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PROFESSIONAL.

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TELEGRAPH NEWS SUMMARY

CULLED FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

A Review of Happenings in Both Eastern and Western Hemispheres During the Past Week—National, Historical, Political and Personal Events Tensely Told.

The Chicago laundry strike is to be prosecuted with renewed vigor.

Prince Henry of Prussia has arrived at Madrid on a visit to the Spanish court.

The employees of the Montreal Stratiway are out on strike and the road is completely tied up.

The annual conventions of the American Labor union and the Western Federation of Miners are in session this week at Denver.

W. P. Brown is the new cotton king. He has the market in a swing and declares he will make New Orleans the cotton center of the world.

At Plaquemine, La., a boiler in Wilson & Cochran's sawmill at Wilcox exploded recently, killing six persons and seriously injuring nine others.

In the boat races between the Georgetown and naval academy crews, the former carried off all the honors, winning first and second places in fine style.

The Pacific squadron, under command of Admiral Henry Class, has been ordered to the navy yard at Bremerton, Wash., for docking and general overhauling.

Judge Himes, winner of the Kentucky derby and a prominent candidate for the American derby, was an easy winner of the \$10,000 Hawthorne handicap at Chicago.

Boyd Irvin, a youth of 21 years, is under arrest at police headquarters at Denver, charged with threatening to dynamite the Cheesman hotel unless he was paid the sum of \$10,000.

Antone Calcagno of San Francisco shot and killed his former paramour, Madeleine Picconi recently, and then committed suicide. The couple had been children together in Italy.

Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, head of the great banking house, is much wrought up over the Russian massacre, and his powerful influence will be exerted to secure protection for his unfortunate coreligionists.

Paul Blouet (Max O'Rell) died in Paris recently. He had been ailing for several months and never recovered entirely from the effects of an operation performed some time ago in New York.

The strike which for several days has practically paralyzed the business of Denver, involving nearly 10,000 men and women and threatening to force into idleness twice that number of union members, has been settled.

The reclamation service of the United States government has plans on foot at the present time whereby over 250,000 acres of arid land in Malheur county will be reclaimed from the desert and irrigated at an expense of \$2,000,000.

The offices of George T. Sullivan, 259 La Salle street, Chicago, were raided by the police recently and 50 men who were speculating were placed under arrest. Sullivan is charged with operating a bucket shop and swindling his patrons.

The body of Miss Risa Kaiser of Manchester, Ind., was found in Tanners creek recently. Her skull had been crushed and her face bruised and gashed. It is supposed she was attacked, when her father, who was close behind her, returning home, was knocked down and left unconscious. He is still in a critical condition. The negro suspected of the crime has not been found.

The recent Yale-Harvard dual track meet proved full of interest in point of performance, and because the result was not a certain Yale victory until the last two events, the hammer throw and running broad jump, were decided in Yale's favor. The final score was: Yale, 52; Harvard, 46.

The will of the late Irving M. Scott, vice president and manager of the Union Iron works, San Francisco, has been filed for probate. It is entirely in the testator's handwriting and bequeaths the entire estate, valued at about \$3,000,000, to his wife and two children, who are to serve as executors without bonds.

The Woodmen of the World, in sovereign camp at Milwaukee, has practically ratified the recommendation of the committee of the whole. It was decided to invest \$250,000 of the reserve fund in government bonds and a large amount in municipal securities. The changes in the constitution were more of a remedial than of a radical character.

Prices Paid to Producers.
Poultry and Eggs—Chickens, roosters, 11c; hens, 13 1/2c per lb, live weight; eggs, fresh, \$5@55.50 per case; eastern dressed hens, 16c lb.
Vegetables—Potatoes, 30@35c per cwt; onions, 50@75c per cwt.
Live Stock—Steers, \$4@4.75; cows, \$3.25@4; mutton, ewes \$3@3.50 per cwt; wethers, \$3.25@3.75 per cwt; ewes and wethers, dressed, 8c; hogs, live, \$6 cwt; dressed, 7 1/2@8c lb.

Eastern Dressed Meats—Steers, 9c lb; cows, 8 1/2c; veal, 10@12c; hogs, 9@10c; chickens, 16c.

One man may lead a horse to the water, but gallons won't make him drink.
Fine feathers make fine beds.

TORNADO IN NEBRASKA.

Thirteen Reported Dead—Eight Are Missing.

Lincoln, Neb., May 27.—Pauline, a town 15 miles south of Hastings, is reported to have been damaged by a tornado. Six are said to have been killed. All wires are down and details are meagre.

Further advices state that Norman was also swept by a cyclone. Seven were killed.

A number of houses at Fairfield, in the storm's path, were destroyed. Eight are missing and are believed to have been killed.

Wires southwest of there are all down.

The storm swept the farming section two miles east of Pauline. There is confirmation that six are dead.

Wisconsin was in the heart of the storm and was swept bare.

Houses were torn and twisted into splinters.

Twenty-one were killed in the tornado in Kearney and Adams counties. A relief train has been sent from Hastings.

A GAUNT FAMINE IN CHINA

U. S. CONSUL AT CANTON CABLED FOR AID.

Condition in Kwang Si and Other Places is Deplorable and Much Suffering Goes on—Parents Selling Their Children for \$2 to \$5 Each—Few Buyers—Eat Herbs and Leaves.

United States Consul McWade at Canton, under date of April 7, sent to the state department a detailed report of the famine conditions in Kwang Si in support of his cabled appeal for help.

He produced a mass of information, which he declares to be reliable, from American missionary and naval sources in Kai Kwan Ping, Wu Mhow and other places showing the destitution and the consequent suffering, which the consul general says is absolutely appalling.

He says that thousands in their desperation were selling their children for from \$2 to \$5 each, yet so many were offered and so few purchasers that not all could be sold at even this price. Mr. McWade says that so heart rending were the appeals for assistance that he had contributed far beyond his means and would have given more had he had the money.

When the report was written the famine was increasing greatly in severity and thousands were starving to death. In one village 200 perished from starvation and he said that unless something in the way of relief came soon thousands and thousands would starve. Whole families were subsisting on a few ounces of rice a day and eating herbs and leaves. Unless the rice and other crops of July, August and September proved plentiful the famine would be only slightly alleviated.

In conclusion Mr. McWade says: "The natives feel that the Americans have come to them for their aid and mutual benefit and not as their enemies nor to benefit an Mt. Wu-bp (vh)Bj9u mies nor to seize any of their lands under any specious or other pretenses. That feeling is emphasized by the great charity of our people at home who, in their earnest efforts to relieve and not to destroy, know no religion, creed, race or nation."

Trade Report.
R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade last week says: Weather conditions and the labor situation are the dominant influences in the business world. Unseasonably high temperatures at many points, especially in the east, stimulated retail trade in wearing apparel and other summer merchandise to an unusual degree, but had a most unsatisfactory effect upon vegetation, which was promptly reflected in diminished orders for supplies, and in some cases there were cancellations. More conservatism was also shown in the interior, where agricultural progress met with a check, and while no serious injury to the great staple crops is yet reported, the delay to planting induces caution among dealers.

On the whole, there are fewer wage earners voluntarily idle, yet the spirit of unrest has caused the abandonment of some new enterprises and postponement of others, which means less demand for structural materials and labor. Payments are also less prompt, time often being asked where formerly cash transactions for a slight discount were the rule. Aside from these two adverse factors, the trade situation is favorable, and with average weather and industrial peace there is every prospect of continued prosperity throughout the country. Manufacturing plants are generally well occupied, especially in footwear, iron and steel. Traffic on the railroads is heavy, earnings thus far reported for May exceeding last year's by 13.6 per cent and surpassing 1901 by 25.7 per cent.

Failures were 191 in the United States and 14 in Canada.

Increases Donation.
Bloomington, Ind., May 26.—John D. Rockefeller has offered to increase his donation to the student building fund of Indiana university from \$30,000 to \$50,000 on condition that a fund of \$50,000 be raised from other sources.

Ex-Congressman Dead.
Madison, Neb., May 27.—Ex-Congressman Robinson is dead.

PRESIDENT ON PUGET SOUND

SPEND EIGHT HOURS ON THE WATER.

Was Greeted in Seattle by 80,000 Cheering People—President Visited Bremerton Navy Yard—Greeted by Men of the Navy—Enjoyed Indian Canoe Race.

Seattle, Wash., May 24.—For eight hours Saturday the president was afloat on the matchless Puget sound, and these vivid scenes were ever in his eye: The blue waters shimmering in the warm sunshine of a cloudless day; a dark green, and sinuous shore line; beyond that the faintest blue of the rising forest depths, and above that the snowy summit of the Olympians and Cascades.

But there were other sights to make glad the heart of Theodore Roosevelt. There were 70,000 cheering Americans and there were countless flags dancing in the cool breeze and the bright sunshine.

Withal it was a restful day for the nation's chief magistrate. He made but three speeches, enjoyed comparative seclusion and passed what he pronounced one of the most delightful days of his life.

Bearing on high the president's dark blue flag with its golden eagle and shield of red and blue, the majestic and luxurious steamer Spokane drew away from Tacoma at 8 o'clock in the morning to the presidential salute of 21 guns on the revenue cutter McCulloch. Aboard were 300 guests besides the presidential party, including scores of men noted in the young state's stirring history.

The first landing was at the Bremerton navy yard, where the government has invested many hundreds of thousands of dollars. A scarlet coated band was playing gaily on the wharf, marines, tars and middles were lined up in honor of the great event and the yards of shipping were black with cheering men. The stop was brief, but there was time enough for a hurried trip ashore, a presentation to the president of a golden battleship set on a bar of silver, and the delivery by the president of a little gem of thanks. As the Spokane neared the shore, and again as she drew away, the great guns of the yard thundered the presidential salute.

Several thousand Seattle people were on the waters of Elliott bay to receive the president and give him naval escort to the city's edge. Forty steam craft and a score of yachts hovered around the president's steamer, and there was much cheering and fluttering of flags and handkerchiefs and a great babel of steam whistles. Portland had the greatest parade and floral flag decorations; Tacoma the prettiest drive and surroundings; but Everett had the greatest crowds, and Everett the most enthusiasm.

It was 1:15 when the Spokane landed at Seattle, and at 3:30 the president returned to the steamer and started down the sound for Everett, 30 miles away. The scene as the stately boat moved from the dock was one that will linger with the honored guest. There were cheering thousands on the water front, and countless flags were flying on land and sea. A spanking breeze rippled the blue waters of the sound and fluttered the signal flags of six government vessels in the harbor.

Everett was right glad to see the president, and said so. It was out with his neighbors and friends 20,000 strong, and after the customary drive and the usual address it gave the president an entertainment that kindled his eye and brought a stirring yell to his throat.

An Indian canoe race had been arranged, with five canoes in sharp competition, and 11 stalwart Indians in each canoe. There was dash and daring from start to finish, and the waves were high enough to make trouble for the red crews. As the long, slim racing craft shot by the Spokane one of them went over, and in the twinkling of an eye 11 half naked Indians went out of sight. A moment later they bobbed up and clung to the inverted canoe.

"Well, I declare," exclaimed the president. "They are in the water. But they take it cool—and wet, too."

Roosevelt Cheered.
A minute later another canoe went over. The others made a stirring splash, and as they neared the line the president of the United States was yelling like a baseball enthusiast at an 11 inning game.

Darkness had fallen on Puget sound long before the Spokane reached Seattle on the return trip. The Queen City was ablaze in anxious expectation. Bonfires were blazing on the high hills, red fire threw its rosy glare, searchlights projected their long beams across the black water, and high on her terraced throne the Queen blazed with myriads of electric lights.

Late as was the hour, the crowds were there. Such throngs as the city had never known before, with unquenched enthusiasm and swelling shouts of welcome. The presidential party was hurried to the Grand Opera House, where a great audience had been waiting and wondering for nearly two hours, and where he was presented with a gold pen valued at \$350 by the Arctic brotherhood.

Sunday he attended church.

Avoids Political Speeches.
President Roosevelt has delivered a dozen speeches in Oregon and Washington, but in none of them has he once referred to the republican party.

He has not mentioned the tariff question, nor has he discussed the money problem. It is a matter of comment among his party that all his utterances deal with broad Americanism, with civic duty and high standards of citizenship and with expansion and the need of building up of a greater navy.

Seattle, Wash., May 25.—Sunday was spent very quietly by President Roosevelt. In view of the fact that the president always reserves the Sabbath to do as he sees fit, the citizens of Seattle gave him full range to follow his own inclinations, and Secretary Loeb said that the president appreciated this deference more than public attention. Saturday was one of the hardest days that the president has had since he started on his tour.

Governor McBride will continue with the presidential party into eastern Washington. "I have not yet decided," said the governor, "whether I shall be with the party on the journey into the Coeur d'Alenes. It is probable I shall leave the president's train at Walla Walla and continue on to Spokane on the regular train."

The president has manifested his regard for Governor McBride in various ways. They often dine together and have been closely together a good part of the time since the president crossed the Columbia river at Kalama.

Plot to Kill President.
Butcher of Walla Walla Landed Behind the Bars.
President Theodore Roosevelt would probably have been lying dead or desperately wounded, ruthlessly shot down by an anarchist hand, had not clever work of the local police force frustrated the alleged plot.

Joseph Barker, a radical socialist, with no home, lies behind the bars at the county jail. He was located and captured at noon, four hours before President Roosevelt and party entered Walla Walla from the west.

Barker was found in the butcher shop of Chris Ennis, where he was working. He claims to be a butcher and came here from Pendleton, Ore., where he formerly worked at this trade.

The alleged plot to kill the chief executive originated in Pendleton a few days ago, where Barker was in the employ of Pat Kine, a butcher. Kine followed Barker to Walla Walla on the strength of a remark Barker made last week that he "had one bullet for President Roosevelt and one for Emperor William." When Barker left, carrying a 44 rifle on his shoulder and headed for Walla Walla, Kine grew alarmed. He came here and notified the local police.

Three officers, with Kine, started a search, finally locating Barker, who was sharpening a big knife, in the butcher shop. He was arrested and his rifle, which he had cached at a farmer's barn, a point of vantage along the route of the parade where President Roosevelt was expected to pass. The episode was kept very quiet until President Roosevelt left town. The public did not hear of the affair.

Barker is a Swiss. He is small and of light complexion. He says little and is sullen.

A well known resident of the county was driven out of town. He claimed the Lord had called on him to kill the president. He is a fine shot and is another radical socialist.

At North Yakima.
The reception to President Roosevelt in this city was appreciated as much by him as that received at any point on his long journey.

At Ellensburg.
A more glorious morning never dawned over eastern Washington than greeted President Roosevelt at Ellensburg. Long before the hour when the presidential train was to arrive thousands of people began to crowd the space about the station. Fully 5000 men, women and children were on hand to cheer when the train rolled in.

Strengthen Asiatic Fleet.
Of course there is no significance in the withdrawal of three of the vessels composing the European squadron, the Albany, the Cincinnati and the Raleigh, and their assignment to the Asiatic fleet, according to officials in the state and navy departments. There is never any significance in the strengthening of any fleet in Asiatic or European waters if the powers directing this strengthening of our squadrons in foreign waters are to be believed, but the fact remains that the biggest squadron ever assembled off the coast of China is already an accomplished fact.

The assignment of the three cruisers above named is taken to mean that the European squadron will not go to Kiel to attend the maneuvers of the German navy. In fact it is stated at the navy department that no orders have been issued for the European squadron to assemble at Kiel, and according to those in a position to know such action is not contemplated by Secretary Moody.

Tornado.
Rofe, Ia., May 27.—The business portion of the town has been visited by a tornado. Chile, a laundryman, was killed and one child was fatally and several persons seriously injured.

In Brazil It is considered undignified for a lady to go shopping. Usually a servant is sent for samples, and if it is a bonnet the seniorita wants to buy, a box or basket containing several of the latest styles is sent up for her inspection.

Early to bed and early to rise makes a man peevish and breakfast despise.

ROOSEVELT ON HIS WAY EAST

HAS COMPLETED HIS TOUR OF EASTERN WASHINGTON.

Greeted by Large Throngs of People Along the Entire Route—Spent Four Hours at Spokane and Made Two Short Speeches—Decorations Were Elaborate—Proceeded on His Way.

Spokane, May 26.—Tuesday Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, visited Spokane. For three hours and a half he was the guest of the city of Spokane and of the Inland Empire. During that time he greeted and spoke to many thousands of the people through the most attractive section of the Spokane river at different points across the falls, turned the sod for the S. A. C. building, and performed the same service for the new Masonic temple, addressed 6000 school children in Coeur d'Alene park, took a birds-eye view of the city from the heights of Seventh and Eighth avenue, drove at the head of the parade down Riverside avenue, decorated as never before, and addressed as many thousands of people as he could within reach of his voice. The president then returned to his private car and proceeded on his way to Helena. In the evening the city enjoyed the flare and noise of the most elaborate fireworks ever seen in Spokane.

At Spokane.
2:35 p. m.—President Roosevelt's special train arrives over the O. R. & N. at Hamilton street and Broadway.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S CAREER.
Born in New York in 1858—Graduate of Harvard.

Born of an old Dutch family in New York city, October 27, 1858. His father was Theodore Roosevelt, who married Martha Bullock, of an old Georgia family.

Educated under private tutors, and was graduated from Harvard college in 1880. Studied law in the Columbia law school.

Was defeated for the New York assembly in 1881; was a member of that body 1882-84.

Chairman of the New York delegation to the republican national convention at Chicago in 1884, when James G. Blaine was nominated for the presidency.

From 1884 to 1886 was engaged in "cow punching" on his own ranch in western Dakota.

Unsuccessful candidate for mayor of New York in 1886.

In 1889 was appointed by President Harrison a member of the United States civil service commission and served in that capacity six years.

President of the New York police board 1895-97.

Appointed assistant secretary of the navy by President McKinley in 1897, and served till the breaking out of the Spanish-American war, when he was made lieutenant colonel of the First United States volunteer cavalry, which afterward came to be known as "Roosevelt's Rough Riders." Promoted to colonel for gallantry at the battle of Las Quasimas.

Governor of New York from January 1, 1899, to December 31, 1900.

Elected vice president of the United States in November, 1900, and became president on the death of William McKinley, September 14, 1901.

In the midst of many official duties Mr. Roosevelt has found time to devote a good deal of attention to literary work and has published the following books: "History of the Naval War of 1812," "Winning of the West," "Life of Gouverneur Morris," "Life of Thos. Hart Benton," "History of New York," "American Ideals and Other Essays," "The Wilderness Hunter," "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman," "Ranch Life and the Hunter's Trail," "The Rough Riders," "Life of Cromwell," "The Strenuous Life."

Tracks Washed Out.
Chickasaw, I. T., May 26.—A severe rain and wind storm has passed over Chickasaw and through the Washita valley, causing more or less destruction. The damage is confined mostly to the Rock Island and Frisco railroads. Two Rock Island bridges over the Canadian and Washita rivers were washed out, carrying over 800 feet of track with them and effectually blocking traffic.

A northbound Rock Island passenger train ran into a washout five miles north of Chickasaw and left the track. Several passengers were slightly injured, but there was no loss of life.

Cardinals.
Rome, May 27.—The pope, speaking today of future cardinals, said the Americans may get two additional places in the sacred college. He intimated that this preference was shown because of Cuban-Philippine conditions.

It is believed Archbishop Chapelle will be one of those distinguished because of his work in Cuba and Porto Rico.

Postoffice Investigation.
Washington, May 27.—Another feature of the postoffice investigation, it is claimed, will be an attempt to prove fraud in the paying of railroads for carrying mail.

There is great public indignation over the automobile casualties. It is proposed that closely restrictive measures of automobiling be assessed. The reports now place the death list at six and the injured at six.

Silence is the wisdom of fools; speech the instinct after dinner.

IN THE PATH OF CYCLONE.

Trail of Destruction in Towns of Kansas.

Kansas City, Mo., May 25.—A special from Manhattan, Kan., says a cyclone passed over the western part of Riley county, traveling in a north-westerly direction. At Bala, on the Rock Island road, two people were killed and 12 injured, several, it is thought, fatally. Railroad traffic was blocked for some time on account of great trees and debris being blown on the track. The storm was accompanied by a heavy rain and hailstorm, stones as large as hen's eggs falling. Many dwellings and outbuildings were wrecked.

Euroka, Kan.—A severe tornado dipped down on this town, fatally injuring Mrs. Germain and Mrs. Frank Sample, and seriously injuring a half dozen others.

Phillipsburg, Kan.—A tornado at Logan, a small station east of here, demolished about a dozen houses, but so far as known no one was seriously hurt. Stormclouds were seen in every direction and it is feared that reports of serious losses will be brought in later.

Dodge City, Kan.—A tornado struck this country nine miles southeast of here, killing a herder, name unknown, and fatally injuring Mrs. Shane.

The house, barn and windmill of John Bellman was blown away and the herd of Warren Brown's blooded horses were killed. Tibb Shane, who came to the city after a physician, says that he saw over 200 head of dead cattle en route.

Kansas City.—Report that Mulvane, Kan., had been swept away by a tornado proves to have been exaggerated. The storm caused more or less damage at that place, but so far as can be learned there was no serious loss and no casualties are reported.

KILLED BY EXPLOSION.
Son of Proprietor of Leather Dressing Business.
Gloversville, N. Y., May 26.—The police are investigating an explosion that occurred at midnight and the sudden death of the son of the proprietor of a leather dressing establishment of this city. The explosion took place in an outbuilding in connection with the leather dressing plant of Mills Bros., containing dangerous explosives, used in the preparation of certain kinds of leather. Following the explosion a man with his clothing afire was seen to hurry from the building. Later a physician was summoned to the residence of Michael J. Kennedy, senior member of the firm of M. J. Kennedy & Co., leather manufacturers, and today the death of the former's son, John Kennedy, was announced.

The family refuses to give out any information concerning young Kennedy's death other than that at an early hour Sunday morning he appeared at his father's home and said he had met with an accident.

OREGON NOTES.
H. R. Nelson, mayor of Weston, died of Bright's disease last Saturday. He was proprietor of the Weston brick yard and one of the most prominent men in eastern Oregon.

The Mazamas have now about completed arrangements for their summer trip to the Three Sisters, 65 miles east of Eugene, Ore. Contracts have been made for transportation and subsistence for 10 days. The price will be \$1 per day for transportation and \$1.50 per day for subsistence. The party is to leave Eugene July 9 and return 10 days later.

In a few months La Grande will have a new water system in vogue with water for city use brought from Morgan lake, derived originally from springs in the Blue mountains and as nearly chemically pure as can be obtained.

Mrs. C. J. Gullford, who lives about a mile east of Echo, saw a large coyote making a raid on her young chickens recently. Quietly securing a lasso she skillfully threw the noose over the beast's head as it was passing through a narrow place, and tied it up until her husband came home.

Maddened by the fact that his wife had obtained a divorce from him two weeks ago, M. V. Lesasia of Portland wreaked a terrible vengeance upon his father in law, F. H. Drews, by sending two bullets through the old man's back, killing him instantly. Lesasia's former wife witnessed the awful tragedy, and was later compelled to accompany Lesasia to parts unknown.

Big Fire Loss.
Philadelphia, May 26.—Fire in the building of the Front Street Ware house company caused a loss estimated at \$1,000,000. The building which was three stories high on Front street and five in the rear with two subcellars, contained merchandise of a general character. One floor was packed solidly with matting and there were 1500 rolls of carpet, 500 barrels of molasses, a carload of wines and other liquors, a carload of matches and much machinery. Everything was destroyed either by fire or water. The fire started in the basement and was not discovered until the center of the first floor was in flames. The character of the goods in the building made it an easy prey to the flames and the whole structure was soon ablaze. The contents of the building were owned by many firms and individuals, and it is not known what amount of insurance was carried.

The Roman soldier was fed on coarse brown bread and sour wine. The Spanish peasant who works all day and dances all night eats on black bread and onions.