The Islander.

VOL. 6. NO. 36. FRIDAY HARBOR, SAN JUAN CO., WASH., THURSDAY, OCT. 22, 1896. PRICE, 5 CENTS.

AGAIN!!

MONTAGUE & McHUGH

Announce to the people of Whatcom, San Juan and Skagit Counties, that they have a large Stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Carpets, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, and that the greater part of the same must be sold in the next THIRTY DAYS, and in order to do so, will begin a

20 PER CENT DISCOUNT SALE

MONDAY, JULY 20.

Come and Examine What We Are Going to Offer:

10 pieces Dresden Silks, 60c, regular price, $1.
8 pieces Dresden Silks, 48c, regular price, 75c.
18 pieces of Japanese Silk, 32c, regular price, 50c.
15 pieces of Drapery Silks, 50c, reduced from 75c and $1.
4 pieces Pongee Silks, 30c, 36c and 44c, reduced from 50c, 60c and 75c.
2 pieces Black Silk Moreen, 80c, regular $1.25 goods.
3 pieces All Wool Serge, black and navy, 24c, regular price, 35c.
2 pieces 44-inch Serge, black and navy, 40c, regular price, 65c.
3 pieces 46-inch Storm Serge, 60c, regular price, 85c.
3 pieces Extra Heavy Storm Serge, navy and black, 68c, regular price, $1.
5 pieces Extra Heavy Figured Alpaca, 52c, regular price, 75c.
8 pieces French Chalies, New Designs, 44c, regular price, 65c.
10 pieces French Chalies, All New, Small Figures, 40c, regular price, 60c.
8 pieces of New Plaids, reduced to 48c, regular price, 65c.
5 pieces of New Plaids, reduced to 52c, regular price, 75c.
10 pieces of English Cashmere, 18c, regular price, 25c.
All Our 54-inch Fine Grade Ladies' Cloth, 60c, regular price, 95c.
20 pieces French Zephyr Ginghams, 24c, reduced from 30c.
20 pieces of Scotch Ginghams, 10c, reduced from 12½c and 15c.
10 pieces of Domestic Dress Ginghams, 8c, reduced from 10c and 12½c.
Special Bargains in White Goods, Checked and Plain.
If you want anything in Embroideries, See the Line we are Offering.
Examine the Line of Corsets we are offering at 40c, 60c, 80c and $1, reduced from 60c, 75c, $1 and $1.40.
All our Ladies' Muslin and Knit Underwear at Sale Prices.
Special Bargains in Children's Muslin Bonnets, Sunshades and Umbrellas.
Ladies' Capes and Jackets, reduced one-third.
House Furnishing Goods, Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Crash, Sheetings, all widths, Bed-spreads, Tickings, Outing Flannels, Wool Flannels, Blankets.
Comforts, Denims, brown and blue, Bird Eye Cottons, Sail Duck, all weights.
Calicoes, Percales, and in fact all classes of Goods at greatly reduced prices.
Special Bargains in Carpets and Lace Curtains.
All our Men's and Boys' Clothing, Hats, Caps and Shoes at Sale Prices.

Sale may close without further notice. Avail yourself of this opportunity to buy goods at factory prices.

MONTAGUE & McHUGH

FAIRHAVEN, WASHINGTON.

Agents Butterick's Patterns.....

USE THE RIGHT HAND

A PREFERENCE THAT IS SHOWN IN NEARLY EVERYTHING WE DO.

In Mechanics, at Table and In Games It Is the Rule—The Buttons on Our Clothing—Customs That Recognize the Superiority of the Right.

The other day, on offering to shake hands with a self possessed "young gentleman," I received from him the left hand for salutation, and his revered parent instantly remarked, "That is the wrong hand." Before I had well gotten out of my mind the thoughts stirred up by this expression, I saw a carpenter driving nails with his left hand in the most easy going fashion. There are left handed players in the baseball field, in the cricket field and in the tennis court, and it is curious to note the changes made in the disposition of the "field" in the first two cases and the evident discomfort of the other players in the third case. We may even see left handed gunners in the sporting clubs, but the bystanders instinctively draw back when one appears on the line, as if they were afraid that the weapon held in the left hand might shoot round the corner.

These things, and many others of like kind, are considered abnormalities, for men and women are supposed to be normally right handed and not left handed. There are, however, some marked inconsistencies, as, for instance, that we must hold our knife in the right hand and not eat with it, but with the fork held in our left, while a spoon must be held in the right hand, and the soup conveyed to the mouth by that, for every eye at the table would be turned on a person who ventured to use the spoon in the left hand.

The results of the prevalent right handedness of man are shown in many curious ways. If we look at dress, we find that a man's buttonholes are on the left, while the buttons are on the right. "A man in buttoning grasps the button in his right hand, pushes it through with his right thumb, holds the buttonhole open with the left and pulls all straight with his right forefinger. Reverse the side and both hands at once seem equally helpless." Not very long ago the buttonholes and buttons of women's dress were on opposite sides to those of men. It may be so to a large extent even now, but I am told on very good authority that with the introduction of tailor made dresses the old rule is going out of vogue. If so, this last badge of masculine superiority is doomed, and the future man will have but little difficulty in donning the coat of the new woman. A man generally carries his loose cash in his right hand pocket in order that he may reach it with ease. His pocket handkerchief is placed in the right pocket of his "sack" coat if low down, in the left breast pocket if higher up for a similar reason. His railway ticket and nickels for car fare occupy a middle position on the right hand side, in order that they may be "handy." A soldier wears his sword on the left for convenience; the driver holds his reins in the left hand, while the right carries the whip as his weapon of offense.

The right hand is the seat of honor at banquets and ceremonies, and the phrase has come into use for the post of dignity in matters both sacred and secular. We hold out the right hand of fellowship, not so much perhaps from any sense of its superiority as because in days gone by it was found that if it was extended in greeting it could not be used to grasp the sword and thus give an unforeseen blow.

In the way of tools, screws are made to be turned by the right hand, and that useful article at picnics—a corkscrew—is fitted for dextral and not sinistral use. Clocks and watches run round from left to right, as the sun appears to do, although the earth, whose time they are keeping, is so perverse as to move from right to left.

In walking down the street we keep to the right hand, and that is the rule of the road in driving, as well as the way in which trains move along the track.

When we come to augury, matters become mixed up. The Romans held that a lightning flash from left to right was propitious, while one from right to left was unfavorable. It may have been because, as the lightning was supposed to be hurled by Jove, from left to right would be the way in which it would be seen if the Deity had his face toward the suppliant, but if Jove turned his back on the watchers the lightning hurled by his right hand would move from right to left.

But why is there this difference in our hands at all? The truth is, our bodies are one sided. The heart is, after all, a very important item in a man. An injury to it is fatal. Hence even savage man found out that he had to defend it and devised the plan of covering the region of his body where it is located with a shield. Blows, therefore, were struck by the right arm, and soon right showed might. With frequent use in this way followed adaptability in other ways, and as each generation of the imitative genius followed not its own bent, but the practices of its predecessors, right handedness became the mark of the individuals, and, although there might be less necessity for striking blows with each generation, the right hand did not "forget its cunning." Civilization has adopted the principle as a law of polite society, and therefore to be right handed is right, to be left handed is wrong. I must cut my food, write my letters, greet my friends and do a thousand other things with my right hand. In the main, I must tell the truth, for that is right; but, according to a certain phrase of the code, I may tell an untruth if I qualify it by the phrase "over the left."
—Philadelphia Press.

Suggesting a Remedy.

New Woman—Husband, I need a change. The doctor said my life is too monotonous. I need excitement.

Husband—Try staying at home.—

EVENTS OF THE DAY

Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World.

TERSE TICKS FROM THE WIRES

An Interesting Collection of Items From the Two Hemispheres Presented in a Condensed Form.

Governor Ben Tillman, the Populist politician of South Carolina, is in Oregon in the interests of the party.

An Athens dispatch says that insurgent Greeks and Turks fought all day October 3, near Greavena, Macedonia. Both sides sustained heavy losses.

Baron Nicholas Knebitsky, governor of the Russian fur seal islands, is in San Francisco on his way to Washington, where he intends to present, through the Russian ambassador, the form of a new treaty between his country and the United States.

It is expected that 10,000,000 salmon fry will be turned into the Columbia river this year. Of this number, 2,000,000 will come from the Clackamas hatchery, 3,000,000 from Sandy station, 3,000,000 from Little White Salmon, and 2,000,000 from the head waters of the Clackamas.

It is believed that 25,000 persons are without the necessaries of life in Guayaquil as a result of the recent fire there. Ten thousand persons have already left the city, fearing pestilence will follow the fire. Everything possible is being done to relieve suffering among those who have remained.

The grand jury has indicted eleven directors of the Bank of Commerce, of New Orleans, which closed up last month with a loss of $310,000. Cashier de Blanc was also indicted for falsely swearing to bank statements. The indicted directors are some of the most important business men of the community.

In his annual report to the secretary of war, General Greely, the chief signal officer, says the military telegraph lines running through mountainous and desert regions have been maitained in excellent order. The commercial business over the lines has largely increased, and the receipts now amount to one-twelfth of the cost of operation of the entire signal corps.

An east-bound Union Pacific passenger train was held up a short distance east of Uintah, Utah, near the mouth of Weber canyon, and about eight miles from Ogden. No passengers were molested, the robbers confining their operations to the mail and express cars. The baggage and express cars were uncoupled by the robbers and run ahead of the train a few hundred yards and both cars broken open. The robbers failed to open the safe in the express car. Railway officials say the booty secured was a few mail bags, but as a great portion of the mail was correspondence between banks, inclosing exchanges and remittances, and always a good proportion of cash, the loss is supposed to be of consequence.

Three men were instantly killed in Wilkesbarre, Pa., by a fall of rock.

The Republican headquarters at Chehalis, Wash., were broken into by some miscreants and a quantity of literature, private letters, accounts and postage stamps taken.

Bertie Tripp, whose right name is supposed to be Helen Forest, a member of the Salvation Army, committed suicide by taking poison in Butte, Mont. No cause for the act is known.

The Italian government has addressed a peremptory note to the porte in reference to a young Italian subject who was murdered in the recent massacres. The note says that the young man was beaten on the head and felled to the ground by a man in Turkish uniform until he was killed. The note demands the punishment of the guilty persons and the payment of indemnity for the murder of an Italian subject.

An unsuccessful attempt at wholesale poisoning by paris green has been discovered in Almond, Wis. While prepairng a can of milk for shipment, John Bibby, a wealthy milk-shipper, noticed a peculiar color, and, on investigation found a large quantity of paris green at the bottom of the can. John Burns, another farmer, found a score of piles of paris green and salt scattered in his pasture land, and Thomas Brown lost five of the most valuable cows of his herd from the same poison, deposited by unknown parties on his grazing range. No clew as yet to the perpetrators of the outrage has been found.

Boston has refused to accept the bronze Bacchante by Macmonnies, for the new public library. The statue is too suggestive of immorality and thirst for the Puritan town. At a meeting of the art committee it was decided to reject it. The curator of the museum sent the following note to the trustees of the library: "Voted, That the secretary be instructed to inform the trustees of the public libary that, while recognizing the remarkable technical merits of Mr. Macmonnies' statue of Bacchante as a work of art, this committee does not regard it as suited to the public library building."

It is generally believed among the leading Catholic clergy that Bishop Hortman, of Cleveland, O., diocese, will be tendered the position of rector of the Catholic university at Washington, made vacant by the resignation of Bishop Keane. The bishop, who is at present in the East, has given out nothing concerning the appointment, but it is said he has been privately notified that he is the choice of the pope, and that his visit in the East is for the purpose of making arrangements for taking on his new duties.

Peace in Matabeleland.

Cecil Rhodes, Earl Grey, administrator of the British South Africa Company, and other officials had a final understanding with the Matabele chiefs. Mr. Rhodes announced to them that, after yielding up their arms and those of their number who had been guilty of murdering whites, the Matabeles must locate themselves in specified districts of the country. The principal chiefs would be held responsible and would receive monthly salaries from the British Chartered South Africa Company. The chiefs all agreed to this proposition, and it is believed the whole Matabele trouble is now at an end.

Hatchet Men are Doomed.

The end of the highbinder days in San Francisco has come. A dozen headquarters of the hatchet-men were destroyed, and the work of destruction will be continued. The agent of the consul-general overthrew the josses, broke down the signs and dismantled the headquarters where the hatchetmen have been wont to meet, and the Celestial desperadoes are now homeless and hunted. This outcome is welcomed by all in San Francisco, for another virulent outbreak was expected at any time in San Francisco.

Held Up by Women.

Colonel Henry Spielman, of New York city, a wealthy merchant and clubman, was held up by two women and robbed as he was leaving the Union League Club in Chicago. The assailants of the colonel secured his gold watch and $20 in cash. Being pursued by her victim, one of the women tossed the watch into Customhouse place to avoid being caught with evidence upon her.

An Infantile Crook.

Dennis Myron, of Chicago, is only 11 years old, but he has been arrested fourteen times and is now under sentence to the reform school as a burglar. He grew up in that unsavory neighborhood known as "Little Hell," and about as soon as he wore trousers fell into the companionship of thieves and toughs. He helped a woman in shoplifting, and then took up thieving on his own account.

The Sherburne Robbers.

The Sherburne bankrobber confined in the Martin county jail, Minnesota, has made a statement to the sheriff, which has been verified, giving his name as Lew Kellihan, and his home as Rock Rapids, Ia., where his parents reside. He gives his age as 21, and states that his brother who was killed was but 18 years old. The reading of dime novels led to the commission of the crime.

Inmates Were Cremated.

There was a terrible casualty at the house of J. F. Miller, of New Whatcom, Wash. The farmer and his wife were on a visit to a neighboring city and left their three children in the care of Frank Boise, of Tacoma. The house took fire in some manner and the three children and Mr. Boise were found dead in the ruins. Boise has a wife and children in Tacoma.

In the Presence of His Love.

Aided by the hand of his sweetheart, Tessie Moore, William T. Hamilton, a youth of 19 years, of San Francisco, mixed a bottle of strychnine with a glass of water, swallowed the poison and within fifteen minutes lay dead at the feet of his sorrowing love.

Thousands Are Homeless.

Three-fourths of the city of Guayaqiul, Ecuador, has been reduced to ashes by a fire which raged for twenty-four hours, sweeping everything in its path. Some estimate the financial loss at upwards of $50,000,000. Many lives were lost in the fire, and 35,000 people are homeless. Two thousand houses, including every bank in the city, of which there are five, were burned. It is impossible from the present food supply there to feed all the victims, and the suffering will undoubtedly be great.

An Overzealous Parson.

The Rev. Lang, an evangelist, who had been holding a revival at Seward, O. T., during one of his sermons declared "that all women who dance are immoral." A storm broke at once, and Lang was chased to the Santa Fe station by fifty enraged church members. At the station he was beaten almost to a jelly by two farmers and a number of women. Subsequently he was rescued from a coat of tar and feathers by a train crew.

Crime of a Madman.

Albert Bray, aged 39, of Noblesville, Ind., a farmer and a very religious man, cut the throats of his wife, 9-year-old son, Carl, 2-year-old daughter, Edna, and himself. The wife and children died without a struggle. Bray, with a gaping wound in his throat lived for some hours without regaining consciousness. Bray crushed the skulls of his victims with an ax after he had cut their throats.

She Fought a Burglar.

Miss Ella Emerson, 16 years old, of Fruitvale, Cal., battled with a burglar who tried to chloroform, gag and bind her, and after a desperate struggle, she succeeded in making her escape by leaping through an open window and dropping to the ground, a distance of twelve feet.

Mrs. Pauline Olievieri, a sack sewer, met with a terrible death in the California Italian Paste Company's works in San Francisco. She was wound around a narrow upright shafting, which was revolving with great velocity, and she struck against a stanchion every time she whirled around. The clothes were wound up so close to the body that it had to be removed in an almost nude condition. The right leg and both arms were broken, and the head had been crushed by the blows.

TALES OF THE SEA

The Lovise and the Reynolds Were Wrecked.

FIRST FOUNDERED IN MID-OCEAN

Her Crew Drifted Eight Days in an Open Boat—Sufferings of the Unfortunate Sailors.

Philadelphia, Oct. 16.—The crew of the Norwegian bark Lovise, which foundered at sea September 25, was landed in this city today by the British steamer Evelyn, from Huelva, Spain. Captain Antonio Emendson, of the Lovise, said:

"We left Mobile, Ala., August 16, loaded with pitch pine for Rosaria, Argentine Republic. We had light winds until Monday, September 7, when a hurricane struck us. On the 9th the Lovise sighted a ship right ahead, plunging helplessly in a heavy sea. Drawing closer, we saw the people on board the ship frantically waving to us and endeavoring to get near enough to launch a boat. Two men, with Mate Tallaksen, at the risk of their lives, after we ran to lee of the wreck, went over the side of the boat and took off a load of the Marshall's crew. Four trips were made and the entire crew were saved. The Marshall hailed from Digby, Nova Scotia, and was loaded with pitch pine. She had sailed from Savannah, Ga., and was bound for Santos, Brazil. We set sail for the Bermudas to land them, and September 17 did so, and proceeded on our way.

"The wind continued light and calm until Wednesday, September 23, when a stiff breeze sprang up, and the Lovise sprang a leak. I ordered both pumps manned, and the crew worked heroically, but the water gained rapidly. We abandoned the Lovise at noon, September 25. The boats were provisioned, and we had water, but the heavy sea continually kept the boats half full. Clothing and all our belongings were thrown overboard to lighten the boats. I put the men on short allowance and dealt out water twice a day, finally I reduced them to one small drink a day.

"It was pitiful to hear the men begging for water, but I could not give it to them, for our sole salvation rested on this little water. The men were covered with salt water boils, and finally two, Hanson and Thebaul, showed symptoms of insanity. We had all we could do to prevent them from killing their mates or throwing themselves out of the boat."

Captain Horner, of the Evelyn, at midnight, Saturday, October 3, sighted two boats manned by a crew of half-crazy sailors. These were the shipwrecked crew of the Lovise.

"Two boats were swamped trying to reach them," said Captain Horner, "and I brought the steamer under the lee of the castaways and although the Evelyn was rolling heavily, I managed to get the sailors on board. Two were almost crazy, and all presented a pitiful sight. We got them warm clothing, and hot coffee, and made them comfortable, and soon had them all right."

Wreck of the Reynolds.

New York, Oct. 16.—Captain W. W. Gheen and six men, the crew of the schooner Luther M. Reynolds, of Frederick, Del., who were picked up at sea from their dismantled and waterlogged vessel by the Morgan liner Elmar, were brought to this city today.

The schooner left Brunswick, Ga., September 30, with a cargo of railroad ties for Elizabethport, N. J. On October 1, off Cape Roumaine, she met with a northerly gale. Sunday three or four heavy seas washed aboard, starting the deckload, and opening the seams, so the vessel began to leak badly. The crew manned the pumps until the vessel filled and burst up her hatches. A hurricane struck the Reynolds broadside and she keeled over until her topmasts touched the water. The crew scrambled over the bulwarks out on the high side and hung there. The seas running heavily, soon washed the masts and deckhouse away.

Then the vessel righted, but the decks were ripped up, the cabin washed out and all the food, water, clothing and nautical instruments gone. The crew huddled aft with no protection save a strip of canvas, while the seas broke continually over the schooner. All Sunday night they watched for help. On Monday at 11 A. M. the Elmar hove in sight, well to the southward, and sighting the wreck, took off the Reynolds' crew.

Killed an Indian.

Seattle, Oct. 16.—A son of A. A. Wright, formerly of this city, is in jail at Juneau, Alaska, charged with the murder of an Indian. Wright was out hunting, and was accused by two Indians of stealing fish from them. Hot words followed, and, according to Wright's story, one of the Indians made a move as if to draw a weapon. Wright raised his gun and shot his antagonist, killing him instantly. The feeling at Juneau is in Wright's favor, according to the passengers on the steamer Willapa, which arrived from the north today.

Devastating Government Lands.

Washington, Oct. 16. — Secretary Francis received a telegram today saying that forest fires are devastating the San Gabriel reserve in Southern California, and asking if the government could render any assistance. The reservations are under the control of the interior department, but no money has been appropriated to protect them. Secretary Francis has asked the war department if the troops can give assistance.

A GEORGIA TRAGEDY.

Results in the Death of Three Men and the Wounding of Two.

Columbus, Ga., Oct. 16.—Three men are dead and two seriously wounded as the result of a serious tragedy which shook Columbus to its foundations today. One of the dead is J. A. White, who was the cause of the whole trouble. White and his 19 year-old son murdered in cold blood two policemen, and wounded two other men who were in the party attempting to arrest them. The murdered officers are Richard M. Adams and William Jackson. White was formerly a policeman, but for several years had been in the shoe business. He has been considered eccentric, but not crazy. Today he became involved in a quarrel in a barroom, and Adams and Jackson served him with a summons to answer a charge of disorderly conduct. This maddened White, who threatened the officers. He went home, got his Winchester and brought a supply of cartridges. With his son he went to a barroom, and, leaving there, encountered the officers.

"I told you to get ready, and if you ain't ready you ought to be," White called out, as he opened fire on the men. Adams fell at the first shot. Then Jackson fell, begging the Whites to stop firing. The father stood over him, firing into his prostrate body. The news of the affair created great excitement. Policeman Roberts went to White's house, knocked, was asked in, and as he stepped inside was fatally wounded by a ball from White's gun. The entire police force, armed with Winchesters, and their party augmented by a large number of armed citizens, went to arrest the Whites. The Whites' home was surrounded and demands made for surrender. The reply was a shot, which wounded a boy in the crowd. Then six officers went to the house and broke down the doors. As they sprang in White fired, wounding Sergeant Pickett. At the same time White was shot. He attempted to break through, but half a dozen bullets were put through his body. Henry, the son, escaped. A posse with bloodhounds is on his trail.

CRIME'S SWIFT PENALTY.

Desperadoes Shot Down After Robbing a Bank.

Meeker, Colo., Oct. 16.—Yesterday afternoon, three men entered the Bank of Meeker, which is connected with the storeroom of J. W. Hughes & Co., who own the bank. Two of the men held up the store employes, while the third went to the bank cashier's window, and, firing one shot, ordered the cashier to throw up his hands. The order was not quickly obeyed and the robber fired again, whereupon the cashier's hands went up. The manager of the store was then forced to open the bank door, and, after gathering up all the money in sight, the robbers marched the cashier and store employes into the street with hands uplifted. Then they rushed out the back way with their booty.

Citizens, attracted by the shots, had pretty well surrounded the building by this time, and, being armed, opened fire on the robbers, two of whom, Charles Jones and William Smith, were killed by the first volley. The third man, George Harris, was shot through the lungs, dying in two hours. He is fully identified, and gave the other names, which were believed to be fictitious.

Four citizens were wounded: District Game Warden Clark, bullet in the right breast, not fatal; Victor Dykeman, clerk, scalp wound; W. P. Herrick, finger shot off.

It is believed one of the dead men is Thomas McCarty, who robbed the banks at Tellurride and Delta, Colo. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide. Meeker is ninety miles from Rifle, on the Rio Grande, the nearest telegraph station.

ROASTED TO DEATH.

Mail Agent and Messenger Burned in a Train Wreck.

Columbia, S. C., Oct. 16.—Through a misunderstanding of orders, the north and south bound trains on the Florida Central & Peninsular road had a head-end collision this morning just south of Swansea, about thirty miles from here. The trains came together on an embankment. The engineers and firemen jumped and escaped without injury. The engines of both trains were demolished and the tender of the southbound engine telescoped into the combination mail, baggage and express car. Baggage and Express Messenger W. D. Lines and Mail Agent L. A. Thomas were pinioned in the wreck, which caught fire from the coal oil lamps. The crews of both trains tried to cut them out, but the flames spread so rapidly that though the rescuers were stimulated by the piteous appeals of the two men, they could do nothing to aid the unfortunates, who were roasted to death.

Flagman Ulmer was standing between the second-class and the baggage cars and is supposed to have been burned to death also. Two other cars were consumed but no passengers were injured.

M. Righi, of Bologna, has succeeded in reproducing artificially the globular form of lightning.

Chicago, Oct. 16. —Four citizens of Blue Island, George Duquesne, Tony Maddy, Emil Polson, a saloon-keeper and ex-chief of the volunteer fire department, and Fred Vogt, a tailor, all members of the Blue Island volunteer fire department, have been arrested here, charged with setting thirty fires in Blue Island during the last year, causing destruction of $150,000 worth of property. It is said they started the fires in order to show their skill in putting them out.

IT IS CONSTITUTIONAL

Act Providing for Election of Judges in Washington.

AN OLD LAW REPEALED THEREBY

Effect of Supreme Court's Opinion is That Klickitat County Cannot Alone Choose a Judge.

Olympia, Oct. 13.—In an opinion filed today, the supreme court sustains as constitutional the act of 1895, relating to superior courts and the election of superior judges, and holds that the act of 1891, providing for judges and additional judges for superior courts in counties of this state was repealed thereby. The case was entitled the State, ex rel. Hiram Dustin, respondent, vs. Claude Rusk, appellant.

Regarding the repeal of one act by another the court says that the plain intent of the legislature of 1895 was to provide not for additional judges, but for the election of all superior court judges of the state by the districts provided in the act, and that the act repealed the former act, notwithstanding the absence of any repealing clause. The constitutionality of the act was attacked upon the grounds following:

That the title does not sufficiently indicate the subject matter of the act.

That the act is in contravention of section 5, article 4, of the constitution.

Regarding the first contention, the court concludes that the title is sufficiently explicit to permit the legislature to enact anything regarding the superior courts or the election of such judges.

As to the second objection, the court holds that no great violence is done to the language of the section of the constitution under consideration, when taken as a whole, by holding that thereby it was intended to rest in the legislature discretion to determine when each of the counties should elect a judge for itself, and how the counties entitled to so elect should be grouped for judicial purposes.

The effect of this decision is that Klickitat county is not entitled to elect a judge for itself at the coming election, but must act with Skamania, Clark and Cowlitz.

MACEO'S STRONG POSITION.

Entrenched Himself in the Mountains Where He Cannot Be Dislodged.

Chicago, Oct. 13.—A special to the Times-Herald from Key West, Fla., says:

The sudden return of General Bernal to Havana from the northern coast of the province of Pinar del Rio, where he was sent by General Weyler to command the Spanish forces in the recent engagements against Antonio Maceo, has caused a profound sensation in Havana.

General Bernal has returned on sick leave and has asked to be sent to Spain, being thoroughly disheartened over the result of the campaign just inaugurated against the insurgents in Pinar del Rio. The general reports that Maceo has thoroughly reorganized his forces in the last few weeks, and entrenched himself in the most commanding positions of the mountain fastnesses and that any attempt to dislodge him would be sure to result in disastrous failure and wholesale slaughter of the Spaniards.

The folly of attempting to dislodge Maceo has been fully demonstrated, General Bernal said, in all the recent engagements. From the commanding positions, the Spanish officers were picked off by sharpshooters, and the troops lacking leaders, became demoralized and were slaughtered like sheep.

Yellow Fever and Smallpox.

Washington, Oct. 13.—D. Burgess, sanitary inspector of the marine hospital service at Havana, in a recent report said that yellow fever continues to be epidemic there, and he is informed it is so in most places where the Spanish soldiers are found. During September there were 1,034 deaths in Havana from the disease. Small-pox, instead of diminishing, increases rapidly, not only in Havana but in the suburbs. The doctor expresses the fear that it will be many months before this scourge is over. He also points out the danger from yellow fever to vessels discharging cargoes at Taila Piedra wharf, Havana, because of its close proximity to an old and badly infected military hospital.

Dashed Down a Ravine.

Martinez, Cal., Oct. 13.—A. H. Heenan, a bookkeeper at the Emporium, San Francisco, met his death today while driving. He, in company with his fiancee, a Miss Galloway, of San Francisco, drove out to Ferndale Springs in a double team. Instead of turning the team in the place provided on the grounds, he attempted to turn it into a narrow place on the bank of the ravine. The team went over the bank and landed in the creek at the bottom with young Heenan underneath. Miss Galloway jumped and saved herself as the team went over. She was compelled to go a mile for assistance, and it was an hour before the body was recovered.

Can Command Respect.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 13.—The Russian newspapers are unanimous in expressing the opinion that the review of French troops by the czar at Chalons signified that if the two powers, Russia and France, are sincerely pacific, they also by acting in unison possess the force necessary to secure respect.

The non-tidal part of the Thames is 138 miles in length and drains an area of 6,000 square miles.