ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF MEDIC

THE OREGONIAN'S HOME STUDY CIRCLE: DIRECTED BY PROF. SEYMOUR EATON

COMPARATIVE STUDIES

BY DR. ROBERT M. TOOKER IV.

At the beginning of this century there at the beginning of this century there were living in Europe two physicians who were destined to revolutionize the practice of medicine throughout the world, and for all time. These two men were Edward Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination, and Samuel Hahn monn, the ounder of homeopathy.
To these men more than to any others

in the world's history, are we indebted for the rational and scientific attitude of medicine today. Both of them met with great opposition, amounting in one case to persecution, but each lived to see his ideas and theories accepted by a multitide of followers, and both died at a ripe old age, after leaving an impress on the pages of medical history that is in-effaceable.

In 1800 the first vaccination in America after Jenner's method, was performed by Dr. Waterhouse, of Harvard College, upon his own children. Some years previously er had published uts discovery, and had described minutely the my stigations and experiments which had led up to it. In this same year, ofter patient waiting and much detraction, he was a ceived at court by the King and Queen of Engian I and shortly after was grant d an honor-arium of £10,000 by act of Parilament, which was subsequently increased to £70,-

smallpox was and for centuries had been the greatest scourge in the history of the world. It was more dreaded than cholera or the black death, for those of its victims that it did not kill, it ren-dered unsightly by its borrible markings. Today the mortality from smallpox throughout civilized nations in infinitesi-mal, and its only victims are practically those who obstinately refuse to be viccinated. Previous to this time the dves of human beings were menaced not only by smallpox, but quite as much so by the lancet, and the leech, the pills and the powders of the regular physician.

carried is almost incredible. Men and that microscopic life is largely responsi women were bled until they swooned and after partial recuperation, if still rick or company disease, if they are not the sol weak, were bled again and again.
In order to obviate the sight of blood,

without parting with the beneficent (7) influences of depletion, a French physician by the name of droussam advo-cated the use of leeches instead of the lancet, and organized a ratt of leech trust. He is said to have used 199,000 leeches in the wards r his private nonpital in a single year, while his homedi-ate follower, Bouilland, greatly surparsed his teacher in the excessive use of his favorite instrument. Bleeding w-nt hand in hand with the most excessive use of of drugs, and it is difficult to say which treatment claimed the most victims. The sick one could choose between taking two or three ounces of saltpeter per day or from 40 to 40 grains of gamboge, at a dose, or having from a pint to a quart of blood removed from his veins. Simple prescriptions were seldom if ever made. The poly-pharmacists were here, there and everywhere. They apparently vied with each other as to who could write the longest prescriptions and give the largest doses. Many of these prescrip-tions had been handed down through the centuries and the number of ingredients thereof had suffered no depletion from age. It was no uncommon thing for a medicine to contain from 2 to 40 different

drugs and often from 60 to 60.

This was the state of the medical artno one as yet claimed that it was a science—when Samuel Hahnemann attracted attention from the novelty and revolu-tionary character of his doctrines. In 1800 Hahnemann was 48 years old.

For 15 years previously he had contended most single-handed for the abolition of seeding, and for the substitution of drugs which had been tried upon well persons and their effects and tendencies definitely ascertained. He maintained that every drug had a specific action, an individu allty all its own, which made it different from every other drug, and that no one could foretell the effect of 20 or 50 drugs compounded together in one prescription. His successes in certain districts and in certain discuses had been marvelous, and the friends of the new system had stead-ily increased. It was 10 years inter (1810) before he published to the world a com plete account of his theories, experiments and deductions, which he called the "Organon of Medicine." It is little wonder that he made many enemies and that their opposition was intensely eitter and unrelenting. He had demonstrated that a single remedy, if properly selected, could, even when given in minute doses, cure diseases which massive doses and beroic measures had utterly falled to re-

The apothecaries, even more than the doctors, were his bitter opponents, for they saw quite clearly that if the people accepted his doctrines their exchequers would suffer. They compelled him personally prepare his own medicines, then secured the passage of laws forbid-ding physicians to do so. These laws sorely embarrassed Habnemann and compelled him to change his residence sev-eral times. Il-finally went to Paris and died there after becoming famous the world over and after accomplishing the greatest revolution ever recorded in the annals of medicine

However we may regard homeopathycate the fact that there should be more than one school of medicine—future ages must concede that Hahnemann more than any other physician that ever lived placed medicine on a rational basis. He abolished practices and methods which had been in vogue for hundreds and hundreds of years methods which are now looked back upon with horror and disgust. He banished the lancet. He was the first physician to study intelligently the natural history of disease. He gave an impetus to, if he did not originate, the systematic study of the physiological action of drugs. He compelled men to think and observe. He assisted others to the discovery that active medicines are never neutral forces, but forces which are ever potent for good or for harm. He taught the value of small doses and insisted on accuracy in prescribing them. He revolutionized pharmaceutical meth-ods. His simple remedies were so easily swallowed that all other physicians were

idn medical schools. Indeed, the obstet OF TWO CENTURIES rical forceps has been an evolution, and

over a quarter of a century.

In obstetrical practice the next step worthy of notice is connected with the discovery of chloroform, in 183, but this discovery remained practically unutilised until 1847, when Simpson, the English surgeon, used it with such success as to bring it into general notice. It was some years after this, however, before it began to be used to mitigate or abolish the pains of labor, and while since then it has been a veritable "gift of the gods" in surgical practice it has nowhere been a greater boon than where women have been in travail.

of a patient without pain. Two years later (1844) Dr. Horace Wells used nitrous oxide gas for the painless extraction of teeth. Some time in the early 90s Niemann discovered the local annesthetic called co-caine, which, however, belongs rather to the surgical than the medical branch of

for the indefatigable labors of scientista, many of whom were not doctors, but who sought for the causes of disease, both in animais and in man, and in the vege-table world as well.

of them all. His career is so recent as to require but passing mention, as the one who laid the foundation of bacteriology.

prolonged and most patient research in the laboratory he demonstrated that fermentation and putrefaction were caused not by chemical changes, as had been previously believed, but by the action of living organisms of a low type. Just about this time there occurred a most notable discussion relative to the question of spontaneous generation, which for some years (1860-1870) was par-ticipated in by Bastian Tyndall, Burdon-Sanderson and others, and which re-sulted in a complete victory for those who maintained the doctrine of "omne For 2000 years bloodle ing had been in vivum ex ovo." On the foundation thus vogue, but at the beginning of the 19th laid Pasteur and his colaborers, who were no less assiduous than himself, reared reached before. It was the custom for persons to be bied twice a year, whether sick or well-if well, to ward off there this theory are still sub judice, and while humors which if retained in the system many of its deductions must, as at presented, be regarded as illogics. The extent to which this practice was and premature, there is no question but cause thereof.

Very many diseases are now believed be caused wholly by bacteria or other forms of microscopic life, and many dis-eases which were formerly believed to be non-transmissible are now known

be contagious or infectious.
In 1865 tuberculosis was proven to b an infectious disease. In this last yea of the century strenuous efforts are being made to prove that a certain variety of mosquitoes is responsible for what is known as malaria. If these efforts ar successful and means can be devised to exterminate this pest what a new bless ing awaits mankind! But white much tience must be exercised before the fruition of the germ theory can be gar nered, already its beneficence is seen in many directions and especially in the field

of preventive medicine.

The history of modern sanitation practically the history of bacteriology. Until the results of the laboratory were made manifest by clear demonstration the sanitarian had no scientific foundation on which to base his rules. The labora-tory with its analytical methods bids fall: to eclipse all other changes which medi-cine has undergone

People now demand pure food and pure drink. Until the present decade such a demand would have been deemed utopian. It is now a well-known fact that typhold fever is spread by means of drinking water and by milk into which the germs of typhoid have been accidentally intro-

It is also known that other diseases are 1879. minated thro are being controlled over which we were

formerly powerless. The present status of medicie in this country as compared with that of 1890 is perhaps best shown by the higher standard of medical education which now ob-tains. Even 25 years ago no American medical college required of its matriculants more than a rudimentary educa-tion, and some of them did not insist on tation, that. Attendance on two annual courses of lectures of six months each was enough to secure a diploma. The teaching was almost wholly didactic. A man Il years old could come fresh from the farm or the workshop and in two short years could become a full-fiedged "M. D." Now the great majority of our colleges have extended their courses of instruc-tion to four years and the teaching is mostly clinical instead of didactic. Many colleges require preliminary study equiva-lent to High School graduation or a college degree of A. B., while the require-ments for graduation in medicine are much more rigid than formerly. Besides this, most of the states require a special examination by a board of examiners who are independent of the colleges before

a license to practice is granted to graduates.

The medical college itself is a very different institution from what it was at the beginning of the century, or even

50 years later

Now the college must be small indeed and poorly equipped that is not attached to some hospital, and it must have withal laboratories for the study of bacteriology. microscopy, urinalysis and organic chemistry. Such equipments were undreamed of 50 years ago. years ago.

But have these discoveries and achievements been of any positive benefit to

Let facts undisputable facts answer the question. In 1880 the estimated duration of human life was something less than 30 years; today it is over 40 years. There are more centenarians living today than at any time during the Christian era, and this in spite of the fact that era, and this in spite of the fact that we live at a much more rapid rate than ever before and more real life is crowded into each year and month and day than ever before in the world's history.

Chicago.

"Queen Victoria was the first lady of rank in prode. His simple remedies were so easily swallowed that all other physicians were compelled to exert themselves to devise more elegant and less distasteful proparations for administration to the sick.

Many of Hahnemann's theories and dicta are now regarded as fantastical and are repudiated by the majority of his professed followers, but in the main it may be said that no one else ever did so much for rational therapeutics. Even his vagaries have been a lever of resistless power in advancing scientific medicine and bringing it to the exalted place it occupies today.

But these are not the only men who have left an imperishable impress on the pages of medical history during the 19th century. Only brief mention can be made of a few others and their achievements.

The obstetrical forceps was first invented, or at least its description was first published, by one Peter Chamberlain in 166, but until 1733 its shape and

of Sodaville told me last night that she is the widow of Li Hung Chans. I told him that Li is an ex-Prime Minister. He also claimed that the Empress is of Japanese birth, and the heir augment is no her son. Will you be kind enough to give us the facts in the case, in The Oregonian? By so doing you will oblige ALEX SCOTT.

As Li Hung Chang is still aftre an playing a prominent part in Chinese affairs, it is plain that the Dowager Empress is not his widow; but there is a possibility that she may be if they both live long enough. The Empresa is not of Japanese birth, but belongs to the liberal in his views regarding foreigners and civilisation, and the Empresa, standing in with the party opposed to these things, deposed and imprisoned him, and Eleven years later (1842) Dr. Crawford
Long, of Georgia, administered ether and
removed a small tumor from the neck
there is any "heir apparent"; but Prince there is any "heir apparent"; but Prince Tuan, who is opposed to fortimers and civilisation, has been scheming to put his son on the throne.

It is said that the Downger Empress is the daughter of a Manchu Prince who, being poor, sold her to a Viceroy. general medicine.

The middle of the century is notable got on the right side of him and was for the renaissance of the microscope and taught to read and write, and finally he adopted her and sent her as a present to the then Emperor. When his wife died or he wanted another one he married her, or, as the Mormons say, "sealed" ber, These men were purely scientists and and she finally became Empress, and on were devoted to scientific study for his death Dowager Empress, and, having science's sake. Pasteur was the greatest an education, has been capable of creating a great amount of trouble in .. hins. A book on China, written by Miss Elimi-beth R. Scidmore, will be found filled with the sort of information desired on this subject.

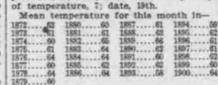
JUNE WEATHER.

The meteorological summary of the United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, for the month of June is as follows:

DATE	Temperature.			280	of
	Maximum	Minimum	Moan	ipitation	day
1 2 3 3 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	7757677887788778829011654446677657779087247088871	50 49 40 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	######################################	THEFT	Clear Cloudy

SUMMARY.

Mean atmospheric pressure, 29.98. High-est pressure, 30.32; date, 6th. Lowest ure, 29.66; date, 13th. Mean temperature, 64. Highest temper ature, 30; date, 12th. Lowest temperature 49; date 3d. Greatest daily range of tem-perature, 21; date, 12th. Least daily range of temperature, 7; date, 19th.



ities in | Mean temperature for this month for 29 a similar way and epidemics can be and years, & Average excess of daily mean temperature during month, 1 Accur lated excess of dally mean temperature since January 1, 239. Average daily ex-cess since January 1, 2. Prevailing direction of wind, northwest. Total movement of wind, 5612 miles. Maximum velocity of wind, direction and date, 28, SW., 13th Total precipitation, 1.76 inches. Number of days with .01 inch or more of precipi

Total precipitation (in inches) for this

Average precipitation for this month for 28 years, 1.76 inches. Total excess in precipitation during month, none. Total pre-cipitation from September 1, 1899, to date 38.34 inches. Average precipitation from September 1 to date, 41.03 inches. Total deficiency from September 1, 1899, to date, 2.00 inches. Average precipitation for 28 wet seasons, 40.00 inches. Number of clear days, 10; partly cloudy days, 5; cloudy 15. Greatest M-hour precipitations, 0.54 inch on 18th and 19th

EDWARD A. BEALS, Forecast Official, Weather Bureau. Hodge-Podge.

A good-natured man and a maiden antique Ge out for a sail, but the boat springs a lique Go out for a sail, but the boat springs a inque;
He puts his arm round her,
Just to save, as they founder,
And she murmurs, "It's sudden, but I'll wed
you next wipus."

The gladsome Springtime now is here, 'Tis May; All nature smiles and seems to feel Quite gay. The trees now wear a bright new dress

The little frogules in the pond

Do sing; The little birds build nests in which to rear Offspring. The little lambs with wobbly legs do skip

The thrifty housewife puts her garden seeds in ground; The neighbors' chickens quickly scratch then Con-found.

Bay, Jeffries and Fits, Why don't you don the mitts, And set out for the will Dragon's lair? You are champions over here, So the rest is pretty clear,

When Calamity Reigns St. Louis Globe-Den Sepator Foraker made a lit in his New York speech when he asked if business wants to go Democratic again, Referring election of 1892 he said: "The went Democratic, the rail-

BRYAN IS NOMINATED

(Continued from Fifth Page.) nings Bryan. (Cheers.) He is not unjust

he is just. He is not in favor of de-struction, he is in favor of preservation. "I know the sentiment of my countrymen. I know, or I think I know, they are prepared today to stand with him and to prepared today to stand with him and to restore to its glorious resting place that typified Goddess of Idberty, that true lib-sity which we metaphorically worship; to which we in truth, tender that tribute which man owes to the blessings of lib-erty under that one just God whom we Manchu Tartars, who have been ruling all adore. I stand here as an advocate China for a long time. Her son was the of a cause true and wise, of a man who lis just and fearless, who is not a destroyer of capital or of enterprise, but an enemy of aggression and sordid power; who believes in stirring all legitimate in-dustry; who believes in open schoolhouses and the happy home; who believes that where the American flag floats there must exist not only freedom, but guaranteed freedom, that freedom which shall not perish from earth. I ask you, without division, to nominate that man for President of the United States and appeal confidently to my countrymen to vindicate your peerless choice."

Ex-Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania ame next and received an ovation while on the way to the platform. He spoke better than most of those who before him had seconded the nomination of Mr. Bryan and he received the attention of the convention at once, and throughout his speech, which he had the judgment to make brief, he was cheered repeat-

Governor McMillin, of Tennessee, stood in his chair, instead of walking to the platform, for the few words in which he platform, for the few words in which he seconded the nomination of Mr. Bryan.

Vermont followed with a short seconding speech, delivered by T. W. Maloney, and then came Wisconsin, which spoke through L. H. Bohmrich, Charles Slater, of the District of Columbia, spoke for

A ringing cheer followed the call of "Hawaii," and when John H. Wise, of that delegation, rose in his seat, the con-vention demanded that he take the platform, which he did amid great applause "Gentlemen of the convention," he said, "the delegates of Hawaii have come 4000 miles to attend this convention.

A loud cheer greeted this announce-ment and it was multiplied ten-fold when he added: "And last night she cast the winning vote for 15 to 1 in the committee meeting." Delegate Wise continued: "We came here to nominate that greatest of Americans, towering head and shoulders over all his countrymen, the man who is brave enough to stand up man who is brave enough to stand up according to his own principles. That man, gentlemen, is the man we nominate. And, gentlemen, if we were only a state, we would do more for that peerless man,

William J. Bryan."
Mrs. Cohn, of Utah, came next and was received with terrific applause. She spoke for not over a half minute, and so faintly that her voice could scarcely be heard. She seconded the nomination of Mr. Bryan in behalf of tUtah, Mrs. Cohn's speech concluded the nominating speeches and the secretary began to call the roll of states on the ballot for the Presidential

The Vote. As the roll call proceeded, the shouts of approval of the unanimity of the vote seemed to increase. All the large states were cheered heartly as one after another they cast their votes for Bryan. Georgia, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Massachusetts were cheered cordially, but when Missouri, and a minute later, Ne-braska, were called, the convention fairly palpitated with enthusiasm. So it was when the State of New York was called, the convention rising to its feet and cheering. The list of states and ter-

ritories was completed with the calling of the Territory of Hawait. The announcement by Chairman Rich-ardson that Mr. Bryan had been nomiardson that Mr. Bryan had been hom-nated for President of the United States unanimously was received with great ap-plause, but it did not compare with pre-vious demonstrations during the day. The huge flag suspended from the roof, which had played its part earlier in the session, was again lowered, the band played and the people cheered. Standing on their seats some of the delegates waved flags or standards, but the enthusiasm did not run at high tide. As the people already were leaving the hall, Chairman Richardadjourned until 10:30 tomorrow morning.

TWO DAYS ON RIVER BAR.

Experience of 170 Excursionists From Salem-Farmers Fed Them.

SALEM, Or., July 5.-About 170 pe mostly children, went down the Willam-ette yesterday morning on the steamer Pomona for a Fourth of July excursion. They transferred to the steamer Ruth for the return trip, but that boat grounded on a sand bar near Wheatland, and could not be moved. The excursionists re-mained there until this evening, when the Pomona returned and brought them home. The farmers near Wheatland supplied the crowd with food.

Forged Governor's Name.

Sheriff Durbin this evening arrested Edward Reiser on a charge of forging the name of T. T. Geer to a \$20 check on the Ladd & Bush bank, drawn in favor of himself. Reiser borrowed a blank check, and after filling it in tried to pass He finally got, it it in several saloons. cashed at Madame McGinnis' house, on Ferry street, and was nabled by the Sheriff, a moment later. When he found that his crime was known he broke down and cried, begging that the matter be kept out of the papers. He is registered at the Willamette Hotel, with Portland as his residence. He will be given a hearing tomorrow in Justice O'Donald's

Chief of Police Gibson, this afternoon, made a raid on a gang of boys gathered in a boathouse anchored at the foot of Trade street. He found 12 boys in the house, five of whom were playing poker for money. He arrested the five who were playing and brought them before City Recorder Judah. As this was the suffer very severely for some time from first time the boys had been in trouble, the late insurrection; but there are no the Recorder gave them a sharp lecture doubt at present golden opportunities for

The fruitgrowers of this vicinity are

well pleased with the action taken by the directors of the Cured Fruit Association, at its meeting, in Salem. The chief objection the growers here in the plan uning into the combine is that the plan under consideration required that the proceeds of their crops should be handled by the officers of the general association, and great importance in these islands. America's experience of it in California not being satisfactory, there is strong influence against it; but, taking into consideration been sold. According to the resolutions adopted yesterday, the fruit and its proceeds will be handled by the local association. As soon as the fruit in any local pool has been sold, the money will be divided. There are very few growers so situated financially that they can care for and harvest a crop of prunes and then wait a considerable length of time for the money with which to pay expressions. The process of the principal of the principal in all retail trades; but this may be for the money with which to pay expressions against it; but, taking into consideration the natural indolence of the Filipino, it will probably be found impossible to do without the Chinese. One of the principal habits they gradually obtain a monopoly in all retail trades; but this may be found impossible to do without the Chinese. One of the principal habits they gradually obtain a monopoly in all retail trades; but this may be found impossible to do without the Chinese. One of the principal habits they gradually obtain a monopoly in all retail trades; but this may be found impossible to do without the Chinese. One of the principal will probably be found impossible to do without the Chinese. One of the principal will probably be found impossible to do without the Chinese. One of the principal will probably be found impossible to do without the Chinese. One of the principal will probably be found impossible to do without the Chinese. One of the principal will probably be found impossible to do without the Chinese. One of the principal will probably be found impossible to do without the Chinese. One of the principal will probably be found impossible to do without the Chinese. to the election of 1892 he said: "The banks went Democratic, the railroads went Democratic, and the miles and the mines and the factories and labor and all went Democratic." And when the industries of this country go Democratic calamity stalks forward for an inning of four years.

Governor Nash, of Chio, has appointed F. M.

Harriott, of that state, who is a years old, first published, by one Peter Chamber-lain in 1647, but until 1733 its shape and form were a family secret, and this boon to motherhood did not come to the knowledge of the general physician until long will be under many obligations to your gaper will be under 1800. Their use was not yet taught for some information in regard to the

establishment of uniform grades and prices. This is the proper province of the in accordance with the prices fixed, there can be no evil results from sales being

made through local unions.

S. P. Kimball, who was elected to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of H. E. Dosch, as secretary, is a resident of Salem. His fruit interests are chiefly at Dallas, though he also has an orchard near Salem. He is a practical fruit man, and has had some experience in selling his own fruit in the East. Coos Bay Health Report.

Health Officer E. Mingus, of Coos Bay,

day filed in the executive office his report for the quarter ending June 30, 1900. The report shows that 55 domestic vessels arrived in the port and 55 departed. No foreign vessels arrived or cleared. The report closes as follows: "During the existence of quarantine regulations in San Francisco and California against bu-bonic plague, vessels arriving here from that port complied with the general regu-lations of requiring certificates for Chi-nese passengers and China goods before ary. departing. Under those circumstances, ex-amination of cetificates and ships' manifests was deemed sufficient precaution. During that period, however, no Chinese or Chinese goods were landed at this Capital City Notes.

Sheriff Durbin has announced his inten-ion of enforcing the bicycle tax law afthas not been paid, but will also add the penalty to the tax. The total number of wheels upon which taxes were paid last lower rate.

Season was 2551. Only 588 have paid this

News has been received in Salem of the death of Frank Kalser, at Cape Nome. Kalser was 42 years old, and resided on a farm north of Salem.

Three hop contracts were filed in the Recorder's office yesterday, conveying hops now growing near Butteville. The

Lincoln County today paid \$2000 on its The Marion County Court has raised the amount of the Treasurer's bond from \$30,-

000 to \$40,000 on account of the increased sums of money which come into his NEW STRIKE IN THE HELENA.

Great Chunks of Free Gold-Work on Helena No. 2.

COTTAGE GROVE, Or.. July &-Reports have just been received from the Helena mine, of the richest strike that has ever been made in the Bohemia dis-trict. This is in one of the lower levels of the property. The ore carries free gold in great chunks. Gold can be seen

all through the ore.

Work has already commenced on Helena No. 2, on an extensive scale, and very satisfactory results are being ac-complished. This property, from all indications, will equal the Helena when fur-

CLEAN-UP OF THE STERLING. Nine Gold Bricks Weighing 1270

Ounces-More to Come. JACKSONVILLE, Or., July 5.-Henry E. Ankeny came over from the Sterling mine this morning with nine gold bricks, weighing 1270 ounces. They were deposited in the Medford Bank. This is the second large deposit from this season's work, and it will take a month yet to complete the clean-up. The final cleancomplete the clean-up. Thup is expected to be large.

THE TRADE OF MANILA.

Hemp and Tobacco Leading Indus tries-Report of British Consul.

WASHINGTON, July 2-Consul Halstead sends from Birmingham, June 11, 1990, the following abstract of the annual report of the British Consul at Ma-

The collapse of the insurrection last November and the opening of the ports since January 1 having restored confidence, great activity in commercial quarters has ensued; but the continuation of this prosperous state of affairs is very much dependent upon circumstances, for though the ports are safe, the interior of this island and of many of the others is quite the contrary. When the accumulated cargoes now in these ports are dis-posed of, it will depend on the state of the country whether any further exports are forthcoming. Law and order are beare forthcoming. Law and order are bethe immense size of the country renders it a difficult task. The natives, I believe, would willingly return to their agricultural pursuits, but the influence of their leaders appears sufficiently strong to keep them from surrendering.

"Prices have increased to such an ex-tent that Manila, which till recently might be classed as a cheap place to live in, must now be considered the reverse. As yet the provision markets are not seriously affected, though fruit, vege-tables, game, etc., are 20 per cent dearer; but house rent, servants carriages, but house rent, servants, carriages, horses, launches, and labor of every de-scription are already treble the price of last year. In consequence of the great demand, launch hire and everything connected with shipping commands its own price. Improvements are visible in every direction, and already the town has quite a different appearance from last year. The work of draining the filthy town ditches and stagnant pools, which is in contemplation, may possibly entail an epidemic, but the advantage to posterity is inestimable. The recovered land of the city walls and moat will provide build-ing sites which American enterprise will know how to utilize; and although Manila will never become a fashiona-"The two well-known leading industrials of Manila-hemp and tobacco-will, I fear,

first time the boys had been in trouble, the Recorder gave them a sharp lecture all about 16 years of age, and some of them come of respectable families. The boathouse has had a bad reputation for some time, and Chief Gibeon says he intends to break up the gang of youths who congregate there.

The departments of the postoffice and television of the control of the postoffice and television of the postoffice and talent in many local trades. Ice manufactories, many local trades. Ice ma egraph, being now under American and British control, are admirably conducted. The telephone, the water supply, and the electric lighting are Spanish, and also deserve great praise. The electric-light-

Thurston County has \$5,017 46 in cash

JAPANESE AS FISHERMEN

THEY HAVE UNDERBID WHITES ON PUGET SOUND.

This May Lead to International Trouble as They Operate in British Waters.

J. L. Smiley, a canneryman, of Blaine, Wash., is registered at the Imperial. He is preparing to start in canning sockeye salmon on the 18th ins., and expects the season to last until October. The indications of a good run, he thinks, are very favorable and quite a number of Spring salmon have been caught the past

The price to be paid fishermen for season, south of the international bound-ary, but on the Canadian side, the Japa are underbidding the white fisher-men by agreeing to accept 20 cents, and he looks for trouble between the races in consequence, as the white fishermen de-mand 25 cents. Grave threats of dire vengeance on the Japs are wafted across the line, but Mr. Smiley thinks the Cana dian Government will protect the Japa in case of attack. Several hundred suber July 15. This means that he will not only seize hicycles upon which the tax as they can make much more money at has not been paid, but will also add the

County Assessor Hobart reports that his field deputies have completed their work, and that he will immediately begin to write up the 1900 assessment roll. This work will probably require three months.

News has been received in Selections of the boundary there is no sign of trouble, as there are no Japs and all the fishing is done by whites, who are paid 25 cents a fish without parley. The weight, so at 25 cents the price paid per pound is about 3% cents. He considers the price paid to a price paid to a price paid per pound is about 3% cents. Columbia-7% to 8 cents enormous, but thinks the fishermen make more money up his way, as the fish are more plentiful. He was formerly interested in the Columbia River fisheries, and says he cannot see how ultimate extermination of the chinook can be avoided under pres prices agreed to be paid were 34 and 9 ent conditions. On coming to Portion cents. the Lower Columbia, who have decide to work this season in the vicinity of Blaine, as they could not make wages in Oregon, on account of the scarcity of

> He says the run of salmon on Frazer River, in British territory, keeps up remarkably well, considering the number of canneries at work on its banks, and the hatcheries there seem to have better luck in keeping the river stocked than they do on this side, though he does not give any reason therefor.

> > Honr Hardly for Bryan. Syracuse (N. Y.) Herald.

Senator Hoar is a hot anti-imperialist but Mr. Bryan can hardly count on get-ting his vote. "I prefer to trust the fu-ture of liberty," he says, "to the party that for 50 years has never gone wrong but once rather than to the party that for 80 years has never been right once." This is rough, considering all the nice things the Democratic press has been saying of Senator Hoar during the past year,

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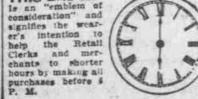
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