Ben Marshal's Pile.

thing like half the population of the twin

territories, and the secret hope of the other

Marshall was the most noted of that

landed aristocracy, half white, half Indian,

which included the wealthy citizens of the

territory at the beginning of the civil

war. He was originally from Alahama.

ecated and, selling it to the town, thereby

holdings numbered thousands of acres,

When the war broke out he suddenly

the money again, so secretly that not even

peared and a few months later the old man

An Ancient Legend.

The oldest buried treasure in Oklahoma

which has been handed down for so long

digging very industriously in the basin be-

the center of the often described circle.

what success he had. Ryan was not the

with charts and maps and have endeavored

FLOGGING WITH COLD WATER

Experiments in the Oregon Pentiten-

tiary Have Demostrated Its

Efficiency.

The cold water cure has recently been

adopted at the Oregon state penitentiary,

with apparently satisfactory results. For

all practical purposes flogging has been

abandoned. No rule has been established

prohibiting flogging, and if a case should

failed, the lash might be resorted to, but

this is a contingency not deemed probable.

The cold water cure has been found ef-

The cold water remedy consists of strip-

ping the prisoner to the skin and turning

it leaves no sears nor permanent injuries,

Only one prisoner has been flogged dur-

captured was given the penalty always im-

posed in such cases up to that time. Since

The other prisoner subjected to the water

he deliberately violated an important reg-

ulation and was sent to the bathroom. He

began to beg before the water struck him,

and before a pailful of water had been

parently a more peaceful mind.-Portland

ers are not bound oner cut and bruised.

The cold water cure leaves the offending

prisoner with a cleaner body and ap-

used he was completely subdued. Before

he had dressed again he was laughing over

the punishment, but his subsequent con-

duct has proved that he doesn't intend re-

There are men in the Oregon penitehttars

who bear flogging scars that they will carry

to their graves. It is but fair to say that

the scars were not received during this

administration. Some of the men thus pun-

ished are still unconquered and are per-

haps more vicious and more desperate be-

Many a prisoner has sworn that if he ever

gets an opportunity he will take the life of the officer who laid the lash across

his back. Flogging was degrading to both

the prisoner and the man who imposed

the punishment. The prisoner was stripped

and bound and flogged until, in many in-

stances, the blood flowed down his back

Not so with the water sure. The prison-

cause of the method of inflicting pain

ceiving a second dose of water cure.

ther trouble.

fective in some very obstinate cases.

be presented in which all other punishment

gold has ever been discovered.

Mexico.

Santa Fe.

aid the foundation of his fortune.

was kept about the place.

be ascribed to Old Ben Marshall.

DEPEW IN TEN CONVENTIONS

Episodes of National Campaigns Recounted by the New York Senator.

INCIDENTS OF EARLY POLITICAL LIFE

Personal Contact with Lincoln and Later Presidents-Old and New Ways of Campaigning Compared.

The first national convention I ever attended was as delegate at the second nomination of President Lincoln, relates Senator Chauncey M. Depew. I was a very young man then and secretary of state in New York. A few of us who were devoted adherents of Governor Seward went to Washington on the way to Baltimore to consult with him, Lincoln's nomination was assured. The only question was who should be vice president. There was a general consensus of opinion that it should be Daniel S. Dickinson. He had been a lifelong democrat, but supported Mr. Lincoin throughout the war.

This little incident is unwritten history and shows what incidents make history. Mr. Seward advised against the nomination of Mr. Dickinson on the ground that we ought to encourage the loyal men in the border states who had risked their fortunes and their lives in standing by the union. The most eminent representative of that class at that time was Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, who had kept all Tennessee loyal and was the moving spirit which had contributed many Tennessee regiments to the union army. He stood as a courageous aggressive leader of that sentiment in all the border states.

When Judge Robertson and I reached the convention we found the matter settled for Mr. Dickinson, We then began the missionary work imposed on us by Secretary Seward. The Connecticut delegation, headed by Governor Miner, immediately joined us. The matter was finally left by the convention to the New York delegation, and the nomination of Johnson was decided by one vote in that delegation. The convention accepted this conclusion, and the rest of the story, including Johnson's presidency, is well known. The nomination of General Grant, both

the first and second times, was by acolamation, and there was no contest Recounts Tilden Contest.

There was a terrific struggle for the succession to General Grant. New York presented Roscoe Conkling and that presentation prevented the nomination of James G. Blaine, There had been a bitter feeling between Mr. Conkling and Mr. Blaine, Mr. Conkling would not consent to Mr. Blaine's nomination. Finally Mr. Hayes of Ohio. a man then unknown to the country, became the candidate of an evolution and not a revolution.

Samuel J. Tilden performed a great and hardly recognized service in that election. The democrats believed, as did a vast number of republicans, that he was honestly elected. We were close to the civil war, and the participants on both sides were still vigorous enough to make a revolution easy upon a question like that of the deprivation, by any process, of a candidate who was believed to be elected to his office. Of course, it is a moot question because it was decided by the tribunal by only a ma-

But it is due to Mr. Tilden to say that all his power and influence were used to prevent his followers from doing what many of the ablest and strongest public men advocated-seizing the presidency, or attempting it. It was mainly through Mr. Tilden that the tribunal was selected and its judgment acquiesced in.

Minister Defeated Blaine. In the canvass of 1880 Grant was brought before the convention as a candidate, and

the whole question of the third term become exigent. In the tactical management the nomination of General Grant depended on whether the unit rule was to prevail. There was a majority for him in enough states to nominate him if the unit rule carried both the majority and the minority, but there were enough delegates to defeat The contest over this one question lasted for several days. When the unit rule was beaten the convention was at ses. John Sherman was the most prominent and promising of the candidates, and his campaign was led by James Garfield. Garfield's speech for Sherman captured the convention and nominated the speaker for the presidency. Arthur was put on as vice president to placate Mr. Conkling and sat-

isfy the New York delegation, he being the leader of the Grant forces. In the campaign of 1884 Blaine easily carried the convention against Arthur. Against his own wish and advice he was brought to New York to meet 1,000 Protestant clergymen. Rev. Dr. Burchard's unfortunate use of a phrase that had done good service with him in a hundred sermons in his own church on a political occasion naturally offended a large body of religionists who otherwise sympathized warmly with Mr. Blaine. That unfortunate phrase alienated thousands of their votes. He lost New York by less than 2,000, and except for those three words of Rev. Dr. Burchard he would have barried

First View of Lincoln.

I first saw Mr. Lincoln when he passed through Peekskill on his way to Washington to be inaugurated. His speech was so short that it conveyed the idea of the man-a very homely, very awkward manhe having time to utter but a few sentences. I was elected secretary of state in 1863. Horatio Seymour had been elected governor in 1862. In the gathering of the soldiers for 1864. Lincoln's second tion, in every state but New York the machinery was given to the governor. The legislature, however, of 1864 was overwhelmingly republican, and it would not give it to the democratic governor. In the effort to get the machinery I spent

the winter in Washington and saw Mr. Lincoln very often. He had the habit at a certain hour of leaving the door open for anybody to come in. Then he would be overwhelmed by the mothers, wives and sisters of soldiers who were in hospitals and they wanted to reach them, or those who had been condemned as deserters and they wanted them reprieved.

I witnessed in these meetings the most pathetic scenes of my life. Mr. Lincoln looked up one day in the crowd and said: "Hello, Depew! What do you want?"

said: "Nothing, Mr. President, except to pay my respects to you, as I am going Mr. Lincoln replied: "It is such a luxury

to see someone who does not want anything. If you will stay I will get rid of these people; I want to talk with you." Lincoln as Lucid Talker. When the room was clear he threw him-

self on the sofa, pulled up his long legs, clasped his knees with his hands, and, ing backward and forward for a long time, freely discussed the war. He told eleven stories illustrating his ideas. With one exception these stories were not parlor stories, but they were immensely effective either illustrating or clinching or strik-

Lincoln was the most direct and lucid talker I ever met. He had then been president nearly four years, and was more situation, of the complications with other the devices governments, of the dangers of interven- Weekly.

tion, of the situation of the army and of the treasury and of the needs of both. I have had more or less intimacy with all the presidents since his time and most of the cabinet members. No public man ever knew to instinctively and intimately just what the people wanted. If they had not yet expressed it in any form he knew what would meet their approval. Mr. Lincoln was the saddest man I ever saw, because he was the most tender-hearted and sympathetic, and yet he felt that to save his country he had to sacrifice tens of thou sands of men who would have to be re cruited or sent to the front to be sacrificed by his order. It seemed to press upon him and to weigh upon him with a load that he could not shake off.

His one absorbing thought, relieved only by this story telling, was that he must save the union, and that it could only be saved by sliminating slavery.

Lincoln's Story Telling.

You ask me of his method of talking. He had a peculiar cadence in his voice, which made his sentences rhythmic. One who reads that gem of American orations, his speech at Gettysburg (it was improvised), will get an idea of his style-that of an unconscious poem. Mr. Lincoln was a man of marvelous genius and singular power of expression. He had upon him the weight of the future and its possibilities to his country. He talked of the criticisms on his story telling, which used to amuse Seward and offend the dignified Chase. With this singular cadence he said, I re-

member: "They say I tell a great many stories. I reckon I do, but I have found in the course of a long and varied experience that the plain people," then repeating with great emphasis, "the plain people take them as they run, are more easily influenced by a broad and humorous illustration than in any other way. What the hypercritical few may think I do not care." I think it is generally admitted now that

the greatest misfortune which happened to the south was his assassination. He was the one man who had the hold upon the country and the power to have accomplished what was done twelve years afterward under Hayes. He would have reconstructed the south without a carpet-bagging government or any of the horrors and mistakes of the reconstruction period, because the north, the unfon army and the loyal people would have absolutely trusted his judgment as they did his patriotism, and the question of the two sections would have been settled by him, free from many of the difficulties which affect us still.

Old Ways of Campaigning. The methods of campaigning before the

war, during the war and for several canvasses afterward were different from those we have now. The press was not nearly so universal or powerful. The political speaker, though, was more universal and more powerful.

There was no possibility of organising such complete campaigns as was done by Mr. Hanna. Moriey did not exist in the country to create a machinery of literature, of speakers, of colporteurs, of military companies, of organizations of every kind, which were the educational processes of the last three or four canvasses.

The series of speeches which Mr. Sew ard, after being defeated at Chicago, made for Lincoln, almost unequaled in their versatility and frequency, were the feature of Lincoln's first campaign, and their influence was incalcuable. There has been nothing in the canvasses of the last twenty years which was one man's oratory that could be so effective.

We are a strong people, masterful, aggressive, self-confident. We are a world power for the first time in presidential elections. We need a masterful, strong, self-reliant and transparently honest man for president, a man who dares do things which are closely criticised in their inand rocalve praise when the results come about; man who does not stop to feel that the problem of the ages, like the construction of the Panama canal, which is to unite the two oceans and meet all the dreams of American diplomacy and statesmanship for generations is to be balked by scheming dictators; but when Panama reascerts its independence and proclaims itself a republic, before anybody else has seen the point he discovers that there is a power

to treat with, and he does it. Roosevelt "Does Things."

Mr. Roosevelt is charged with violating the constitution in assumption of executive authority and with being cangerous to the liberties of the people because of his autocratic temper, but the country hails with delight two facts, one that when there was fighting to do he ran a hundred feet ahead of his regiment up San Juan hill and scared the Spaniards out of their trenches, the other that when there was a canal to be dug he solved in sixty days the unsolvable problem of 400 years, and while a French ship was carrying millions of gold to pay the French canal company an American ship was carrying dredging machines to the Isthmus of Panama. It is common enough to find men forging

their way to the front in business or public life when they have the temper, the mind and the spur of necessity behind them. But when a man born in the lap of luxury and subject to the temptations which women all know so well of the boy born to wealth and its surroundings, its clubs and seductions in the city of New York, breaks out and beats the cowboy it by 20,000 and have been president of the and the rancher in their own territory, the miner in his own field, the politiciar on his own platform and the office holder in his own sphere, and has always in every vocation and relation and position in which he has been placed easily been the first by the common consent of his associates, whether they be men of action or brains, and in his 40s has become president of the United States by a tragedy, and in the presidency has met so giortously the needs of the country and the hopes of the people, such a man is entitled to the chief magistracy by the votes of his fellow citizens.-Chicago Record-Herald.

> How Gladstone Met Verlaine Some interesting reminiscences of Gladstone and William Morris are told by Mr. Chris Healy in his "Confessions of a Journalist." It was Gladstone's habit when in Parie to visit the Latin Quarter, where he haunted the second-hand bookshops. One day as he entered a shop near the Odeon he found the bookseller talking with an oddlooking person who held in his hands an old edition of Villon's poems. His dress was ragged and dirty, his face matted with hair and he had "the eyes of an archangel and the mouth and jaw of a baboon." The respectful attitude of the bookseller showed though, that the man was a personality. Gladstone entered into conversation with him about Villon, and for an hour they discussed early French poetry; then the

stranger shuffled out of the shop. "Who is that gentleman?" inquired the G. O. M. with interest. "He has an extraordinary knowledge of French postry. "Monsieur, he himself is our greates

poet. C'est Paul Verlaine." Mr. Healy recalls also some entertaining glimpses of William Morris' personality. Sometimes when walking through the slumr of London he would get on a stool at street corner and, in his rough, eloquent way, forecast the life of the people in that glad day when the slums and the villag would be swept away and the employer and workmen merged into the free citisens of the commonwealth. For Morris hated the suburbs and villadom. Mr. Healy tells of perfect master than any of the tried states having often heard him remark that "God have disappeared. But the rusty, earth men of the country of the home and foreign made the country, man made the town, and covered kettles and vases in which the made the country, man made the town, and the devil made the suburbs."-Marper's

PRAIRIE TREASURE HUNTERS the enthusiasm of the most unenthusiastic treasure funter.

Tales of Buried Wealth R valling the Loct of Captain Kidd.

RAINBOW CHASING NOT A LOST ART

Visions of Gold Galore and Silver, Too, Induce Fortune Hunters to Scout and Dig-Energy Sadly Wasted.

Kansas and Oklahoma are in the throes of the buried treasure fever. The disease is of more or less periodic occurrence. but the attack this season has been aggravated by the finding, reported or otherwise, of several small lots of treasure in unsus-

pected places. Whole communities have gone treasure mad, and are going about the business, of recovering the lost fortunes in a systematic his accumulating wealth, always in gold, manner. A number of men will form themselves into a company, agreeing to share the spoils, and will then divide the suspected territory into lands, and assign day Stonewall, in the Chickasaw nation. A and night shifts of diggers. This is kept up little later he returned to the old place in a until the treasure is found or the enthusiasm and muscle of the diggers is ex-

Kansas and Oklahoma have stories of buried riches that rival the tales of the wealth of Captain Kidd. Some of the stories, it is asserted, have their origin in Astec legends, while more of them are based on the alleged information given by dying Forty-niners, who, to save their wealth from pursuing Indians, hid it in the grave with him, and although repeated ground, hoping at some future time to return and recover It.

It is said, too, that train robbers when hard pressed by their pursuers often buried their booty, expecting to return in time and divide it. For years the Dalton boys, the most famous of Kansas train robbers. made points in the Indian Territory their rendezyous. These points are the center of one phase of the treasure hunting in-Gustry.

Nothing has ever been found near them, and Emmet Dalton, the survivor of the gang, now in the Kansas state penitentiary, denies that anything was ever buried there But the hopes of the searchers continue to soar while their spades go deep into the

Indian Gold.

The most sought after treasure of Kansas is the so-called Indian gold, which, it is said, was buried in 1856 by a party of freighters bound from the gold mines of Mexico to the trading post at Fort Leaven-The treasure amounted to \$70,000 Bpanish gold.

Pefore leaving New Mexico it was dis covered that a small party of Indians was following the wagon train. One July night when the train was passing along the banks of the Arkansas river, through what s now Kearney county, it was seen that the Indians were preparing to attack. The wagons were immediately parked and a council of war was held. The camp was midway between where

he towns of Lakin and Hartland now

stand, about thirty miles west of Garden City. On the north rose the peak of the Indian Mound, a curious formation of the river bluffs, which is often asserted to be a relic of the Mound Builders. Equally distant on the south was the Arkansas river. Within the wagon intrsnched camp was the leafless trunk of "Old Cottonwood." a huge tree, the only one within miles, which lightning had killed, but which still served as a landmark for every one who passed along the Santa Fe trail. The moon have come from Mexico to Beaver county brilliant on the western plains, the Indians could be seen making their prepara-

tions. At midnight, just where the shadov of the old tree fell, the treasure was buried. For some reason the Indians failed to attack that night, and the next day the train moved forward with its dogged pursuers just visible. Three days later, when Pawnee Rock had been reached, the attacl was made.

Only one man survived it. Weeks later raving with the horrors he had undergone, he staggered into Fort Leavenworth. In the 'ntervals of his delirium before he died he told his story.

The next year an effort was made to re cover the gold. But the lightning had finished its work, and not con a stump remained of "Old Cottonwood." buffalo grass was thick over the place. The treasure was never found, unless the Indians, returning, uncovered it and took it away with them.

The entire country between the Indian Mound and the river for miles in either direction has been dug over repeatedly. The land has changed hands more than once, but the provise is always insisted upon that a certain proportion of the treasure, if it is recovered, shall revert to the

Buried Treasure.

Eastern Kansas has a buried treasure that is even more enticing than the Indian gold of the west, for while it is not so large, yet its origin is so recent and so certain that success in finding it seems almost assured.

Two miles south of East Atchison is the Hutson farm of 200 acres. It was owned by Isaac Hutson, who died in 1879. He was ill a long time, but expected to recover.

When he realized that death was inevitable he called his family around him and told them of having buried \$30,000 in gold in an iron kettle, with a marble slat from the top of a wash stand as a cover. He did not tell exactly where the money was buried, but said that whoever plowed deepest would find it.

The land passed into the hands of his brother, Pete Hutson, who would never allow a search to be made for the money At his death, a short time ago, the farm went to his son. Will Hutson, but he, too, has never attempted to find the treasure He says that he can locate it within a zone of forty acres and that some day he will

The buried treasure of northern Kanens has with it a gruesome touch that not even an Indian massacre can equal. It is related that a party of returning gold seekers were croweing the plains of northern Kaneas, each man with his dust safely stowed away in a belt around his body, when one of the number was attacked with smallpox and died almost immediately. Too fearful of the disease to touch the body long enough to remove the treasure belt, the remaining men hurriedly scooped out a deep grave on the prairie, and with long poles pushed their compaion's body into it and, filling it up, hastened on without leaving

single thing to mark the spot. Since that time many persons, their cupidity overcoming their fear of infection, have endeavored to locate the unmarked grave, but their efforts have been fruitless, and the dead miner's precious dust is still his own.

Oklahoma's interest in buried treasure received a tremendus impetus this spring by the reported find of \$80,000 near the town of Kildare and by the further alleged discovery of \$210,000 by a Mexican near Mue-I. T., between Caddo and Boggy depots. In neither instance was the money produced in evidence, it having been spirited away by the alleged finders, who also was hidden have been viewed by hundreds and are quite sufficient to stir up OregonianA DESOLATE PACIFIC REGION

Whatever buried treasure there may be found in Oklahoma or the Indian Territory, The Historic Wi'd, Untamed West Coast of either now or hereafter, will invariably Vancouver Island. cover old Ben Marshall's gold has for

generations been the open aim of some-EARLY NAVIGATORS WHO LANDED THERE

> Cheerless Land of Shipwrecks and Dying Race-Scenes of Many Murders of Ship Crews by Indiana.

and was an aristocrat among the Indians there. He took his allotment where the from Portland, Ore., will land one in the either. town of Girard, Als., was subsequently heart of the wildest region to be found anywhere west of the Mississippi river. The Emigrating to the Indian Territory, he settled in the rich bottom lands between the Verdigris and Arkansas rivers. His and he owned more than 500 slaves. There suing 100 years, Vancouver, Quadra, Gray was no bank within 100 miles, so that all disappeared. At its close he turned up at their comparatively small craft around numerous islands and up canals and inlets, reaching far into the interior of the Island, wagon with one of his farm hands, and and in their wake came the fleets of the proceeded to dig up all the gold that he traders who bought fish and fur from the had left buried there. He drove away with Indians. Those were the two great staples \$60,000 in sacks in the back of his wagon. of more than 100 years ago and they are When he reached Stonewall he buried still in the lead, in fact are the only resources on which the degenerate remnants his wife knew its location. The farm hand of the once powerful tribe depended for a who had assisted him mysteriously disaptvellhood.

White men are scarce along the west himself died. His secret went into the coast, about the only representatives being the storekeepers at the Indian villages. searches have been made not a cent of his To supply the wants of these few white traders and to carry the mail, the Canadian Pacific despatches a small steamer every seven days. For the past year the Queen is the Tres Piedras gold, the legend of City, Captain Townsend, has been covering the route, and a round trip voyage on this by the Catholic priests of Old Mexico that craft is one of the most interesting trips the actual amount was long ago lost sight that can be made in the same length of time anywhere in the west. More than According to the story a Spanish party In search of the fabled El Dorado set out half of the voyage is spent in cruising well inland on bays and inlets that run back from Barclay, Kyoquot, Nootka, Clayoquot, Every ten or fifteen miles they Quatsino and other "sounds" which lead set up a post of stone marked with the out to the open sea. The steamer usually letter V, to guide their return course. They makes her first stop out of Victoria at San Juan and then at Carmanah Point and

finally reached that country directly north of the Panhandle of Texas, which was for years known as No Man's Land, but | Cape Beale. which is now Beaver county, Oklahoma. Australian Cable Station When near what is now the town of Gar-The most important landing place ret, they decided that the only hope of Barclay sound is the new cable station saving the treasure they had with them at Bamfield creek. This is where the Ausfrom the pursuing Indians was to bury it. tralian cable leaves the shores of North To mark the place they set the remaining America, and there are about twenty men guide posts in a huge circle, half a saile employed here, some of them being forapart, and so placed that the point of each tunate enough to have their wives with V was directed to a spot in the center of them. After leaving Bamfield creek, the the circle. At this spot the treasure, said to Queen City steams up the Alberni canal have been enormous, was buried. Shortly far inland to the old town of Alberni, fterward the party was set upon, and all where the ships from England loaded "timbut one massacred. This one succeded in ber" fifty years ago. The ruins of the old getting home, but was so exhausted by exmill are still in evidence, but it has been posure that he died before he could give many a day since a deep water carrier omplete directions for the recovery of the sailed up this beautiful inlet. The west An effort was made to follow coast of Vancouver island is rich in histhe trail, but it was lost near the town of oric lore, and there is much tragedy mixed with the history. In Friendly cove, Nootka sound, the Northwest America, Recently there came to Beaver county n Irishman, Michael Ryan, who had the first vessel built on the Pacific coast. lived among the Mexicans. He was found was launched by Captain Meares in September, 1788, the American ship Columbia. ween the Cimaron and Corrumpa rivers. When questioned he asserted that he had discovered the guide posts, and had located in the same cove, almost the entire crew

The next day he was not to be seen, and cred by the Indians. has not been seen since, so it is not known At Clayoquot sound the red devils murdered almost the entire crew of the Tononly person who has attempted to locate the treasure, for more than once men to trade. Then there were tragedies of the sea, almost without number, and in the to recover the Castilian wealth.-New York on the west coast frequently met a death on shore worse than drowning.

And over all this forbidding coast there rests a glamour of historic interest that will never be dispelled. The names of 804,400,148. Average product value per capita Gray, Vancouver, Meares, Quadra, Cook of carners, \$2,450, per capita of population, and a number of others will be remem- \$170. bered until the end of time, and it was forth to explore what is now known as Oregon, Washington and British Columbia. The names which these leaders of civilization in a new world gave to our rivers, cepted) are still in use and always will be For this reason alone the west coast will always remain a locality of absorbing interest to both Canadians and Americans

in the Pacific northwest. A Marine Graveyard. "The graveyard of the North Pacific" the sombre but expressive name that was bestowed on the west coast of Vancouver upon him a stream of cold water from an island so many years ago that the identity rdinary garden hose. The infliction of of the man who named it has been lost, the punishment is not as brutal as flogging. Time has not changed the significance of that name, and the harvest of death and and the punishment ends the moment the destruction of property still go on. Big water is turned off. A prisoner who has square-riggers, schooners, barkentines, been subjected to the punishment once steamers and even men-of-war have nil wants no more of it, though he may be found a common grave on the shores of smiling within a few moments after the this wild stretch of coast line. A few of ordeal is over. Governor Chamberlain and these wrecks were of sealing schooners the prison authorities are highly pleased which were driven ashore in a for, but the over the result of the experiments, for greater part of them were vessels bound in they have been desirous of abolishing the or out of Puget Sound. There have been many wrecks and a considerable loss of life along that death haunted region between ing this administration. That man was a Cape Flattery and Gray's Harbor, but there trusty and had run away, and upon being are so many stretches of beach and little coves along there that dead bodies and wreckage usually wash ashore in a condition that renders identification possible.

then two prisoners have been punished with the cold water remedy. One of them was a With the exception of two or three good big, burly negro. When he came to the entrances the west coast of Vancouver prison he was assigned to work in the taland presents no such favorable front to shops, but refused to obey orders. He asthe ocean. Rough, jasged rocks, sharp and serted that he didn't have to work, and cruel in spite of the everlasting best of the wouldn't work. He was taken to the bathsurf against them, extend down to the foom, stripped and stood in a corner. The water edge, and under the surface hidden first spurt of water from the hose brought rocks and reefs, in many places, extend out out a shrick that was evidence of the effecfor miles. On those the staunchest ships tiveness of the remedy. After trying for ever built are quickly ground to pieces and half a minute to dodge the stream of cold the unfortunate crew, seeking in the fog water, the man gave up and began to beg or darkness to effect a landing on the adand make promises. The punishment ended, jacent shores, meets with a similar fate. he went to work, and has given no fur-Occasionally a wreck dodges the which guard the entrance to most of these harbors or coves, and gets in where it can cure was a white man. For several months be identified before it is pounded to pieces. he had been giving trouble, and seemed to In a great many cases, newsyer, there is find enjoyment in disobeying rules, even when he gained nothing by it. Small penspeculation as to its identity, but not nine figures. alties did no good, and he was finally enough to offer a satisfactory clew to the warned that another offense would bring vessel it came from. severe consequences. A few days later

Blight of Civiliantion. The Vancouver island Indian seems to have suffered worse by contact with the civilization of the whites than any other coast tribe. The advent of the white man found this island populated by many thousands of healthy, well-developed Indians, but bad whisky and greater evils that follow in its wake have caused the destruction of the race; and today there are certain tribes, notably along Quatamo Bound, where the cry of a native papoose will never again be heard, the youngest Indian in the district being 5 or 6 years old. Lurge numbers of the males have been lost in seal hunting in recent years, and as the seal hunters have always been the flower of the tribe from a physical standpoint, the oss to Indian posterity has been severe. In every Indian village on the island are numerous vacant huts that will never again be tenanted by the red mun, and deserted villages are by no means infrequently met

The destruction of the race, which is ab largely due to the adoption of the white nan's vices, cannot be regarded otherwise than with regret. In perhaps almost any other part of the west this regret would be softened by the knowledge that the passing of the red man presaged the advent of

higher civilization. Here there is no recompense for the disappearance of the race which even in its picture-sque squalor added interest to a section of the country where

Nature was lavish in her gifts of scenery, but weefully stingy in passing our resources of greater intrinsic value. When the last west const Indian passes over to the Great Beyond, his place will not be filled by a superior order of being. The respectable white traders and missionaries who now lead lonely lives among them, having no more timber to work on will return to civilization and the few remaining specimens of man will be the cultus squawmen and their offspring, the latter in their development retaining all of the evil of both Thirty-six hours' ride by rail and steamer white and red men and none of the good of

Colonel Seller Propositions.

In justice to a scattering few hardwork west coast of Vancouver island is this un- ing prospectors and mine owners now trytamed spot, where time has stood still for ing to discover what the west const of more than 100 years and where, owing Vancouver island was made for, the above to the topography of the country, there statement should perhaps be qualified. will be little or no advancement in the en- There are numerous mines along the west coast and several hundred thousand good and Captain Cook all sailed along this American dollars have been lost forever in coast and visited the numerous little har- an endeavor to make producers of them. pors that make indentations in the forbid- One of the finest of these Colonel Bellers ding shore line. They warped and towed propositions was largely financed by Portland people. It is a copper mine located on one of the numerous offshoots of Darclay Sound. The wharf, buildings and bucket tramway are all in excellent condition, but the mine is oreless and the promoter is in the penitentiary. The government, the Catholics and the Presbyterians have spent considerable

money in schools and churches for educating and Christianizing the west coast Indians, but the results have been far from satisfactory. All of the religion that can be forced on an Indian in this country does not seem to diminish his love for lying or stealing and the morals of both sexes are shocking. The girls, born into the blood, are taken up by the well-meaning as could be expected. but misguided church people and taught just enough to make them understand that there is a higher civilization and a better life than that which they are leading. Their intellects, not exactly dwarfed, but through centuries of tradition and breeding diverted into channels which run not with ours, soon enable them to understand that an impenetrable wall of caste forever bars them from mingling closely with the better civilization of the outside world.

Education has momentarily drawn back the curtain revealing to them the joys of a civilization which is not for them. It has created in their hearts a deep longing for something better, which they know full well can never be theirs. They return from the school to the smoke and dirt and squalor in which they were bred, and realiging the hopelesaness of ever in their brief lifetime improving conditions there. and also realizing the equal hopelessness of breaking into the society of the palefaces and living as they do, their weak minds do not wreatle long with the problem, and

they generally go to the devil on the run. Perhaps, after all, it is a blessing that they are dying off as rapidly as they are, for the civilization and religion of the white man have shattered many an idol for thom, and left nothing in return but a deep unsatisfied longing that can never be appeased so long as society draws the color line. The many thousands which are annually wasted on tht religious and educational institutions on this Tsland would do Captain Grey, being in the harbor at the a vast amount of good among the suffering time of the launching. Fifteen years later poor of our cities, and there it would be appreciated. Here it does no good and it of the American ship Boston was massa- is not appreciated-Portland Oregonian.

AMERICA AS A WORLD MARKET quin, which had gone north from Astoria New Pigures on Per Capita Products and Consumption Here and

> In the manufacturing plants of the United States in the year 1900 there were at work 5,308,406 Wage-earners. These turned out in manufactures \$13.

Total horsepower used in manufactures. from the bleak west coast that they set 11,300,061. Horsepower per wage-earner, 2.15. Total consumption of manufactures, \$12,-885,609,303. Approximate consumption per capita of population, \$169.

These figures are taken from the tables supplied in an article in the current'number of the Engineering Magazine, in which William J. Clark, who is manager of the foreign trade of a great American electric company, discusses the reasons why America is the best market for manufacturers. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland had 9.000,000 wage-earners in 1900. yet their product in manufactures was but \$5,000,000,000, for less than half the output of our five million and odd of workers. They used only 0.33 horsepower per capita-oneseventh as much in proportion as we use.

worker. France, 5,000,000 earners of wages, \$3,450,-000,000 in manufactured products, 0.34 horsepower per capita. Other European countries (and Japan,

Germany reported 10,000,000 wage-earners,

\$4,600,000,000 in products, 0.34 horsepower per

Asia) ranged lower yet, but-Canada, with 550,000 wage-earners, turned out \$800,000,000 in manufactures, which was \$1,455 per capita of workers and \$146 per capita of population, and the horsepower employed in the dominion was 1.36 per head of workers.

In point of consumption per capita of population Canada surpassed the United States, its 4,800,000 using \$890,000,000 in manufactures, or \$183 per head. The United Kingdom, 41,000,000 population,

nsumed \$4.273,897,438 in manufactures, or \$104 per capita; Germany, \$6,367,000 people, \$4,152,450,000, or \$74 per head; France, 37,700,-000 population, \$4,152,450,000, or \$82 per head: Belgium, 6,700,000 people, \$6,000,000, or \$98 per capita.

In the particular of consumed products, Australia came after the United States. with a demand for \$605,000,000 in manufac tures, or \$162 per capita for a population of 3.700,000. Australia's own 550,000 wage earners were credited with an output value of \$500,000,000. In bare totals of manufactures consumed.

Russia, \$2,000,000,000, followed Belgium. Then came Austria-Hungary, \$1,900,000,000; Italy, just enough wreckage left intact to excite \$1,714,000,000, and a dwindling procession in Finishing with his various tables. Mr. Clark declares that they "show conclusively that America itself is by far the best market of the world for manufac-

tured products; consequently it is not

strange that up to the present American

manufacturers should have devoted their principal attention to home trade." Unexampled Surgical Operation, What is considered one of the most remarkable surgical operations ever performed in the world, by reason of the great danger involved of cutting off the life of the patient during the progress of the work, has just been completed by Prof. Manteuffel of Dorpath. Germany, on a

young girl of that town. This operation, which proved successful and is now claiming the attention of eminent surgeons the world over, involved the cutting open and sewing up of the girl's heart. The surgeon succeeded in removing from his fair patient's heart, the beating of which had stopped two hours before his aid was sought, a builet which had lodged in the back of the organ.

Curiously enough, though the butlet had practically pierced the heart, it had touched no large blood vessel. After several hours the patient regained consciousness and is now as well as ever, the stitched heart being good as new.-Berlin Letter.

OMAHA'S TRADE CONDITION

Merchants All Getting Anxious for Settled Warm Wea her.

TRADE, THOUGH, HOLDING UP WELL

Very Few Market Changes During the Week, Even Groceries Shewing Comparatively Few Fluctuntious.

Trade conditions in Omaha and sur-ounding territory still continue quite sat-sfactory to both wholesalers and retailers. he cool and rainy weather is the cause Isfactory to both wholesalers and retailers. The cool and rainy weather is the cause of some complaints, but as a rule they are not at all serious. The merchants, as a rule, remember that the situation is much better than a year ago, as farmers have practically all their corn planted, which was far from being the case a year ago. There are, of course, reports heard to the effect that quite a lot of corn will have to be replanted, owing to too much cold and wet weather, but still the sections where that is the case are rather limited. The situation as a whole is very encouraging and the general belief is that it will take but a few days of warm, pleasant weather to make both retail and wholesale business very active. Of course if the weather should continue rainy for some time serious damage would be done to all crops, but that is hardly to be expected.

Now that jobbers have completed their figures for the month of May they find that in practically all cases they did more immediate business than they did during May of 1943, and they also met with better success this year in capturing future business. There is no mistaking the fact that local houses have a line of fall orders on their books that goes way ahead of all previous records, and consequently they are well pleased with that part of the business.

The market situation is very much the businesa.

The market situation is very much the same as it was a week ago. There have, of course, been a few fluctuations up and down, but as a general thing prices on the majority of staples are much the same as at last test reco as at last report.

Wholesale grocers report the demand for their line of goods as being very satisfactory. Trade was a little quiet early in the week, but toward the close the demand was enormous There have been comparatively few changes in the market during the week under review. Sugar is in a good, strong position, but there have been no quotable changes on refined grades. The raw market in particular is strong and refiners report the demand heavier even than it was a week ago. Owing to the exceptionally heavy consuming demand those well posted are of the opinion that still higher prices are liable to rule at any time. Sugar Very Strong.

time.

The market on Young Americas cased off last week 10%c, but other grades of cheese are about the same as they were a week ago.

In the line of canned goods, spot tomatoes are quoted quite a little firmer
with an advance on seconds, which carries
prices on that class of goods within 25c

f standards, Several independent canners of California Several independent canners of California goods have announced opening prices for fall delivery, and upon examination it is found that they are not much different from the opening prices a year ago, except in the case of cling peaches and apricots. These run from 1025c per dozen higher than last year.

The demand for dried fruits is reported considerably smaller than it was a short

The demand for dried fruits is reported considerably smaller than it was a short time ago. This is accounted for by the abundance of strawberries, rhubarb and that class of goods. The supply of peaches is so closely cleaned up that any very material increase in the demand would cause an advance in the demand would cause an advance in prices of from work per pound. Other lines of dried fruits are in good request, with an exceptionally good demand for evaporated apples. Staple lines of grocers not mentioned above have shown very little change.

Dry Goods Fairly Active. The weather last week the greater part of the time was not participarly conductive to an active demand for summor weight goods. In spite of that fact, though, mercitants soid considerable stock. They are showing some disposition to complain about the weather, but they realise that with favorable conditions from this time on that trade would be all that they could ask for, and in the meantime they are waiting participated with last season, they have very little to complain of.

and up to this time a year ago, so that, as compared with last season, they have very little to complain of.

Traveling men for local houses are still pounding away on the advance order proposition and are meeting with good success. Retailers do not seem to be very discouraged, as they are all willing to lay in liberal supplies for fall.

The market has shown practically no change during the week under review. Prices are firm all along the line, but those who are best posted on the general situation do not look for any material changes in either direction for some time to come. They say, in fact, that there was never a safer time in their memory for retailers to carry liberal stocks and to anticipate their future requirements. It is not going to be so much a question of prices this fall as one of getting the lines and classes of goods desired.

Hardware Just About Steady.

Hardware Just About Steady.

Hardware Jobbers say that they are beginning to feel the effects of the unfavorable weather to some extent. The rains interfere with out-of-door work to a greater or less extent, and that of course stops the demand for many lines of hardware. Still, taking the entire line, they say they are doing a very satisfactory business and have no real ground for complaint. Such lines as retrigerators, lawn mowers and garden tools are moving out exceptionally well.

No new developments have been noted in the market. The same as has been the case ever since the first of the year there is a general feeling of firmness all along the line. There are, of course, a few minor changes from week to week, but, taking the more important stuple lines, they are selling in just about the same notches they have for some time past. Not only that, but jobbers predict a good, healthy, firm market througnout the present season.

Leather Goods None too Active. Hardware Just About Steady.

Leather Goods None too Active.

The leather goods trade is still a little quiet from the jobbers' standpoint. This is, of course, a between season period with them and retailers have not soid enough of their stocks to be very heavy buyers in the way of sixing-up orders. That kind of orders, though, is beginning to come in, and with anything like favorable weather from this time on, jobbers expect to do a nice sorting-up business.

Advance orders are coming in very freely and no complaints have been heard on that score recently.

Very little is doing in the rubber line. Since the ist of June practically no advance orders have been placed and none are expected until winter weather sets in, and then only from such merchafts as buy in a hand-to-mouth way. The rains, of course, create some demand for light weight rubbers, but jobbers do not feel the effects of that to any extent, as retailers have sufficient stock on hand to meet their requirements. Leather Goods None too Active.

quirements. Fruits and Vegetables.

Fruits and Vegetables.

The demand for atrawberries last week was something enormous. The exceptionally low prices which prevailed for good stock doubtless stimulated the demand. Missouri berries of good quality are now acriving on the market and are in such large supply that they are moving out at \$1.75 per crate, or about what peddlers' stock usually sells for. At those prices very few people are so poor that they cannot afford to eat strawberries, and as a result the consumption has been enormous. Dealers look for continued heavy receipts and reasonable prices.

About the only other line of fruit attracting much attention at this time is oranges, but they are selling a little higher than they were a week ago. Prices range from \$1.75 to \$1.50. Pricespipes also sell quite well at \$5.50 per crate and California cherries at \$1.50 to \$1.75 per box.

from \$2.75 to \$3.50. Pineapples also sell quite well at \$3.50 per crate and California cherries at \$1.50 to \$1.75 per box.

Vegetables are arriving more freely each week and prices gradually easing off, as the quotations in another column will show. Texas is furnishing tomatoes in four-basket crates at \$2.00. Potatoes are also arriving quite freely from that states and are worth \$74, cents per pound, while old northern stock is worth \$1.20 per bushel.



Insures Pure, Soft, White Skin and a Beautiful Complexion, enres Eczema and Tetter. Absolutely and Permanently removes Bin heads. Free-ties, Pinnies, Rodiess, Sun-apots and Tan. Used with lerms. Royals Rosp & Fus-fect skin is insured. th tu one paskage, \$1.25, express paid.

The Barma-Hayale Co., Cincinnati,

SCHAEFER'S CUT PRICE DRUG STORE