Prices Raised Fifty Per Cent in Past Two Years.

AID GIVEN BY THE DINGLEY BILL

Monopoly on Const and Rivers Is Dependent on Tariff Duty-Adjunct of Standard Oil Company.

BOSTON, Jan. 29. — The New England Free Trade League today gives out the following discussion of the salt trust, by Byren W. Holt:

Salt was on the free list of the Wilson bill—in force from August 28, 1894, to July 24, 1897. Under the McKinley and Dingley bills the duty on salt in bags or barrels was 12 cents, and in bulk 8 cents per 100 pounds. These duties vary from 20 to 100 er cent, and will average about 50 per

Before salt was put on the free list, the manufacturers appeared at Washing-ton declaring that such a proceeding would practically ruin the business. Thus, Mr. Thomas Molloy, secretary of the Onandaga Coarse Salt Association, told the senate committee on finance that "when salt shall be admitted free . . . our even now struggling industry shall be paralyzed or destroyed, in an unequal com petition with the cheaper product of for-eign cheaper labor. We will then soon be made to pay to the English salt union the price which it exacts elsewhere."

Contrary to predictions, we both pro-duced and consumed more salt from 1895 to 1897 than ever before, as is shown by the following table of production and im-

Consumption of salt in the United States

3890	Domestic Product. 8,876,991	1,820,427	10,697,41
1892	9,987,945 11,698,890 11,897,208	1,614,816	12,312,70
1894	13,968,417	1,511,792	14,480,200 15,629,76
1898	13,850,726. 15,972,202 17,612,634		15,645,94 17,412,04 18,920,60
994		water trace	to-

Prices and Tariff Duties.

The average net factory price for all kinds of salt (about one-half of common fine sait), according to the United States geological survey, was 36½ cents per barrel in 1894, 32 cents in 1895, 29.2 cents in 1896, 30.8 cents in 1897, and 25.2 cents in 1898. The "net" price means the price of the salt alone; the cost of the burrel adds about 20 cents—though much coarse salt is not sold in barrels.

The present price of "factory-filled" dairy salt at works in Michigan is 55 cents as against 35 cents, or less, in 1896. The Chicago price is now 75 cents. The New York city price of same grade salt from Western New York is \$1 40 as against \$1 to \$1 10 in 1896 and 1897. Prices of salt in many Middle and Western states are now early double those of 1896.

In 1807 many manufacturers asked to have the McKinley duty on salt replaced. Over 40 pages of the "tariff hearings" of 1897 are occupied by the statements of the manufacturers who wanted duties and of the importers, meatpackers, etc., who wanted free salt. The manufacturers, in 1894, stated that the repeal of the duty would not make salt cheaper, and in 1897 that the replacement of the McKinley duty would "not perceptibly" add to the cost of salt. Yet for some indefinite and un-explained reason, they wanted the duty, and could not continue to live much longer without it. They got the duty, and im-mediately began to fix prices and to form trust, which has quite "perceptibly"

Salt Association and Trusts.

The salt manufacturers have always had an affinity for selling agencies and price agreements. In 1886 the Michigan manuan affinity for selling agencies and price agreements. In 1886 the Michigan manu-facturers were uniting. The Michigan Salt Association began in 1876. It takes and certainly not a fool. Most worthy the product of all members and sells it us avolding much competition. It has been renewed every five years since 1876, and has generally controlled about 90 per cent of Michigan's product, which is one-third of our total product. Since 1890 New York has produced more sait than Michigan, and the two states now produce 70 per cent of our product.

Other similar selling agencies were in operation in New York and Ohio, and each had alliances and agreements with the others. As, however, previous to 1898, but little was done to restrict production, the permanent effect upon prices was not

March 29, 1899, the National Salt Company, a New Jersey concern, was incorporated with \$12,000,000 capital-\$5,000,000 of which is 7 per cent preferred stock. It immediately acquired the dozen or more manufactories in New York for which its predecessor, the National Salt Company, of West Virginia, was the distributing agent. Those plants were said to manu-facture 90 per cent of New York's prodnct, and to have made net profits in 1898 of "not less than \$450,000." By October this company had purchased many of the best plants in Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan and Kansas, had leased other plants for five-year periods, and had contracted for the output of other plants. Thus, in the Pomeroy, O., district, the trust ap-pears to have bought and closed one plant, closed three other plants, which it had "dead rented" for five years, and contracted for the output of three more plants. In Michigan it has contracted for the uct of the members of the Michigan Salt Association.

prosecuting attorney for Meigs county and the attorney-general of Ohio are proceeding against this trust to test its power to own and close furnaces which

have been running for 30 years. The United Salt Company, an Ohio corporation, of 1890, appears to have been the local trust which prepared the way for the National company. Both of these organizations are said to be officered by Standard Oil people, and to be practically adjuncts of the Standard Oil trust. The headquarters at New York are in the building of the Standard Oil Company, and Standard Oil atterneys in Ohlo are defending the National Salt Company.

The National Salt Company now has a natural monopoly in many of the inland states, and an artificial tariff monopoly in many of the coast states. It has only re-cently begun to limit production, and to put up prices in the Middle and Western states. It will undoubtedly soon put up prices to what it considers the maximum profit point. It is said to have had an "understanding" with the Salt Union, which controls much of Great Britain's product. It is difficult to verify this stateough New York salt importers admit that there are "friendly" relations of some kind between these organizations. Our imported salt comes principally from Great Britain, West Indies and Italy. The cost of transportation from Liverpool av-erages about \$1.60 per ton, or 20 cents per barrel. This added to the duty gives our barrel. This added to the duty gives our manufacturers an advantage in our markets of about 20 cents per 100 pounds, or 50 cents per barrel. This advantage is less on the coast and greater inland if 100 cents per barrel. This advantage is less on the coast and greater inland if on the coast and greater inland. If our on the coast and greater mand, if our trust, as now seems probable, gets what is virtually a complete monopoly, there is no reason why it cannot, by charging higher prices inland, collect the whole tariff tax on all of its product. This would amount to \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000 a year. It is probably collecting half this amount

The only classes who have, thus far avoided the trust are cut fish' puckers and our exporters of meats. These enjoy the special privilege of getting their sal:

BYRON W. HOLT.

BRITISH COLUMBIA NEWS. China Steamer Delayed by Nonarrival of Mails.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 29. — The steamship Empress of Japan, due to leave today, will not depart before the end of the week, owing to the nonarrival of the English mails. Word was received from the East, Sunday, that the mails arrived Saturday afternoon and were being rushed forward with all possible dispatch. The Empress will therefore be unable to leave until Friday at the earliest. Owing to the smallpox scare, strict precautions are being taken before applicants for passage to the Orient are accepted. Returning Chinese are subjected to a particularly rigid examination.

Custom-House Removed.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 29.-The steamer Danube, arriving from the north tonight, brings news that the custom-house has been removed from Log Cabin to Summit. Also that a man named O'Brien was ar-rested on suspicion of having murdered Olsen, Clayson and Relfe, near Minto, on the Klondike trail. A draft belonging to Relfe, for a large amount, was, it is said, in his possession.

Captain Hansen, the famous "Flying Dutchman" and seal rookery raider, with James Moir, a companion, were drowned on the west coast while returning with a cance-load of supplies to his prospector's

Price for Salmon Fixed.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 29 .- The recently organized cannery combine has arranged that during the season of 1900 the price paid in British Columbian waters for sockeye salmon shall be 20 cents. This was the going price last year, although salmon have often sold as low as 7 and 8 cents.

Revelstoke Hotel Burned. REVELSTOKE, B. C., Jan. 29.—The Union hotel was totally destroyed by fire last night, the blaze originating in the furnace-room. E. Corning, the proprietor, had been in possession only three days. The loss on the building and contents is

Kamloops Mine Sold. VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 29.—The Star group of claims, situated on Coal hill, Kamloops, has been sold to a Vancouver company for \$25,000.

A GOOD HOME.

The Drift of the Times Is Far Away From Such an Object.

PORTLAND, Jan. 27 .- (To the Editor.)-"Have you a good home, Bob?" "A good home! Well, I should say so; it cost me \$17,00, and I pay over \$300 a year taxes; it ought to be a good home."

And so it had, but there is a difference between a house, even a costly house, and a home. The home is not bread upon

The home is not based upon wealth, but upon other conditions. It is the man's duty to provide for the home, and the woman's duty to regulate the in-side and manage the economies of it. Is the American girl being educated

away from the home? Music, painting, dancing, stenography, clerking and what not, are all well enough, but if at 20 or 25 the girl finds herself, or what is worse, if others find her, with no knowledge of the kitchen, of the needle, and a hundred other things that go to make a home, is she the gainer?

It is still true that the place of happi-ness for both man and woman is in the home. If it is not found there it is found nowhere. There the good woman is queen, and we pay her homage in proportion to the home she creates, the man having

done his part.

Is the American home in danger? Let the divorce cases crowding the Multnomah courts answer, in part. The drift of the times, we regret to say it, is away from the home. The best accomplishments for the home, after all, are the needle, a thormen cannot appreciate overpolished nor overdressed women, and they naturally hate a fool. More than one-half of the and not the pantry kept by a Chinaman cither. A poor dinner is not made better by a scholarly curiosity sitting at the other end of the table chattering about the

woman's club, and a badly managed house will destroy a home, though it cost \$17,000, and the wife be a prodigy of learning.

It may not be popular to say so, but women are primarily useful to society as mothers and makers of homes. In the olden days, when the youth and beauty of girlhood began to fade away, woman found herself the well-balanced wife of a plain, industrious and kind-hearted man, with their children as olive plants about their

Now she is being educated (?) away from the nursery and heaven-ordained con-ditions, and to be found more and more in public places, the lodging-house and the divorce court. Can a true woman be hap-pler than to be adorned at home by her husband and a lot of wholesome children? RIP VAN WINKLE, JR.

Runaway Electric Car.

mashed into an unrecognizable mass. Hat- | the cotton of Central Asia.

an extent that amputation may be neces-

sary. Several other passengers received

George Crocker's Holdings.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29 .- The Exam-

"Word comes from New York that the

Speyers banking syndicate has taken its option on George Crocker's Southern Pa-

lific stock. He owned one-quarter of the

onsideration \$3,000,000. This is on the bas s

of \$40 a share. The other members of the family some time ago received from the

on the basis of \$40 a share.
"Scarles, Huntington and the Speyers

have an absolute control of the company

Huntington holding 535,000 and the Speyers

375,000 shares. The three interests have

n the aggregate 1,200,000 shares, out of he company's total stock issue of 2 000,000

shares, representing at par a valuation of \$200,000,000."

entire Crocker holding, of 75,000 shares, and he is said to have received as a money

Plantations of Central Asia-Cost of Production-Tobacco Culture and Sale.

SAMARKAND, Russian Turkestan, July 22.-When General Annenkoff finished the Trans-Caspian rallway to Samarkand and had time to turn his attention from rali-way-building to commerce and agriculture, he declared that some day Turkestan cot-ton would be selling in the markets of Eu-rope in competition with the cutton of the United States, Egypt and other countries which contribute the world to world which contribute the staple to the world.
That time has not come yet, but the
Turkesan product now goes far toward
supplying the Russian demand itself, and Russia has been at times one of the heav-lest buyers from the United States. It is not only American seed that has contrib-uted to this result, but American meth-ods of cultivation and American machin-

worked by hand, which, like the plows, are inefficient but cheap. Most of the upland cotton, on the other hand, as well as some of the native product, is sent to mills, where it is treated by jennies, run usually by water-power, sometimes by nnimal-power or by hand, and infrequently by steam. Most of the cotton-cleaning mills

NOW THE SALTTRUST free and cheap. Is there any sound reason why others should be compelled to pay tribute to this trust?

FACTORIES IN TURKESTAN dition of the markets and the crop, as they do in all other countries. Still it may be called a highly profitable industrial. may be called a highly profitable industry in Central Asia, and of great value to COTTON MANUFACTURED BY AMERICAN MACHINERY.

the Russian empire in the prospect of making Russian cotton mills independent of a supply from the rest of the world. Figures that have been given me by a local expert indicate the following items as at estimate of the commercial side of the in dustry: Expense of production of upland cotton on the estates of Russian planters fluctuates between \$15 and \$20 an acre. The expense incurred by the natives in raising a crop is considerably less, never more than \$10 an acre. The average cost of production added to the average cost of transportation to the Moscow market, when deducted from the average selling price at Moscow, leaves an average net profit of "2 40 roubles a pood, which means 35 rubles per dessiatine, with a crop of 15 poeds," That last statement may be a trifle obscure. Worked out, it means a profit of \$7 10 an acre when the crop is 200 pounds an acre.

The annual consumption of cotton by the mills of the Russian empire for the last few years has been more than 200,000 tons, the amount showing a steady for many years. Russian statistics indi-cate that of this quantity there came from the United States in 1899, 87,612 tons; in 1890, 90,860 tons; in 1891, 68,374 tons, and in 1895 58,959 tons, these being the only years Most of the Asiatic cotton grown in for which I have the Russian figures at Turkestan is cleaned by wooden machines hand. In the same years the increase of Importations from Egypt were almost as rapid and as constant as the decrease from the United States. Imports into Russia from Germany and England decreased very rapidly in the same time, showing that the Russian trade was turning from the noncotton-producing countries toward direct intercourse with the countries where are in towns in the center of plantation districts, but some are out in the midst of a plantation belt where there is no town Russia each year the Russian territories at all. The greater number of the mills themselves contribute about 25 per cent,



ARBAS OUTSIDE THE WALLS OF THE CITY OF BOKHARA.

Andijan and Margelan. In Tashkend I visited one of the crudest of these, an old mill run by an undershot work slowly, but ultimately accomplishing | tian. its purpose. There was no waste in the power supply, for all the water was carried into an irrigation ditch, where it went to continue its worthy labor by helping to raise more cotton, but it did seem as if there would be economy in more expensive and efficient appliances. The mills of this sort are gradually being supplanted.

Figures on machinery are about as far.

in the last few years to keep pace with the rapid increase in the production of cotton which has to be milled. Most of the jennies have been imported from the United States, but of late Russian factories are building them on American with fair success. The seeds left after the with fair success. The seeds left after the cleaning of the cotton are used for sowing for the next crop, for the production of cil and for fuel. The waste is used as forage for cattle. The presses are mostly worked by hand, there being but few hy-

draulic presses in the country.

Cotton bales in Turkestan weigh from 250 to 325 pounds. After they are pressed they are carried on the backs of camels or in the curious high-wheeled carts called arbas to the nearest railway station, if the mill is not in a railway town itself. A camel can carry two of these bales or an arba five. Until the extension of the rallway to Tashkend and Andijan ment from the cotton-growing districts of Ferghana and Sir Daria was very expensive and irregular. The completion of the rallway to Khokand made Turkestan cotton much cheaper in the Russian markets, and at the same time stimulated produc-

Runaway Electric Car.

DAYTON, O., Jan. 29.—A runaway electric car on the Dayton & Xenia traction ranging from two to 15 acres. These are road left the track at a sharp curve just the lands of the Asiatics, who cultivate east of the city this afternoon, and was demolished. An unknown man was they produce more than 90 per cent of all tie Klong, a young woman residing at Al- their cotton to the bazaars of the towns,

are in Tashkend, Khokand, Namangan, or something less than the portion that comes directly from the United States, Of course a considerable part of the cotton sold to Russia by England and Germany water-wheel of the most primitive sort, is originally from the United States. The making a thunderous noise and doing its remainder is Brazilian, Indian and Egyp-

Figures on machinery are about as far in arrears as those on production. At the last date for which I have definite information there were about 130 mills in all Turkestan and the khanates, these containing some 450 jennies and 160 presses. classes of yarn is preferred to the American itself. In color it is white with a yellowish tinge. In length it is 20 to 27 millimeters, rather coarser than American, stronger, but not so clean. Tashkend cotton is considered particularly serviceable for twist, while Caucasian cotton, grown from fresh American seed, is used for spinning low and medium counts of yarn. Complaints of short staple, dirtiness from bad ginning and poor packing were prevalent against the cottons of Central Asia until a few years ago, but the introduction of more American machinery and American methods has reme died the evils to a considerable extent,

Other Products.

No other fibrous plant except cotton is grown to any extent in Central Asia. In a few places mallow hemp is found in small quantities, and a long, durable yarn is made from it, but the industry has not reached any commercial importance, the yarns serving for household use only among the natives. The Siberian dogbane grows wild along the banks of the rivers, and from it the fishermen make strong cables and fishnets which are very durable and proof against dampness. same fiber, when properly prepared, gives a fine bright yarn. Some attempts have been made to introduce the cultivation of jute, but while the experiments have been fairly satisfactory, no plantations have been established and the fiber does not yet figure as one of the sources of local

Tobacco is grown in comparatively small quantities on specially manured grounds divided into beds. The natives, according to the kind of culture employed, divide tobaccos into two sorts—white and green. The former is used for smoking and the latter for snuff. Smoking tobacco is but little watered. Its stalks, cut off with the leaves, are left to dry in the field for two or three days, and then the leaves are torn off and closely packed in a pit, where they ferment under a covering of carpet or some sliken stuff. After eight or 10 days the tobacco is taken from the pit, left to dry for some time in the air and then packed in sacks. An acre yields from 1300 to 1600 pounds. In Central Asia tobacco is smoked almost exclusively from

Snuff tobacco is heavily watered every second week. The stalks, cut down with the leaves, are hung to dry in the shade, after which the leaves are torn off and pounded in mortars to a powder. Part of the tobacco thus prepared is used as snuff and part is chewed. A few years ago attempts were made to introduce Turkish and American tobaccos, but the cultivation of the new varieties extended but lit-tle, and altogether among Russian plant-ers, although the Turkish varieties grew

well and yielded excellent crops.

It is just as difficult to disturb the fixed habits of the people of Central Asia in the direction of improved agricultural methods as it is to shake their Oriental calm in any other way. The Russians therefore have had a trying task before them in their efforts to develop the agriculture of their southern provinces. When to their condition were developed. to that condition one adds the Russian agricultural methods themselves, in the most productive parts of the empire by no means the most advanced, and that the work in Central Asia has to be urged by men who have learned abroad what ought to be done, overcoming the inertia of their own countrymen as well as that of the Asiatics, it becomes all the more evident that great credit is due to the energetic for what has been accomplished, and that these provinces some day will be important contributors to the world's be important contributors to the world's market suply of the staples which may be

TRUMBULL WHITE.

"Feebleness of Heart Action,"

Says Dr. Pancoast, "is one of the surest indications of a diseased condition of the Kidneys,"

The number of men and women dying daily from "heart fallure" is appalling, Through the failure of the kidneys to properly perform their functions, extra work is put upon the heart and lungs with the result that these great organs wear out before they ought to. Shortness of breath indicates kidney trouble. Warner's Safe Cure, a scientific vegetable preparation, absolutely cures all kidney diseases-thousands

SYMPATHY FOR THE BOERS

SPEECHES AND RESOLUTIONS OF A NEW YORK MEETING.

Congressmen DeArmond and Cochran Were Among the Orators of the Evening.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 .- A mammoth pro-Boer meeting was held tonight in the Grand Central Palace. It was called to express American sympathy for the South African republics. Another object was the raising of funds to care for the ill and wounded within the Boer lines. Ex-Judge George M. Van Hoesen was the presiding officer. On the platform were more than 100 vice-presidents of the New York com-mittee to aid the "United Republics." It was this committee which called this

The Grand Central Palace was filled to its capacity. The Boer, Free State and American colors were conspicuous in the decorations. Letters of regret were read from Governor Charles S. Thomas, of Colorado; E. D. Warfield, of Lafayette col-lege, Easton, Pa.; Senator George L. Wei-

lington, of Maryland, and others.

Senator Wellington was to have been one of the speakers. He expressed sincere regret that the state of his health would not allow him to attend the meeting. The first speaker of the evening was Congressman David DeArmond, of Mis-

sourl, who, in mentioning some of the rea-sons why we should sympathize with the Boers, spoke of the causes of sentiment. In this connection he said: "There is no special tongue or particu lar language that can ally us to tyranny. Liberty is the dream and aspiration, the

noblest hope of all who ever dreamed or hoped for advancement." Continuing, Congressman DeArmond spoke of the talk concerning the alliance with England by the United States. The

mention of this subject was greeted with marked. It was fully five minutes before Chairman Van Hoesen could restore or-

This speaker was followed by Congressman Charles F. Cochran, also of Missouri.

This speaker mentioned in sarcastic terms the fact that England is often spoken of as "the mother of civilization." He then alluded to the Boers and their fighting One

qualities, and declared that they were now fighting the battle of humanity.

"Why should England he called the mother of civilization?" he continued.

"What has she ever civilized? What has was cold and the track fast. The continued of the cont she done for the Boers? What did she do for India? Now, there is Alaska; there never was any dispute about the boundary line up there until a gold mine was discovered. It is the same way in South Africa. This mother of civilization took no interest in that part of South Africa until diamond mines were discovered. Then this pirate nation and gold thief stepped in and began a war-not for the sake of

civilization and liberty."

The speaker referred to the battle at Splonkop, and was greeted with cheers.

"When in the agony of thinking of the temerity of that handful of Boers going into this battle, I prayed God that they might hold out long enough so that the price of 'grape' might be raised in the London markets. There is a God who ever rules battles, and I trust that to him it may seem well that the cause of liberty and not of tyranny may achieve victory in this unholy war."

In closing, Congressman Cochran said: 'Let us give the lie to the brazen assumpion that in any portion of the United States there exists any sympathy for this unholy crusade." The following resolutions were unani-

mously adopted: "That every nation has a right to form and regulate its own laws and institutions to suit itself.
"That the law of naturalization is

matter in which no nation has any right

to control or interfere with any other na-

"That the right of a nation to regulate its own affairs does not depend upon the number of its population, or upon the ex-

"That the right of the South African republic to regulate its own affairs was not diminished by the convention of 1884. "That the naturalization law of the South African republic is today more eral than the naturalization law of Great Britain, because in England the home sec-retary has the power to refuse naturalization in any case without giving a rea-

"That it is morally wrong and politically absurd to aid and abet England in her wrong-doing because she will lose prestige if she fall in her iniquitous attempt to steal and annex the territory of the South African republic.
"That the much-vaunted English civili-

zation has falled to produce a better sol-dier than the Boer, a more willing tiller of the soil, a man more vigorous, a Christian more devout, a patriot more unselfish; a citizen better abla to protect his home. That the South African republic deserves to be free.

"That we request the president to see to it that the feeling of the American people with respect to this most wicked war is made known to the British ministry; and we further request him not to wait until both combatants ask him to act as arbitrator, but to proffer his services.
"That a copy of the resolutions be sent to the president of the United States, and to every senator and representative in congress.

Taxpayers' Meeting.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 29.—A special meeting of the taxpayers of the school district was held in the city hall tonight to consider the report of the board of directors and to levy a tax. The report showed the receipts and expenditures of the district. from March 6, 1899, to January 1, 1900, to have been:

The outstanding indebtedness is \$7555 Estimates of expenses from the 1st inst, to July 1 were \$15,542 of which nearly \$11,000 is for teachers' salaries. The total valuation of taxable property for 1895 is \$2,221,581. The bond indebtedness is \$43,650. The board recommended the establishment of a 10th grade in the schools, and a tay of 7 mills 6 for school nursess and a tax of 7 mills, 6 for school purposes and 1 to furnish a new heater for the East school. The sentiment of a majority of the taxpayers was against the establish-

rejected by a vote of 38 to 9. The tax for the purpose of furnishing the heater was rejected, for it was found that it would have to be raised to 1½ mills. In its place a tax of ½ mill for repairs was levied.

Governor Geer today received a letter from Municipal Judge Hennessy, of Portland, recommending for pardon a youns man whom the judge recently sentences to a term in the Multnomah county jall. The prisoner, it was learned after sentence, was weak mentally. The letter was tence, was weak mentally. The letter was accompanied by an affidavit from the boy's father, who lives at Cottage Grove, stating that he (the boy) had once been confined in an Ohio asylum.

OUT IN THE FIRST ROUND. Matty Matthews Victorious Over Kid McPartland.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.-A right-hand lead landing fairly on the jaw knocked Kid Mc-Partland down and out in the first of what was to have been a 20-round bout at catch-weights tonight at the Hercules Athletic Club, Brooklyn. Matty Matthews was the kid's adversary, and Matty was the man who landed the knock-out blow.

McGovern Knocked Out Ward. BALTIMORE, Jan. 29.-Terry McGovern knocked out Jack Ward, of Newark, before the Eureka Club, tonight in two min-utes and 5 seconds. The men were booked to go 20 rounds.

Heavy-Weights Fought a Draw MURPHYSBORO, Ill., Jun. 29 .- Jim Hall, he Australian heavy-weight, and Tommy Dixon, an Illinois heavy-weight, fought 2 rounds to a draw tonight at the Lucer opera-house.

THE BUNNING BACES, Yesterday's Winners at Oakland and

New Orleans, SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29 .- The weathr was fine and the track slow at Oakland. The results were: Seven furlongs, selling-Dolore Schiller second, Correct third; time, 103%.
Futurity course, selling—Redwald won,
Harry Thatcher second, Bendoran third;

"No British alliance for us," he re-narked. It was fully five minutes before narked. It was fully five minutes before or-second, Monrovia third; time, 1:14. Mile and an eighth-Toribio won, Red Pirate second, Imperious third; time,

Seven furlongs-Colonel Root won, Mea-dowlark second, Owyhee third; time,

Races in New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 29 .- The weather

was cold and the track fast. The results Selling seven furlongs-Zanetta won Colonel Cassidy second, Tobe Payne third;

time, 1:28%. Handicap, six furlongs-Flueron Sidney Lucas second, Kindred third; time, 1:15%

Selling, mile and an eighth-Phydias won, Underwood second, Jennie F. third; Handicap, one mile—Andes won, Koenig second, Tom Middleton third; time, 1:41.

Selling, mile and 20 yards—Bright Night won, Cathedral second, Joe Dougherty won, Cathedrai : third; time, 1:43%. Selling, mile and an eighth-Moncretth won, Can I See 'Em second, Topgaliant

third; time, 1:57. Saratoga Stake Events. NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Seventeen stakes to be run this season over the Saratega track are announced by the association, entries for which close March L Those provided for 3-year-olds and upwards are the Beverwick handicap at a mile; the Citizens' and Merchants' handicap, at one mile and a sixteenth; the cer handleap, at a mile and an eighth; the Kearney handicap heat race, at threequarters of a mile; the Kensington hotel hurdle handicap and the Saratoga steeplechase handicap.

Three stakes for 3-year-olds are as fol-lows: The Madden stakes, at one mile; the Fairview stud stakes, with selling allowances, at one mile, and the Hendrie stakes for fillies, at one mile and a

Eight events are confined to 2-year olds, these being: The Grand Union Hotel stakes, a double event of \$5000 each, with penalties and allowances, at three-quar-ters of a mile; the Fleischman stakes, at five furlongs; the Mumm handicap, at three-quarters of a mile; the Pepper stakes, at 51/2 furlongs; the Lemp handicap, at five furlongs; the Congress Hall stakes, at five furlongs; the McGrathiana stakes for fillies and geldings, at five furlongs, and the Worden stakes, for fillies, at five furlongs.

IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL. Judge Kohlsaat So Decides Illinois

Anti-Trust Law. CHICAGO, Jan. 29.-Judge C. C. Kohlaat, in the United States circuit court, Illinois legislature of 1893 void, on the ground that the statute contains both class and special legislation, and is in

contravention of the federal and the state

The ruling was made in the case of the Union Sewer Pipe Company against Phomas Connelly, but applied as well to the case of the same plaintiff against William Dee, the two causes having been tried conjointly. The court took the case from the jury and gave instructions that the finding be in favor of the plaintiff. The Union Sewer Pipe Company brought suit to recover upon promissory notes given by the defendants, who contended that the plaintiff had a trust or combination organized for the express purpose of creating and carrying out restrictions in trade. The court says:

"The statute of July 1, 1893, provides in section 9 that the provisions of this act shall not apply to agricultural products or livestock while in the hands of the producer or raiser. I am of the opin-ion that this statute contains both class and special legislation, and is in contra-vention of both the state and federal constitutions, and is, therefore, void. It is urged that granting the unconstitutionality of said ninth clause, it may be declared without affecting the validity of the remaining clauses of said act. If this were so, then by declaring said clause void, the courts would make the act binding upon those classes of persons within the state which the legislature had spe-cially exempted from its provisions. This would be judicial legislation of the w flagrant character. In my opinion the said clause 3 kills the whole act and renschool. The sentiment of a majority of the taxpayers was against the establishment of a 10th grade, and, on motion of the matter will be argued in that court

Dr. W. H. Byrd, the recommendation was as soon as possible, and probably will be rejected by a vote of 36 to 9. The tax for taken to the United States supreme court.

The Peralta Land Case. BAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.-In a decis

ion rendered today, Judge Hawley, of the United States district court, upheld the decision of the United States district court in 1889 on the Peralta land grant case. Mrs. Mary Gwin, one of the Peralta heira, petitioned to have the case reviewed, con-tending that the decision of 1800 did not nelude certain lands now known as the San Antonio or Onkland estuary, and now valued at many millions of dollars, including \$5,000,000 of improvements and \$1,000,000 worth of government work, be-sides the land value of the property. Judge Hawley decided against Mrs. Gwin, he declaring that the whole proposition had been passed upon by Judge Hoffman in 1859, and also that, in allowing the case to repose for 40 years, it had reached a state of laches, and that litigation, if the case was reopened, might continue indefi-

Free Concert Tonight. A concert will be given tonight at the Third Street Mission and Men's Resort. Following is the programme:

Plano solo. Miss Rasmussen teclistion Miss Grace ocal duct. Misses Mathews and Spencer inton-swinging Mr. Rebe tecliation. Miss Sharner actintion. Miss Salarian cell duet Messrs. Rasmussen and Hopfer cell duet Messrs. Rasmussen and Hopfer cell duet Messrs. Miss Spencer ocal solo. Miss Spencer cell duet Misses Lighty Instrumental duet.... The concert is given by the King's Daughters of St. John's church, and

promises to be a treat. There is free ad-mission and everybody is welcome. Oregon Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.-Representative Moody has secured the establishment of a postoffice at Beech Creek, Grant county, and the appointment of James T. Berry as postmaster; also the appointment of James Armstrong, postmaster at Svenson, and Mrs. Ella McPherson, at

Representative Tongue has secured the appointment of Joseph Winters as post-master at Hullt, and B. F. Green at

Plague at Rosarto.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29. - Secretary of the Navy Long received the following to-day from Admiral Schley, commanding the

South Atlantic squadron: "Puerto Ensenada, Jan. 28.—Bubonio plague is officially reported to be epidemic at Rosario, a distance of 190 miles. Squadron sails for Montevideo."

Pears

soap responds to water instantly; washes and rinses off in a twinkling.



found in one out of every 10 men-and although it may exist for years without producing any serious results, eventually trouble is bound to come. Minute clots formed in the stagnated blood of Varicocele sooner or later are absorbed in nerve matter, obstructing nerve currents, and this produces all manner of nervous derangements and weaknesses, and many cases of paralysis have been traced to Varicocele as the underlying cause. Galvanic electricity, as applied by my

Dr. Sanden **Electric Belts**

circulation, causing the stagnated blood to become absorbed and carried out of the system, contract and strengthen the formerly congested and dilated veins, and thereby remove the cause of weakness and nervous suffering of thousands of men. No drugs, no operations of any kind can help to a permanent cure of Varicoccle. It must be correctly treated with electricity. This proper treatment I can give you with my belt and appliances, nearly 30 years of experience has learned me fully all there is to know how to effectually cure it. Call or write for my free booklet, "Three Classes of Men," which explains all.

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All Kinds of Headache Cared With Wright's Paragon Headache and Neuralgia Cure. At druggists, 25c. Try it.

pha, O., was instantly killed. John Cox. where it is bought up either by small buythe motorman, had his leg injured to such | ers or by the agents of Russian firms, most of this trading being done for cash in hand. There is also, however, a system of loans on standing crops and on what serves the purpose of warehouese certifi-All of the cotton of Central Asia now

COTTON MILL IN TURKESTAN EQUIPPED WITH AMERICAN MACHINERY

finds its way to European markets by the route of the Trans-Caspian railway except that of Khiva. The greater portion of this still reaches Orenburg by camels over the old caravan route, although some comes up the Amu Daria river to the station of Chardjul to be shipped by rail. Much of that which reaches Krasnovodsk on the Casplan by rall is shipped by boat to Astrakhan at the mouth of the Volga, and thence up the great river to Nimi Novgorod for distribution to the manufactur-ing centers of Russia. The remainder divides, some of it going to Baku and thence by the Trans-Caucasus railway to Batum for shipment on the Black sea to Odessa and Sevastopol, and the rest to Petrovsk on the Caspian, whence there is direct rail shipment to any part of Rus-

Most of the cotton raised in Bokhara is of the native Asiatic varieties. In Khiva the cotton is almost exclusively of the native variety, but it is of a peculiar sort, found only in that khanate, considerably excelling in its properties the other Central Asiatic growths

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