as this city today, and immediately returned to Whatcom, rail communication with the south being cut off.

The river has now reached its highest point, and is slowly receding, colder weather having set in. Large masses of drift continue to go down, and heavy jams were several times formed at the railroad and county bridges, but were removed by heavy charges of dynamite. Little damage to the farming interests is yet reported, and unless the river continues to rise no further trouble is anticipated.

Flood at Lake Cushman.

Lake Cushman, Jan. 9.—Special.—A cloudburst occurred in the mountains at the head of the Skokomish Monday night, and during twelve hourse the water in the lake rose ten feet and spread over all the lowlands at the head of the lake. Great trees were washed down the river and through the lake, and drift of all kinds covered the coffee-colored flood. The water stood six feet deep on the floor of the Cushman house, but although the storm has continued here with unabated fury the lake level has fallen about four feet, showing that the storm in the mountains has ceased. The road from here to Hoodsport is a sheet of water, and bridges and culverts are all gone. The mail carrier today had to walk a mile up the river to the lake, the current being too strong for any craft. No damage of any account has been done in this vicinity, but no word has been received from the up-river ranches as yet.

Anti-Railroad Convention in California.

San Francisco, Jan. 9.—Mayor Sutro and Mayor Davie, of Oakland, held a conference this morning and decided to call a state convention to discuss plans for the defeat of the funding bill. The convention will be held Wednesday, January 15. Every town with a population of 1,000 will be entitled to one delegate, and larger towns will be entitled to one delegate for each 5,000 of population. The delegates will be appointed by mayors or chairmen of the supervisors.

Washington City, Jan. 9.—Representative Shafroth, of Colorado, has prepared a bill, which he will introduce next week, to foreclose the mortgage upon the Union and Central Pacific railroads and have them operated by the government until it can be determined just what their earnings are, then put them up and sell them to a private corporation. In this way it will be determined just what the government lien is worth.

Suit Against the Railroad Combine.

New York, Jan. 9.—United States District Attorney McFarlane filed a bill of complaint in the United States circuit court today against thirty-two railroad companies forming the joint traffic association. McFarlane also gave notice that on January 17 he would move for an injunction restraining the association from operating under the agreement.

At the conclusion of today's session of the managers of the joint traffic association, the following statement was given out: "The bill of complaint filed by United States District Attorney McFarlane in the United States court for the southern district of New York having been served upon the parties to the articles of organization of the joint traffic association, a meeting of the board of control has been convened to consider this and other subjects coming before it, being the first meeting since the association was organized." From the outside it was learned that the board of control will consider this matter on Tuesday next.

Railroad and Industrial Notes.

The big mills at Port Blakeley have laid off their night force temporarily, after steady work for eleven months.

J. W. Draper, of Tacoma, traveling freight and passenger agent of the Burlington, was in the city yesterday.

T. A. Graham, district freight and passenger agent of the Southern Pacific, with headquarters at Tacoma, was in the city yesterday.

The Great Northern trains on the main line have been delayed by high water between Lowell and Snohomish, and were late on that account last night.

The Turks Must Be Intimidated.

Tomorrow there will be inaugurated what will be the first of a series of special sales on fresh and cured meats, poultry, etc., by the Fulton market. We will start tomorrow (Saturday) by giving you strictly fancy dressed turkeys at 13c per pound. Also the F. B. Co's celebrated picnic hams at 6c per pound; choice breakfast bacon at 8c per pound; fresh pork spare ribs at 3c per pound; choice kettle rendered lard, our own make, at 8c per pound, and some extremely low prices on some cuts of fresh meats. Special prices to extend all through the house. The elite of the city can have a turkey dinner at a small cost, and the laboring classes will be astonished at the amount of meat they can get for their money tomorrow. Don't miss it. Fulton Market, Hinckley block.

R. B. Leithead, druggist, on First avenue, is the agent for Munyon's Remedies.

When you want coal free from rock, dirt and soot, order Newcastle.

GAS HEATERS.

Odorless, Economical, Effective.

WASN'T AFTER DUCKS

How Cleveland Prepared His Venezuelan Message.

TALKED WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Receiver C. H. Baker, of the Merchants' National Home From the Capital—Political Situation.

Charles H. Baker, receiver of the Merchants' National bank, was found seated at his desk at his office yesterday morning, with the reflected glow of greatness still glinting in his soft auburn hair, pinking his massive forehead and adding a prouder lustre to his clear blue eyes. How many called during the day "to touch the hand that had touched the hand of Cleveland" it is impossible to say, but with every one the flush of modest pride rose to the cheek of Mr. Baker, just as softly and sweetly as it does to that of the maiden who is being congratulated on her betrothal. For every one knew that he had been spending some time in Washington City, and nearly every one had heard through "the leading Democrat of the state," James Hamilton Lewis, that he had hobnobbed while there on terms of familiarity, if not positive equality, with the president, members of the cabinet, senators and others prominent in the councils of the administration.

Mr. Baker, it must be said, told the story of how the shadow of reflected greatness chanced to fall upon him, with the hesitating candor that is the charm of true modesty.

"When I got to the White House," he said, "Mr. Cleveland was in his private office. Senator Morrill, the oldest senator of the United States, was ushered in, and then I was taken in by Secretary Morton."

"Next after the oldest senator of the United States?"

"Yes; and I was with him in his private office for about ten minutes."

"Did you talk of state politics at all?"

"Well, I was a trifle—what shall I say?—embarrassed; just as one would feel in going before a king or an emperor, and scarcely recall what was said. The president received me very kindly. He had just got back from his duck hunting trip when I called to see him. I had expected that I would be embarrassed when I was in his presence, but the feeling almost immediately left me. He makes one feel very much at ease. Mr. Cleveland has a very strong face; always looks one right in the eye; has a kindly blue eye, and an intense, earnest and kindly expression of countenance."

"But what did he say, Mr. Baker?"

"Well, he said he had heard of this state as raising big apples. I told him we did raise big apples, and big other things, and some good Democrats. He laughed, and said somebody from this state had told him the same thing, and then we both laughed."

"Didn't you talk politics at all?"

"The president said he had had the pleasure of meeting our senators, and had always had a desire to visit this part of the country."

"Did he say he would visit us?"

"I didn't think to ask him; I wish I had now.

"I called on the president just before he issued his Venezuelan message, and in regard to that there is a little incident that is not generally known. Mr. Cleveland's trip was not a duck hunting expedition at all. The story is this: Lord Salisbury's reply to Secretary of State Olney was to be made public, but Lord Salisbury had agreed not to make it public until it was received by the president of this country. Now, Mr. Cleveland absented himself on this duck-hunting trip so that when Lord Salisbury's reply arrived he would not be in Washington City to officially receive it. In the meantime he did receive it on board the yacht Violet, and on board that yacht he got up his famous message, and it went before the world as an answer to Lord Salisbury's reply at the same time as that reply became a public document."

"What is the political feeling in Washington City?"

"The feeling is that Mr. Cleveland is the safeguard of our national credit; that he alone stands up for it; that we have a congress which seems to stand for the satisfaction of small cliques and small elements in the different parties, and for no particular issue of public good. The feeling is that the president's policy to redeem the greenbacks, if carried out, would lead to a return of good feeling in many matters. Secretary Morton said he felt sure the senate would pass the silver bill, and that it might possibly get through the house, but that the president would stand as a barrier to its final passage. The commercial body of the East is with Mr. Cleveland on the adoption of the gold standard, and the retirement of the greenbacks.

"Secretary Morton says the Republicans will make mistakes enough to materially strengthen or positively insure a Democratic success at the next election. Any special mistakes? Yes; but I do not care to quote him on that."

"What did you hear as to presidential candidates?"

"The Republican candidates most frequently mentioned are McKinley and Reed, but before the present congress is over McKinley will loom up ahead of all his rivals. Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Olney are the most frequently mentioned on the Democratic side, but although there is a strong sentiment prevailing in the East to give Mr. Cleveland a third term, and future circumstances may make it a logical outcome of the present conditions, the feeling is that he would not accept the nomination. Olney comes next, and in this Venezuelan business, and his conduct of foreign affairs generally, he has made a great record.

"Secretary Morton is also mentioned by a large contingent. Senator Hill is a dead letter, and there is another fellow with him—Gorman; they are done for good."

"And what did you hear about Seattle East?"

"I am sorry to say that I find Seattle and this country not in such favor with business men as I could have wished. This is due largely to investors in the East who have been caught by investments here, and also to the fact that most of the people who leave this country cannot say anything bad enough about it. People who have been prominent here and who are now in other states appear to condemn this part of the country generally.

"Another potent reason for this is that Eastern people confuse us with Tacoma, and her misfortune and distress are very often laid at our door.

"Another strong element that acts to discredit us is the tendency here toward Populism. I find that financial people are wary of any part of the country that runs strongly to Populism, or that is in any way controlled by Populists. Discounting all these criticisms, however, it seems to be apparent that our recovery will be slow, and will be commensurate only with the introduction of industries and manufactures. Real estate, which has formerly been the attractive method of bringing money here, is no longer an attraction, and will probably not be for years to come."

"Mr. Lewis said in Washington City that the Democrats of this state would ally themselves with the Populists?"

"This is essentially a Republican state, and with the opposing forces combined the Republicans would be defeated. But I am in favor of the Democrats standing on their own platform and for their own principles, and believe in going down with colors flying, rather than by affiliation with principles that are un-Democratic."

"I had several conferences with Comptroller Eckels concerning the Merchants' bank, in which he appeared to be much interested. Mr. Eckels is a young and slender looking man, apparently about 30, but probably nearer 40. He, however, has made a great comptroller and is one of the heavy-weights of the administration. While in New York city I made a settlement with the National Park bank, to which my bank was indebted in a very large sum, and nearly $100,000 of our assets were hypothecated. There had been danger of these collaterals being sold to satisfy the debt, which would have been very detrimental to the interests of the other 700 creditors. By the terms of the settlement, however, $25,000 of the collaterals have been surrendered to me absolutely, thus becoming a part of the general assets, and the balance has been surrendered to me as trustee, and subject entirely to my control.

"I asked Comptroller Eckels to come out and give us some talks on finance, and he said he would next summer or fall. He said he would also like to try our fishing."

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

FROM DYING ARMENIA.

The Effect of the Massacres Comes Across the World to Seattle.

One would hardly suppose that the brutal massacres of the Armenians by the Turks would reach across the world and bring grief and sorrow to Seattle, but an Armenian who lives here received yesterday a letter from his old home which shows the ferocity of the Turkish attacks on his helpless and starving people.

An incident which will also show how far-reaching is the sultan's power is the fact that the gentleman, who is in business here, feared to give his name for publication, as he believed it would reach the ears of some Turkish consul, thence be sent to Constantinople, and from there to the village where all that are left of his family live, and upon whose heads the vengeance of the Turk would fall.

The letter he received yesterday was dated November 15, at Palou, and told the story of the massacre of nine-tenths of the population of a village of 3,000 people, and the destruction of all property. This Armenian's brother and brother-in-law were killed, their property, worth $15,000, destroyed, and now his mother and sister are alone, helpless and starving, perhaps already dead at the hands of the Turk. They ask for help, and his mother says: "I would kiss your hands and your feet, if you will only help us." He wants to help them, and has money in Constantinople, but he cannot get it to them. It would be stolen on the way, and so he has but to wait, realizing the fact that his mother is dying or dead of starvation, and he cannot help her.

IN THE SECOND WARD.

Some Populists Believe in Control by Divine Providence.

Things are by no means harmonious among the Populists of the Second ward, and the probability now is that there will be a contest in the convention next week over two rival delegations from that portion of the city. The split culminated two weeks ago, and since that time the Jordan and anti-Jordan factions have been meeting separately, in fact very separately. Each faction now claims to constitute "the" ward club, and since the conditions laid down by the central committee render membership in a ward club an indispensable prerequisite to the privilege of casting a vote for the Populist delegates, it becomes an interesting question to know which of the rivals will be recognized.

The anti-Jordan men held a meeting of "the" ward club last night in Oltman's hall, at which William F. Beedy acted as chairman and J. C. Lynch as secretary. After some preliminary remarks on socialism by Mr. May, of Whidby island, a plea for the referendum idea by Joseph J. Hohman, and an argument from S. M. Allen that politics should be controlled by divine Providence, prepared the meeting for business, and at the suggestion of M. M. Holmes and S. M. Allen, the secretary read the call, including the conditions laid down by the central committee, and the chairman read the constitution and bylaws of the club. A recess of five minutes was then had, after which the club went into executive session.

FOR "THE LITTLE NAPOLEON."

Populists Are Busy Registering for the Spring Election.

The Populist runner who is doing good work in bringing up voters to register, yesterday attempted a disguise by shaving off his mustache, but some capital caricatures of the clerks that he made on the blotting pads while the results of his energetic canvass were being entered on the rolls, led to his identification. He is E. C. Morse, and is described as "the right-hand man" of Dr. Jordan, whose ambition and talents for the office of mayor will not be hidden under a bushel so long as Morse is maintained to tell of them. The number of voters registered yesterday was 214, and the totals registered in each ward now stand: First, 114; Second, 79; Third, 86; Fourth, 81; Fifth, 79; Sixth, 121; Seventh, 68; Eighth, 72; Ninth, 44; total, 744. The date given as that on which the registration books will close was February 20, but this is an error; they close on February 11, or twenty days before election.

AMUSEMENTS.

A Treat for Theater-Goers.

Foremost among our native-born actresses is Effie Ellsler, the original "Hazel Kirke," who is booked to appear at the Seattle theater on Monday and Tuesday next. Miss Ellsler has, with rare exceptions, confined herself to emotional roles, but next week she will be seen in "Camille" and "As You Like It." This is a new departure for her, but she has been remarkably well received and the critics admit that as Rosalind she is a revelation. The cast includes Mr. Frank Weston, who will play Touchstone, and others fully as competent to do justice to their individual parts.

Good Audiences at Cordray's.

The Smith-Lieb company has made nearly as great a hit at Cordray's theater in "The Harvest Moon" as they did in the revival of "East Lynne," for although it is just after the holidays, when places of amusement are not usually well patronized, full houses welcomed the rising "Harvest Moon" both evenings that it has been played. One feature that is worthy of praise in connection with the production is the new scenery. "The Harvest Moon" will be played again tonight.

The best anodyne and expectorant for the cure of colds, coughs, and all throat, lung, and bronchial troubles, is undoubtedly, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, the only specific for colds and coughs admitted on exhibition at the Chicago World's Fair.

Keep Your Feet Dry.

Special sale on cork soled shoes this week. Simison Bros., 707 Second avenue.

Timothy recommended "a little wine for thy stomach's sake and thine often infirmities." The famous old Jesse Moore Whiskies, which are good and pure, are much better than bad wine. Moore, Hunt & Co., sole agents for the Pacific Coast.

Munyon's Remedies at Stewart & Holmes Drug Company.

L. C. Deibert, of Deibert Bros., millwrights of San Francisco, arrived in Seattle yesterday morning and will start work on the cereal mill plant being put in by the Seattle Cereal Company. The engine and machinery came in Wednesday.

The California readers of the Post-Intelligencer will find it on sale daily at Cooper & Co.'s stationery store, 746 Market street, just one block up Market street from the Chronicle office. Price 5c.

WHERE DID SHE GO?

Little Annie Reger Suddenly Drops Out of Sight.

SHE LEFT HOME FOR SCHOOL,

But Now She Cannot Be Found—Did Not Want to Live With Her Mother.

Little Annie Reger, the bright and pretty 14-year-old girl who has been a cause of contention between Mrs. Margaret E. Hendricks, her foster parent, and Mrs. Kate E. Cusack, her mother, resulting in a decision by Judge Osborn making the mother custodian, has disappeared as completely as if the earth had opened and swallowed her. When she has gone and how she went is causing her mother no end of anxiety, and Attorney John B. Hart was working like a detective yesterday afternoon to find a clue that would solve the mystery.

It is a peculiar case, but every one agrees that there is really no cause to think that harm has come to the little girl with lustrous dark eyes and lady-like manners, but with a mind of her own. After Judge Osborn said that she must go with her mother the decision without a sign of remonstrance. She went to her new home on Fourth avenue and occupied the same room with her mother. As Mr. and Mrs. Cusack rented only one room, Mr. Cusack took a room elsewhere, while preparations were being made to move into new quarters on Sixth avenue. In the meantime Mrs. Hendricks made ready to go to San Francisco and took a stateroom on the Umatilla, which sailed Wednesday morning. It was getting near time for the big steamship to go and Mrs. Hendricks had not said good-bye to the little girl she loved so well. She could not bear to go away without a fond farewell, but there was no time to spare if she desired to see the child. Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Brooke, personal friends of Mrs. Hendricks, were at the wharf so Mr. Brooke sent a gurney up to Mrs. Cusack's home for Annie to come down to bid her foster mother good-bye. The gurney was whisked up to the house on Fourth avenue and in a few moments Mrs. Cusack and her daughter entered it and were driven rapidly down to the Ocean dock. The parting between Mrs. Hendricks and the little girl was pathetic, and Mrs. Hendricks cried as if she were a child herself. The big whistle blew, however, men commenced to run to and fro, lines were thrown off, and as the big hulk slowly left the dock, little Annie, her mother and Mrs. Brooke were left standing at the water's edge, while Mrs. Hendricks waved to them from the steamer's deck.

Mrs. Cusack reminded Annie that they had not had their breakfast, and that she must go to school. Mrs. Brooke, who is a close friend of Mrs. Hendricks and thinks a great deal of the girl, asked her to come and visit her. Then they separated, Mrs. Cusack and Annie returning home to breakfast. About 9 o'clock Annie took a music book and started for the Pacific school, where she was in the eighth grade. Before leaving the house she remarked that she might be late in coming home, as she was behind in her studies and desired to do some work to catch up. Mrs. Cusack was not uneasy after this explanation when Annie did not come home from school, but as the evening passed away and Annie did not return she commenced to grow nervous. She told Attorney Hart yesterday that she and her husband went over to Mrs. Brooke's house at 1015 Madison street about 9 o'clock. There was a light in the house, but no one answered her knock on the door. Yesterday morning Mrs. Cusack went to Mrs. Brooke's house again, but Mrs. Brooke had gone down town. Then a messenger was sent out to Columbia, where Mrs. Hendricks has a niece or close relative. Annie had not been there. Mrs. Cusack continued her search, however, and learned that Annie went to the Pacific school, but instead of going to her class room went to the principal and told him that as she was behind in her studies and the present week was examination week, it might be as well for her to commence again next Monday. She was excused on this understanding. As near as Mrs. Cusack learned, this was about 9:30 o'clock. From that time there is no trace of the missing girl.

Annie Reger is 14 years old, ladylike in appearance, and she has splendid dark eyes and dark hair. When seen last she was dressed in a blue serge skirt that came down just below the tops of her shoes, a plaid waist and a gray-colored cloak. She wore a blue sailor hat. As a matter of fact, she was not prepared for an extended trip, as all her clothes are in her mother's possession except those she had on, and at the outside she did not have more than 25 cents in money.

From Dugulla Bay.

Among the visitors to the county treasurer's office yesterday was Joe Sants, of Dugulla bay, who was the first expert to open up the vein of fire clay where the plant of the Denny Clay Company is now located. Mr. Sants is an old friend of Mr. Maple, and in the language of the latter, a long time ago they "swapped tax titles in the wilderness." At present Mr. Sants is owner of a fine ranch. He says his section of the country would welcome immigrants, provided they come with money enough to establish themselves.

Call for State Warrants.

Olympia, Jan. 9.—Special.—The state treasurer has made a call for general fund warrants Nos. 9,711 to 9,885, inclusive. The amount of the call is $11,989.73, and matures on the 18th inst.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

T. B. Cr[illegible]g, druggist, at Pike and Front, is headqua[illegible]ters for Munyon's Remedies.

Highest Awards Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

Awarded Honors—World's Fair,

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Most Perfect Made. Years the Standard.

The Character Of the Clothing We Offer in

OUR CLEARANCE SALE

Is absolutely the very finest of ready-to-wear garments manufactured in the United States. Not an old garment can be found in our stock.

Mothers . . . .

Don't let this opportunity slip. All the newest and nobbiest patterns in Knee Pants Suits and Overcoats $2, $3, $4, $5.

Youths' Suits and Overcoats reduced in our Clearance Sale to $5, $6, $7, $8.

Luck . . . . . .

Is on the side of the man who will buy his Gents' Furnishing goods here this week. See what $1.50, $2, $2.50 per suit will buy in All-Wool Underwear.

Clearing Sale Prices

THAT WILL INTEREST YOU.

Hundreds of All-Wool Suits and Overcoats, styles the swellest possible to be made, and in every respect to suit the tastes of the most fastidious dresser, at $8, $10, $12, $13.50.

KLINE & ROSENBERG

Front Street, Foot of Cherry.

MAMMOTH STOCKHOLDERS' SALE

Of The Hop Growers' Association

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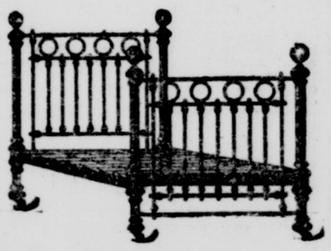

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