EDUCATION THEIR HOPE

In No Other Way Can the People of Russia Hope for Betterment of Condition.

SERGEANT MARKESON HERE

Ex-Russian Soldier Who Would Gladly Enlist Under the Mikado's Standard Will Prospect in Country.

Sergeant Martin Markeson, famous from one coast of the country to the other because of his opposition to the methods of the czar, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon on the steamer Lurline. Sergeant Markeson comes to Astoria for the purpose of making an investigation of local mineral resources, and perhaps for the purpose of settling upon a tract of land here. He will leave for the Nehalem country today and expects to prospect the country pretty thoroughly.

Markeson has lately left the service of the United States government. He was connected with the Thirty-fifth Infantry, U. S. V., and was in the Philippines. When the Russo-Japanese war broke out the sergeant offered his services to the mikado, notwithstanding that he himself was a subject of the czar and fought in the war with Turkey. Markeson was born in Russia, and, while he does not wish to be known as a man who would gladly take up arms against the country of his birth, still he believes that the only hope for the people of Russia lies in education and overthrow of the monarchy. The sooner this is brought about, he says, the better off will the country be, and he is anxious to contribute his share toward the new order of things by enlisting in the Japanese army.

No Chance for Foreigners.

When the sergeant was living at Portland he wrote the editor of the Japan Times, who was educated in America, offering to join the Japanese army. He received the following reply:

"Tokio, March 18.—Martin Markeson, Esq., Portland, Ore.—Dear Sir: In reply to your note dated February 11, 1904, I regret to state that the constitution of Japan forbids foreigners from enlisting in her army; nor are they allowed to serve in it in any capacity. I only beg to express my appreciation of your sympathy with Japan's cause of war against Russia. Indeed, it is a matter of special gratification to me that at this supreme moment for our national existence the hands of assistance have been extended to us from a country to which we owed so much in attaining our development in the past. Sincerely yours,

"TARO YAMADA."

Sergeant Markeson is not discouraged because of this reply, and hopes yet to be able to enlist under the mikado's standard.

The Fault With Russia.

"I attribute the unnatural conditions existing in my native land to lack of education," said Sergeant Markeson last night, in conversation with a representative of The Astorian. "The people of Russia are not educated, and the government purposely keeps them in the dark. This is accomplished through the churches, which are supported by the government. The more intelligent Russians are very much opposed to the conduct of affairs, and this is the reason there are so many revolutionists there. Education is what will bring the people out of their bondage, and if Japan wins the present war the Russian crisis will be hastened.

"I am satisfied there will be a great revolution before the war ends. The Finns and Poles are already preparing to strike, and will do so when the opportune time arrives. A short time ago the Russians recruited 1000 troops in Finland. Of this number only 17 arrived at the front. The others deserted. They gladly gave themselves up as prisoners of war to the Japanese, and then took passage for America, many arriving on the coast. The czar's soldiers are not enthusiastically patriotic, and Russia's cause is thereby weakened.

Pay of Russian Soldiers.

"When one stops to consider the pay of the Russian soldiers he is not surprised at their lack of patriotism. The private receives about 30 cents a month—90 cents a quarter—while a corporal receives $1.25 a quarter. A sergeant receives $4.50 every three months, and a first sergeant $6. The pay of a second lieutenant is $17.50. A corporal in the United States army receives $15 a month, while a sergeant receives $24, and a second sergeant $18. Thus, the pay of an American corporal is almost as great as the pay of a Russian lieutenant.

"Japan has had ample offers of assistance ever since the war has been in progress. The Japanese consul at Chicago told me that 2,000,000 Finns and Poles are ready to take up arms with the Japanese. This offer has not yet been accepted, and probably will not be if the Japs are as successful as they have heretofore been.

"As to the report that 30,000 Japanese troops have been slaughtered by mine explosions at Port Arthur, I will not believe the story until there is some authentic verification. However, land mines are successfully employed in defensive warfare. During the Turkish war 4000 men were destroyed by mines while I was in the czar's army, and it is possible the Russians have mined the Japs. While the loss of that number of men would be terrible, it will not lessen the enthusiasm of the Japanese, who are in the war to win or die."

Will Prospect the Country.

For some days past Sergeant Markeson has been in the vicinity of Cathlamet and Swamokawa, where he has been investigating the mineral resources of the country. He was informed that there were extensive coal deposits and quartz properties in Clatsop county, and he has determined to go over the ground. He has been interested in northwest mining for some time and was instrumental in opening up the Fort Steele mining region.

Sergeant Markeson is a small man, but of great energy. He was graduated from the military academy at Odessa, Russia, and served in the Russian army. His service in the American army lasted for two years. He stated last evening that he would be very much pleased to meet the Russian-Finnish residents of the city upon his return from the Nehalem and talk with them about the far eastern situation and conditions in Finland.

ONE VOTE DIFFERENCE.

Walla Walla Candidate for Councilman Will Contest Election.

Walla Walla, July 14.—There is every prospect that the ballots cast at the city election Monday will be taken into the superior court for count. The friends of John F. McLean, who was defeated for re-election as councilman from the First ward by one vote by J. Guy Bridges, are urging him to contest the election. It is claimed that in one of the precincts three ballots were thrown out by the election officers which, had they been counted, would have given McLean a majority of two. The official canvass of the returns will be made by the council next Tuesday, and if there is no change in the count McLean may be induced to bring the contest. The two candidates for the office represent two different factions of the republican party and much interest is being taken by the politicians. McLean is an Ankeny henchman and Bridges has always "trained" with the anti-Ankeny crowd.

If it is worth while to do business at all it is worth while to do a lot of it—and this means, always, a proportionate amount of newspaper space.

WOULD you like to have your sight restored so you can see as you did five, ten or twenty years ago? :: :: :: :: ::

Glasses are not emblematic of age and are far more becoming than the ugly frown which becomes a habit when the eyes are on a strain.

I Have the Best Modern Instruments for Detecting Any Defect in Vision.

KATHERINE WADE, Graduate Optician

At Owl Drug Store

RAVAGES OF THE DISEASE

Consumption Is More Deadly in Illinois Than All Other Principal Ailments.

CIRCULAR OF STATE BOARD

Laboratory Will Be Established Where Suspected Cases Will Be Examined Free of Any Cost to Patient.

Chicago, July 14.—In a circular just issued by the state board of health entitled "The Cause and Prevention of Consumption," it is shown that in Illinois the disease is responsible for more deaths than typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, all forms of bronchitis, influenza, measles and smallpox combined. It is further found that those dying from consumption were usually in the prime of life and of ages at which men are most valuable to themselves, their families and the state. Of the 7,000 persons who died from this disease in Illinois in 1903, half of them were between the ages of 20 and 25, while the estimated loss each year to the state because of the disease is $36,000,000.

The investigation of the board has demonstrated that an especial climate is not essential to the cure of consumption, but that the disease is curable in Illinois. In the circular suggestions are made to consumptives on methods of life calculated to lead to physical improvement, and it also announces that the board has established a laboratory in which the sputum of suspected tuberculosis cases will be examined without cost. An appeal is made for the establishment of a state hospital for the treatment of the disease.

WHIPPED THEIR SLANDERER.

Salt Lake Girls Punish Young Man Who Had Defamed Them.

Salt Lake, July 11.—Because he is said to have made improper remarks concerning seven young women of Milford, John McKean, agent of the Continental Oil Company, was whipped last night by the indignant maidens until he cried for mercy.

McKean had made himself prominent in local society and had paid attention to a number of young women. It is said that each time he transferred his attentions to a new girl he made slighting remarks of her predecessor.

The feeling against McKean has been growing among the young women of the town for some time. It culminated last night, when seven of his former sweethearts met and agreed to punish him. The seven were Misses Ada Jennings, Lottie Barton, Josie Sherwood, Mollie Forgie, Marie Hutchins, Ella Hutchins and Rose Jones. Each girl equipped herself with a rawhide, or quirt. One of the number was sent out to locate McKean, and reported that he was calling upon Miss Pratt.

The seven then stole quietly to the home of Miss Pratt and found McKean sitting on the porch. One of the girls asked him to come out, as they wanted to speak to him. McKean refused.

At once the seven girls rushed upon the porch, dragged McKean from his chair and threw him to the floor. He fought desperately, but was overpowered and, while he was held down, the girls took turns in lashing him, unceremoniously brushing aside Miss Pratt and her mother and giving no heed to the screams of the two.

McKean's shouts failed to bring assistance and after he had repeatedly begged for mercy the girls let him up, with a warning to be careful in the future.

McKean was covered with blood from face and hands. After having his cuts dressed he sought to have the girls arrested, but the justice would not draw complaints for him. McKean left town this morning.

"We all had grievances against him," said one of the girls today. "He had been scandalizing all of us and we decided to give him a lesson. One young lady felt so badly over the way he talked about her that she moved away from town."

HAIL DOES GREAT DAMAGE.

Loss to Southern Oregon Fruitgrowers Estimated at $50,000.

Ashland, Ore., July 14.—The violent hail storm which passed over the valley, six miles south of here, Sunday afternoon, damaged the apple and Bartlett pear crops in the vicinity of Phoenix to an estimated amount of over $50,000. Ispection of the various orchards Monday by their owners revealed the serious extent to which the fruit had been damaged.

Captain Gordon Voorheis, near Phoenix, who owns what is perhaps one of the largest apple and pear orchards on the coast, estimates that the hail has ruined 20 carloads of Bartlett pears on his place, while the loss to the growing apples is fully as great. His individual loss is placed at $20,000. Clay & Meter, who own what is known as the old Clint Stewart place, adjoining Captain Voorheis, suffered a loss running well up into the thousands of dollars by damages to their apple, pear and almond crops. The Klinehammer apple orchard of 35 acres of apples, pears and prunes, were among others which suffered disastrous losses from the hail.

The storm which did the damage issued from a narrow canyon, through which flows Coleman creek, about 5:30 o'clock, and took a northeasterly course across the valley. The hail was preceded by a heavy rain which drenched the ground. Many of the hailstones were as big as marbles, and cut and bruised apples and pears like so many pebbles. The peculiar thing about the storm was that, while the path of the hail was only about three miles in width, and crossed to the opposite hills, the rain followed the course of the valley as far as Tolo, and did much good. The Olwell brothers' orchard and others north of Medford were not touched by the hail.

BLAME NOT YET PLACED.

Responsibility for Train Wreck Hard to Fix, Officials Say.

Chicago, July 14.—Just who is responsible for the wreck of the Sunday school picnic train on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad at Glenwood last night, in which more than a score of lives were lost, is not yet known. All night long there were efforts at shifting the blame. The most logical story of what happened is as follows:

Two incidents, trivial in themselves, combined to make the disaster. The most coherent and detailed explanation offered indicates that a stalled freight on the north-bound track compelled the north and homeward bound excursion train to take the south-bound track.

Thus crowded off its rightful track the crowded picnic train was to have run to Thornton and there have been switched to the north-bound track again. That was the first trivial accident.

The south-bound freight was on this track. It had met with the second trivial accident. A coupling had parted north of Glenwood. This was not observed at once, it is explained by Engineer Hoxie, in charge of the engine of the freight, and 15 cars, mostly loaded coal cars, were detached thus. When this was discovered it was decided to pull the head section of the broken train to Chicago Heights and then return for the cars which had been broken off.

What became of the flagman who should have been left to guard this detached section has not been explained thus far. It is not stated whether there was more than one or at which end of the string of cars he had been left.

It is a theory that but one was left with the cars and that he was at the wrong end, as it proved. His natural conjecture would have been that the north end was the danger point on a south-bound track, and there he may have been. Wherever he was he was useless.

TELL OF RESOURCES.

Books on Oregon to Be Sent to St. Louis World's Fair.

One hundred and fifty thousand copies of instructive literature will be sent to St. Louis shortly by the Lewis and Clark State Commission. Already 50,000 copies of a neatly prepared book, entitled "Horticulture in Oregon," written by Henry E. Dosch, is ready for shipment, and 50,000 more books on the mining industry in Oregon are in the hands of the printer. This book is from the pen of J. H. Fisk. In addition to this, 50,000 copies of a book on Oregon agriculture will be sent as soon as possible. The latter book is now being prepared.

These books will be distributed from the Oregon building at St. Louis and, covering extensively as they do three of the largest industries of the state, a vast amount of legitimate advertising is expected to result from their distribution. Mr. Dosch's book is an illustrated publication of 34 pages, and gives a great deal of interesting information regarding the horticultural resources of this state.

SNAKE'S FORM ON HIS LEG.

Peculiar Happening to Inmate of Soldiers' Home at Roseburg.

Albany, Ore., July 14.—The case of Luther King, an inmate of the Soldiers' home at Roseburg, who was in Albany yesterday afternoon on his way to Harris, where he expects to remain for two months, is a peculiar one. The man claims that on August 7, 1873, he was bitten by a rattlesnake in Idaho, and in August of every year since 1894 the form of a snake appears under the skin of his foot gradually crawling up to the knee, where he was bitten, then slowly disappearing.

In addition, spots appear like those on a rattlesnake. These break open and poison runs from them. In 1894 one spot appeared, and every year an additional spot comes, last year nine of them appearing.

His leg is helpless and cold, and he has no feeling in the members. During the time of the existence of this phenomenon from August 1 to 10, he is blind, and for a month is helpless and eats nothing. He will spend a short time at Harris, where a cousin will take care of him during his period.

BIG SUM IN SATCHELS.

Two Men Carry $400,000 in Grips to Buy Bank Stock.

St. Louis, July 14.—More than $400,000 was carried in satchels by two passengers who accompanied Henry D. Sexton, president of the Southern Illinois National bank, when he went to the offices of the East St. Louis Trust & Savings bank and bought about 2,000 of its 2,500 shares, valued at $562,500 par value; $225 a share was paid for those already purchased and the same amount will be paid for the remainder, which Mr. Sexton has arranged to acquire for the Southern Illinois National bank by Saturday.

By a vote of the board of directors of the Southern National bank it has been decided to take over the deposits of the East St. Louis Trust & Savings Bank Company, which amounted to $320,000. Of this sum one-fifth is cash and the balance is in securities.

The deal is the largest of the kind ever made in east side financial circles and was accomplished in less than two days.

BASEBALL SCORES.

Pacific Coast.

At Seattle—Portland, 4; Seattle, 3.

At Tacoma—Los Angeles, 0; Tacoma, 1.

At San Francisco—Oakland, 4; San Francisco, 5.

Pacific National.

At Butte—Spokane, 6; Butte, 7.

At Boise—Salt Lake, 9; Boise, 2.

American.

At Boston—Detroit, 4; Boston, 1.

At Philadelphia—Chicago, 1; Philadelphia, 2.

At Washington—St. Louis, 2; Washington, 5.

At New York—Cleveland, 3; New York, 21.

National.

At St. Louis—Brooklyn, 1; St. Louis, 2.

At Pittsburg—Philadelphia, 3; Pittsburg, 8.

At Cincinnati—New York, 2; Cincinnati, 11.

At Chicago—Boston, 0; Chicago, 14.

WOULD ENJOIN THE MAYOR.

Fitzsimmons and O'Brien Trying to Arrange for Their Fight.

Philadelphia, July 14.—The Philadelphia Baseball Exhibition Company, Robert Fitzsimmons, Joseph A. Hagen (Philadelphia Jack O'Brien) et al., today commenced suit against Mayor Weaver and others praying for an injunction restraining them from interfering with the Fitzsimmons-O'Brien bout. It is contended that the mayor exceeds his authority when he gives notice that he will not allow the entertainment to go on.

PETER MAHER OUTPOINTED.

Police Save Him From Knockout at Hands of Williams.

Philadelphia, July 14.—The police stopped the bout between Peter Maher and Jack Williams in the second round tonight. Maher was knocked down four times in the first round and came up very wobbly and used up in the second.

Heir to Russian Throne Expected.

St. Petersburg, July 14.—The emperor is expected to arrive here tomorrow from his trip to the south of Russia, whither he went to say farewell to the troops departing for the far east. All preparations have been made at the Peterhof castle for the reception of an heir to the throne about July 24.

Try to Believe This!

A Mississippi man is responsible for the following. "Alligators live a long time and it takes them a long time to die. Formerly, on the Tombigbee river, there was for years a log at a shallow landing, upon which passengers were in the habit of stepping in passing from the steamer to the shore. At last the 'log' turned out to be an alligator. His final dying agonies occurred just as half a dozen passengers were walking along him to the bank. He heaved up, shook himself, and threw several ladies into the mud. One fat gentleman fell upon his hands and knees and the alligator spanked him so hard that the man flew through the air like a rocket and fell back upon the deck of the steamer. Imagine the surprise of those passengers! That alligator was 24 feet long and he had been five years dying."

The Mississippi negroes say that an alligator will sometimes prop his upper jaw on a stick about two feet high and go to sleep with his mouth open. Flies and other insects light upon the surface of the cool recess thus afforded, and frogs climb in after the flies. When the alligator has thus acquired a dainty mouthful he shuts his jaws and swallows.

The Meanest Man.

Speaker Cannon, at one of the dinners that he gives in Washington (these dinners are strictly limited to one hour), talked about mean rich men. "The meanest rich man in Illinois," he said, "lives in Vermillion county. He is a bachelor, and we'll call him Crust. One day the superintendent of the local cemetery told his lot salesman to call on Crust and see if he couldn't work off a cemetery lot on him. The salesman set out with a hopeless air, and in a half hour he was back again. 'No go,' he said. 'Couldn't get him, eh?' said the superintendent. 'No,' said the salesman.' 'He admitted that I reasoned well, and that the lots were fine ones, but he said that if he bought he mightn't get the value of his money in the end.' 'Why,' said the superintendent, "there's no fear of that. The man will die some day, won't he?' 'Yes,' said the salesman, 'but he says he might be lost at sea.'"—Collier's Weekly.

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