

Topics of the Times

Men who are always attempting to kill two birds with one stone never bag much game.

A Paris doctor explains that hot irons will prevent hair from turning gray. So will a scalping knife.

The Methodists are planning to look over their creed. An ounce of revision is better than a pound of heresy trials.

The millionaire who is compelled to subsist on crackers and milk finds it easy to believe that poor people eat too much meat.

The germ of rheumatism has been found, and a good many people will hope that it may be quickly hit on the head with a club.

The Boston company that started out a while ago to pay premiums on births has discovered that the race suicide scare was wholly unfounded.

Another "get rich quick" concern has come to grief. But the victims need not be discouraged. Others will be organized for their express benefit.

While attempting to lift a stove the other day, a man dropped dead, and it is safe to say that every married man who heard about it told his wife.

It has been said that the drum was the first musical instrument in use, but how any one discovered that it is a musical instrument is still a mystery.

Standard Oil has established a publicity office and hung out a sign, "Reporters Welcome; Walk In." This may be described as another sign of the times.

"I admire the spirit that never gives up," remarked John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to his Bible class. And Russell Sage is now sorry that he let the country catch him at it.

John D. Rockefeller's physician has recommended ball playing as a cure for the old magnate's physical troubles. Ida Tarbell will probably concede at once that John D. ought to be able to make a great record as a base-stealer.

A Norwegian scientist has discovered that moss, when properly cleaned, makes a delightful and nutritious food. Two cents' worth of it will make a meal, and the scientist thinks it is destined to become the popular food of the masses. Look out for the moss trust.

In a recent affair of honor over in France one of the duellists shot a hole in a fence, while the other tore up several inches of sod. The gentlemen then shook hands and were friends again. The French duel is a glorious institution, and it is a pity that it is occasionally marred by an accident.

Not the least touching thing in connection with the San Francisco calamity is the character of many of the contributors to the relief fund. Some very large contributions have been recorded, and some as small as five cents. As one reads the lists in the daily papers, he finds waiters and bell-boys in the hotels, street-car conductors and motor-men, office boys, shop-girls, and many others whose earnings are small and whose needs usually are great. It is such givers as these who show how widespread is the sympathy and how universal is the generosity of the country toward the capital of the Western coast.

The last great chunk of the rock of man's prerogatives that has fallen into the swift stream of woman's progress is the "obey" in the marriage service. Of course, for a long time this simple word has been a mere meaningless form cooed without sincerity by the lips of countless brides, but man, in his egotism, has held on to it as a slender thread of connection with the sterner days. But, after all, who cares a rap whether the word "obey" is in the marriage service or not? Certainly no one ever took it seriously and, anyway, it is no time to weigh mere words when one is stumbling along in the dark after a minister who himself is only plucking detached sentences out of a book.

"Olympic games," in which the winners are youths from America, Australia and Canada look like a very new thing, but there is really nothing new about the success of the outlying districts in these classic contests. It was quite a common thing in the ancient day for athletes from the outlying Hellenic states and the colonies to take the prizes, and the conditions that made victories for greater Greece in those days are precisely the same as those which win the laurels for Sheridan, Sherrington and Asty today. That is to say, it is the pioneer who has in him the spirit of the champion and the tradition of overcoming. It is the "new country" that gives the hope, the eagerness, the elasticity that makes great athletes.

That very large element of the population which bestows more serious thought upon the condition of its stomach than it does upon the state of its mind would do well, for a change, to swallow and digest this bit of good advice from Dr. Frank M. S. Billings, professor of medicine in Rush Medical University.

attitude. "Eat slowly," he says. "Masticate thoroughly. Eat no more than you can enjoy. And do not become a crank about any kind of food." If Dr. Billings had been asked, "What else would you advise one to do who does not feel very well before eating and who feels worse afterward," he would probably have replied: "Forget yourself on rising in the morning. Keep it up through the day, and forget yourself harder than ever when you lie down at night." For every advanced medical scientist knows in these days that indigestion is a state out of which one can think one's self, if one will only learn how to think healthy thoughts. However, aside from this, it must be apparent to the observant that it is the person who is most careful about his diet who finds it necessary constantly to be the most careful, while it is the person who is most careless who finds it unnecessary to care. The man who sits down at the restaurant table and orders a baby food dinner is the man who has been suffering from all the pangs of dyspepsia since he ate a baby food breakfast, whereas the man who sits down and tells the waiter to bring along anything he has got is the man who had sausage, ham and eggs, griddle cakes, and two cups of coffee in the morning, and who expects to wind up in the evening with a New England boiled dinner. There is, of course, a happy medium. And it lies somewhere between the man who nibbles his food like a rabbit and the man who goes at it like a much larger animal, the name of which it is unnecessary to mention here.

After the invention of lightning rods for the protection of buildings there ceased to be much expression of difference of opinion about them even if difference existed. It was admitted that care and knowledge must be used in applying them, otherwise they might add to instead of ward off the danger. But the public mind seemed to settle down into acquiescence in the substantial efficacy of the safeguard. During a long term of years few buildings of any considerable value were left without some such device. Several years ago there was a reaction in the fashion and builders began to apply the cost of supposed protection against lightning to other purposes. The decline of the fashion began in large cities and was helped along by occasional failures of some conductors when used. It has gone on until the weight of fashion is now back to what it was before Franklin and his kite and door key opened a new era in civilization. Those who have fallen out of the fashion are, as a rule, not very positive either way, rather explaining that the theory of artificial protection is at least an open question. At all events the lightning rod of a generation ago has "gone out" as a general fashion, and it is noticeable that the decline of the fashion was far more sudden than its growth. For a decade or two men who build houses have apparently tried to forget that lightning ever injures them. No doubt the increasing use of steel in building in large cities had had influence on the fashion, yet it is hard to see why. If there was a basis for the fashion at all the use of the steel skeleton should make occasion only for difference of application. It could not affect the principle. Quite lately there have come some indications of turning again toward the fashion of protection. In this country it has been pointed out that while the steel skeleton skyscrapers in cities, though often higher than the more modest church spires, have been nearly always exempt from electrical injury, and at the same time there has been a surprising number of unprotected city church spires, not of steel construction, that have suffered by lightning. In England it would seem that though aware of the decline in the fashion they have not yielded to it and some of the most influential publications are supporting the use of conductors quite as a matter of course. They know that there is skepticism, but they do not regard protection from lightning by means of conductors as any more an open question than is protection from smallpox by means of vaccination. One of the leading London dailies points out that the great cathedrals and all the old churches with tall spires have been so protected since the theory of protection was first considered tenable and since so protected no one has been damaged, while some had been injured before. It instances especially Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's, both of which are so protected and have wholly escaped injury, nor has anything within the areas surrounding them which are theoretically included in their protection ever suffered any injury.

After the invention of lightning rods for the protection of buildings there ceased to be much expression of difference of opinion about them even if difference existed. It was admitted that care and knowledge must be used in applying them, otherwise they might add to instead of ward off the danger. But the public mind seemed to settle down into acquiescence in the substantial efficacy of the safeguard. During a long term of years few buildings of any considerable value were left without some such device. Several years ago there was a reaction in the fashion and builders began to apply the cost of supposed protection against lightning to other purposes. The decline of the fashion began in large cities and was helped along by occasional failures of some conductors when used. It has gone on until the weight of fashion is now back to what it was before Franklin and his kite and door key opened a new era in civilization. Those who have fallen out of the fashion are, as a rule, not very positive either way, rather explaining that the theory of artificial protection is at least an open question. At all events the lightning rod of a generation ago has "gone out" as a general fashion, and it is noticeable that the decline of the fashion was far more sudden than its growth. For a decade or two men who build houses have apparently tried to forget that lightning ever injures them. No doubt the increasing use of steel in building in large cities had had influence on the fashion, yet it is hard to see why. If there was a basis for the fashion at all the use of the steel skeleton should make occasion only for difference of application. It could not affect the principle. Quite lately there have come some indications of turning again toward the fashion of protection. In this country it has been pointed out that while the steel skeleton skyscrapers in cities, though often higher than the more modest church spires, have been nearly always exempt from electrical injury, and at the same time there has been a surprising number of unprotected city church spires, not of steel construction, that have suffered by lightning. In England it would seem that though aware of the decline in the fashion they have not yielded to it and some of the most influential publications are supporting the use of conductors quite as a matter of course. They know that there is skepticism, but they do not regard protection from lightning by means of conductors as any more an open question than is protection from smallpox by means of vaccination. One of the leading London dailies points out that the great cathedrals and all the old churches with tall spires have been so protected since the theory of protection was first considered tenable and since so protected no one has been damaged, while some had been injured before. It instances especially Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's, both of which are so protected and have wholly escaped injury, nor has anything within the areas surrounding them which are theoretically included in their protection ever suffered any injury.

After the invention of lightning rods for the protection of buildings there ceased to be much expression of difference of opinion about them even if difference existed. It was admitted that care and knowledge must be used in applying them, otherwise they might add to instead of ward off the danger. But the public mind seemed to settle down into acquiescence in the substantial efficacy of the safeguard. During a long term of years few buildings of any considerable value were left without some such device. Several years ago there was a reaction in the fashion and builders began to apply the cost of supposed protection against lightning to other purposes. The decline of the fashion began in large cities and was helped along by occasional failures of some conductors when used. It has gone on until the weight of fashion is now back to what it was before Franklin and his kite and door key opened a new era in civilization. Those who have fallen out of the fashion are, as a rule, not very positive either way, rather explaining that the theory of artificial protection is at least an open question. At all events the lightning rod of a generation ago has "gone out" as a general fashion, and it is noticeable that the decline of the fashion was far more sudden than its growth. For a decade or two men who build houses have apparently tried to forget that lightning ever injures them. No doubt the increasing use of steel in building in large cities had had influence on the fashion, yet it is hard to see why. If there was a basis for the fashion at all the use of the steel skeleton should make occasion only for difference of application. It could not affect the principle. Quite lately there have come some indications of turning again toward the fashion of protection. In this country it has been pointed out that while the steel skeleton skyscrapers in cities, though often higher than the more modest church spires, have been nearly always exempt from electrical injury, and at the same time there has been a surprising number of unprotected city church spires, not of steel construction, that have suffered by lightning. In England it would seem that though aware of the decline in the fashion they have not yielded to it and some of the most influential publications are supporting the use of conductors quite as a matter of course. They know that there is skepticism, but they do not regard protection from lightning by means of conductors as any more an open question than is protection from smallpox by means of vaccination. One of the leading London dailies points out that the great cathedrals and all the old churches with tall spires have been so protected since the theory of protection was first considered tenable and since so protected no one has been damaged, while some had been injured before. It instances especially Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's, both of which are so protected and have wholly escaped injury, nor has anything within the areas surrounding them which are theoretically included in their protection ever suffered any injury.

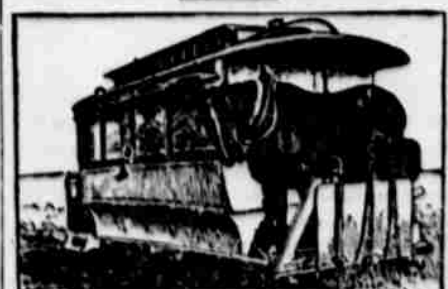
After the invention of lightning rods for the protection of buildings there ceased to be much expression of difference of opinion about them even if difference existed. It was admitted that care and knowledge must be used in applying them, otherwise they might add to instead of ward off the danger. But the public mind seemed to settle down into acquiescence in the substantial efficacy of the safeguard. During a long term of years few buildings of any considerable value were left without some such device. Several years ago there was a reaction in the fashion and builders began to apply the cost of supposed protection against lightning to other purposes. The decline of the fashion began in large cities and was helped along by occasional failures of some conductors when used. It has gone on until the weight of fashion is now back to what it was before Franklin and his kite and door key opened a new era in civilization. Those who have fallen out of the fashion are, as a rule, not very positive either way, rather explaining that the theory of artificial protection is at least an open question. At all events the lightning rod of a generation ago has "gone out" as a general fashion, and it is noticeable that the decline of the fashion was far more sudden than its growth. For a decade or two men who build houses have apparently tried to forget that lightning ever injures them. No doubt the increasing use of steel in building in large cities had had influence on the fashion, yet it is hard to see why. If there was a basis for the fashion at all the use of the steel skeleton should make occasion only for difference of application. It could not affect the principle. Quite lately there have come some indications of turning again toward the fashion of protection. In this country it has been pointed out that while the steel skeleton skyscrapers in cities, though often higher than the more modest church spires, have been nearly always exempt from electrical injury, and at the same time there has been a surprising number of unprotected city church spires, not of steel construction, that have suffered by lightning. In England it would seem that though aware of the decline in the fashion they have not yielded to it and some of the most influential publications are supporting the use of conductors quite as a matter of course. They know that there is skepticism, but they do not regard protection from lightning by means of conductors as any more an open question than is protection from smallpox by means of vaccination. One of the leading London dailies points out that the great cathedrals and all the old churches with tall spires have been so protected since the theory of protection was first considered tenable and since so protected no one has been damaged, while some had been injured before. It instances especially Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's, both of which are so protected and have wholly escaped injury, nor has anything within the areas surrounding them which are theoretically included in their protection ever suffered any injury.

After the invention of lightning rods for the protection of buildings there ceased to be much expression of difference of opinion about them even if difference existed. It was admitted that care and knowledge must be used in applying them, otherwise they might add to instead of ward off the danger. But the public mind seemed to settle down into acquiescence in the substantial efficacy of the safeguard. During a long term of years few buildings of any considerable value were left without some such device. Several years ago there was a reaction in the fashion and builders began to apply the cost of supposed protection against lightning to other purposes. The decline of the fashion began in large cities and was helped along by occasional failures of some conductors when used. It has gone on until the weight of fashion is now back to what it was before Franklin and his kite and door key opened a new era in civilization. Those who have fallen out of the fashion are, as a rule, not very positive either way, rather explaining that the theory of artificial protection is at least an open question. At all events the lightning rod of a generation ago has "gone out" as a general fashion, and it is noticeable that the decline of the fashion was far more sudden than its growth. For a decade or two men who build houses have apparently tried to forget that lightning ever injures them. No doubt the increasing use of steel in building in large cities had had influence on the fashion, yet it is hard to see why. If there was a basis for the fashion at all the use of the steel skeleton should make occasion only for difference of application. It could not affect the principle. Quite lately there have come some indications of turning again toward the fashion of protection. In this country it has been pointed out that while the steel skeleton skyscrapers in cities, though often higher than the more modest church spires, have been nearly always exempt from electrical injury, and at the same time there has been a surprising number of unprotected city church spires, not of steel construction, that have suffered by lightning. In England it would seem that though aware of the decline in the fashion they have not yielded to it and some of the most influential publications are supporting the use of conductors quite as a matter of course. They know that there is skepticism, but they do not regard protection from lightning by means of conductors as any more an open question than is protection from smallpox by means of vaccination. One of the leading London dailies points out that the great cathedrals and all the old churches with tall spires have been so protected since the theory of protection was first considered tenable and since so protected no one has been damaged, while some had been injured before. It instances especially Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's, both of which are so protected and have wholly escaped injury, nor has anything within the areas surrounding them which are theoretically included in their protection ever suffered any injury.

After the invention of lightning rods for the protection of buildings there ceased to be much expression of difference of opinion about them even if difference existed. It was admitted that care and knowledge must be used in applying them, otherwise they might add to instead of ward off the danger. But the public mind seemed to settle down into acquiescence in the substantial efficacy of the safeguard. During a long term of years few buildings of any considerable value were left without some such device. Several years ago there was a reaction in the fashion and builders began to apply the cost of supposed protection against lightning to other purposes. The decline of the fashion began in large cities and was helped along by occasional failures of some conductors when used. It has gone on until the weight of fashion is now back to what it was before Franklin and his kite and door key opened a new era in civilization. Those who have fallen out of the fashion are, as a rule, not very positive either way, rather explaining that the theory of artificial protection is at least an open question. At all events the lightning rod of a generation ago has "gone out" as a general fashion, and it is noticeable that the decline of the fashion was far more sudden than its growth. For a decade or two men who build houses have apparently tried to forget that lightning ever injures them. No doubt the increasing use of steel in building in large cities had had influence on the fashion, yet it is hard to see why. If there was a basis for the fashion at all the use of the steel skeleton should make occasion only for difference of application. It could not affect the principle. Quite lately there have come some indications of turning again toward the fashion of protection. In this country it has been pointed out that while the steel skeleton skyscrapers in cities, though often higher than the more modest church spires, have been nearly always exempt from electrical injury, and at the same time there has been a surprising number of unprotected city church spires, not of steel construction, that have suffered by lightning. In England it would seem that though aware of the decline in the fashion they have not yielded to it and some of the most influential publications are supporting the use of conductors quite as a matter of course. They know that there is skepticism, but they do not regard protection from lightning by means of conductors as any more an open question than is protection from smallpox by means of vaccination. One of the leading London dailies points out that the great cathedrals and all the old churches with tall spires have been so protected since the theory of protection was first considered tenable and since so protected no one has been damaged, while some had been injured before. It instances especially Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's, both of which are so protected and have wholly escaped injury, nor has anything within the areas surrounding them which are theoretically included in their protection ever suffered any injury.

After the invention of lightning rods for the protection of buildings there ceased to be much expression of difference of opinion about them even if difference existed. It was admitted that care and knowledge must be used in applying them, otherwise they might add to instead of ward off the danger. But the public mind seemed to settle down into acquiescence in the substantial efficacy of the safeguard. During a long term of years few buildings of any considerable value were left without some such device. Several years ago there was a reaction in the fashion and builders began to apply the cost of supposed protection against lightning to other purposes. The decline of the fashion began in large cities and was helped along by occasional failures of some conductors when used. It has gone on until the weight of fashion is now back to what it was before Franklin and his kite and door key opened a new era in civilization. Those who have fallen out of the fashion are, as a rule, not very positive either way, rather explaining that the theory of artificial protection is at least an open question. At all events the lightning rod of a generation ago has "gone out" as a general fashion, and it is noticeable that the decline of the fashion was far more sudden than its growth. For a decade or two men who build houses have apparently tried to forget that lightning ever injures them. No doubt the increasing use of steel in building in large cities had had influence on the fashion, yet it is hard to see why. If there was a basis for the fashion at all the use of the steel skeleton should make occasion only for difference of application. It could not affect the principle. Quite lately there have come some indications of turning again toward the fashion of protection. In this country it has been pointed out that while the steel skeleton skyscrapers in cities, though often higher than the more modest church spires, have been nearly always exempt from electrical injury, and at the same time there has been a surprising number of unprotected city church spires, not of steel construction, that have suffered by lightning. In England it would seem that though aware of the decline in the fashion they have not yielded to it and some of the most influential publications are supporting the use of conductors quite as a matter of course. They know that there is skepticism, but they do not regard protection from lightning by means of conductors as any more an open question than is protection from smallpox by means of vaccination. One of the leading London dailies points out that the great cathedrals and all the old churches with tall spires have been so protected since the theory of protection was first considered tenable and since so protected no one has been damaged, while some had been injured before. It instances especially Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's, both of which are so protected and have wholly escaped injury, nor has anything within the areas surrounding them which are theoretically included in their protection ever suffered any injury.

A UNIQUE STREET RAILWAY.



The apparently impossible situation herewith depicted is an actual occurrence at Denver, Colo. A street car drawn by a single horse makes regular trips to the top of a high hill in the vicinity of the city, from which a fine view of the surrounding country is obtained. The horse pulls the car to the summit, but he is not needed in the descent. So he is trained to stand on the platform of the car until the bottom is reached.

People should quit ice cream sodas at thirty-five.

IDAHO ADVERTISING

The Blyth & Fargo Co.
Pocatello, Idaho
General Merchandise
STORES AT
Evanston, Wyo. Pocatello, Idaho

BANK OF NAMPA, Ltd.
CAPITAL STOCK \$50,000.00

Established 1899. Dewey Palace Hotel Bldg.

FRED G. MOCK, President
F. J. CONROY, Vice-President
C. R. HICKEY, Cashier
FRANK JENKINSON, Asst. Cashier

NAMPA, - - - IDAHO

J. A. Murray, President
D. W. Standred, Vice President
Wm. A. Anthos, Cashier
I. M. Anthos, Asst. Cashier

THE
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
of Pocatello, Idaho.

POCATELLO, - - - IDAHO

TUTTLE MERCANTILE CO., LTD.
Wholesale Grocers

GOODWIN MINING CANDLES
Judson Powder, Fuse and Caps

AGENTS FOR THE
CELEBRATED OLYMPIA BEER

Nampa, Idaho

D. W. Church, Earle C. White, C. C. Chilson

CHURCH & WHITE CO.

Real Estate
And Insurance

Pocatello - Idaho

HELENA MONTANA

San Francisco Bakery

JOHN WENDEL, Proprietor

A Full Assortment of Fine Goods
Always on Hand Our Bread is
on Sale in Neighboring Towns

Ask Your Grocer for Wendel's Bread
Orders by Mail Receive
Prompt Attention

611 First Street Phone 3-F 9 State Street Phone 260-M

HELENA, MONT.



Capital Brewing Co.

HELENA, MONTANA

GREAT FALLS

THE HUB

Clothes Man, Woman, Boy—in
Modern Up-to-Date Fashionable
Clothing—at Popular Prices.

Visit Often the Popular Priced
Store for Men and Women.

Great Falls, - - - Montana.

E. A. REICHEL, President
W. F. SENGWALD, Vice President
H. W. GRUNWALD, Sec. & Treas.

THE
AMERICAN BREWING
& MALTING COMPANY

Brewers and Bottlers of extra
quality lager beer, "American
Family" bottled beer a specialty.

Office: 109 Central Avenue.
P. O. Box 86.

Great Falls, - - - Montana.

MISSOULA MONT

H. E. CHANEY, Proprietor. A. A. HOWARD, Manager.

Florence Steam Laundry

THE GOOD ONE

Established 1890. Telephone 115

Work Done On Short Notice

112-114 West Front St. MISSOULA, MONTANA

THE GRAND PACIFIC SALOON
Missoula, Montana.

Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Draught Beer, Fine, 5c.

Bottled Beer, 25c. a Quart.

All trains Stop 15 Minutes.

Opp. N. P. Depot.



Just a Word About Rolls

Little Rolls and big Rolls, plain Rolls and fancy Rolls. Rolls for breakfast. Rolls for lunch. Rolls for supper—all good sorts of Rolls grow to perfect proportions at the reliable bakery most people in Missoula know about—

TEVIS & CRAWSHAW

GROCERS AND BAKERS

Hay, Grain, Flour, Fruits, Vegetables

Confectionery, Etc., Etc.

131 Higgins Ave.

Missoula, Montana

ST. PAUL MINN.

The Best Hats

The Best Furnishings

The Best Treatment

MACNIDER

Sixth and Washburn

ST. PAUL, MINN. For Men Only

For First-Class Work on Short Time try the

Oriental Laundry

TEL. 392.

52-54 W. Tenth St.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Minnesota Butter & Cheese Co.

Wholesale Dealers

Butter,

Eggs,

Veal &

Poultry

ST. PAUL MINNESOTA

"The Judge Demands the Best"

LA TOCO

Key West Cigar

EL PATERNO

Ten-Cent Leader

SIGHT DRAFT

King of Five-Cent Cigars

W. S. Conrad

Minneapolis St. Paul Distributor

Telephone 2275-J1. Residence Dale 563-73

John Grove Land & Loan Co.

GENERAL LAND AGENTS

Great Northern Railroad Lands

Seven to \$15 per acre is the price, with seven annual payments at 4 per cent. interest. The land of No. 1 Hard Wheat in the famous Red River Valley of Minnesota.

MAIN OFFICE

189 E. Third Street, St. Paul, Minn.

Branch Offices: Crookston, Ada, Stephen, Warren, Hallock, Minn.

BY RAIL AND WATER.

SEE
Nature's Wondrous Handiwork



THROUGH UTAH AND COLORADO

Castle Gate, Canon of the Grand Black Canon, Marshall and Tennessee Passes, and the World-Famous ROYAL GORGE.

For illustrated and descriptive pamphlets write to

W. C. McBRIDE, General Agent

124 Third Street

PORTLAND, OREGON

REGULATOR
LINE

PORTLAND AND THE DALLES ROUTE

All Way Landings.

STEAMERS

"BAILEY GATZERT" "DALLES CITY"

"REGULATOR" "METLAKO"

Connecting at Lyle, Wash., with

Columbia River & Northern Railway Co.

FOR

Wahkiakus, Dalles, Centerville, Goldendale and

all Klamath Valley points.

Steamer leaves Portland daily (except Sunday) 7 a. m., connecting with C. R. & N. trains at Lyle 5:15 p. m. for Goldendale. Train arrives Goldendale 7:30 p. m. Steamer arrives The Dalles 8:30 p. m.

Steamer leaves The Dalles daily (except Sunday) 7:00 a. m.

C. R. & N. trains leaving Goldendale 8:15 a. m. connect with this steamer for Portland, arriving Portland 6 p. m.</