THE MORNING OREGONIAN, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1900.

SEEN BEST DAYS

WHITTIER: CRITICAL STUDY BY PROF. GATES

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

LITERARY TALKS AND REMINISCENCES

XIV.

It must at once be conceded that art-istry is not to be found in Whittler's poems. Even when he is most impressive and best worth reading-and often he is very impressive indeed and extremely well worth reading-he wins his power over us in no degree through a curiosa telectas of phrase or imagery or versifica-tion. In the prosm to his poerus he has noted, and justly noted, his lack of "rounded art," and has contrasted his poetry with what he calls in character-istically conventional words "the old melodiums lavy" of such choras as Mormelodious lays" of such singers as Mar-vell and Sidney and Spenser. Doubtless, Whittier's verse is now and then finely vigorous and even musical, and doubt-less his phrasing, particularly in some of his impassioned moral poems, is often vital and imaginative. But he has in his work no certainty of instinct; he is never safe against utter commonplaceness both nent and of phrase. Triteness of action, then obviousness of motif and a happy-go-lucky style-these are the pre-wailing faults of Whittier's poetry.

Yet when these faults have been admitted in their full proportion, and when, too, all the cruder melodramatic stories have been set aside-the versified dime novels like "Mogg Megone" and the irre-deemably "plain tales" and legends like "The Bridal of Pennacook," and when The privat of Pennacock, and when finally the tediously humdrum moralising has been expurgated-we still have a goodly residuum of Whittler's poetry that possesses enduring charm and power. Perhaps most noteworthy of all the

ms are those that express moral indignation, that protest against oppression and that plead for freedom. In treating these themes Whittler's voice grows clearer and more resonant, his verse is tenser, more vibrant, more subtly alive o the changes of his moods, and his words are picturesque, original, searchingly sincere and impassioned. A stanza from "The Rendition" well represents the mood in which many of these poems were written:

And as I shought of Liberty Marched handcaffed down the sworded street. The solid earch bennath my feet Beelof fluid as the sea.

It is not easy as we recall Whittler's portrait-particularly the portraits of inter years-to fancy behind the some-what pale, unexpressive and with ered face a spirit florce enough to flame out in the words and stanzas of many of the voices of freedom. But the pathetic, burning eyes tell the story. Underneath the quakerish planness of aspect there was an unquenchable ardor of love for mankind and of hatred for wrong and oppression. When Whittler heard or read of some deed of crucity or tyranny the whole spirit of the man became a fiame fenned by the wind, and the true inter-pretation of his worn face in later years ould explain it as a face burned out and calcined by the heat of moral indig-

nation Yet an equally essential ingredient in Whittier's nature was a sweet and al-most homely delight in the common things of life. Nowhere more surely than in his verse can those of us who have children in country towns and villagoe find revived the old-time childish delights in Summer and Winter, in the fields, in the woods, in birds and insects and all living creatures whose ways were so delectably droll and enticing. The indoor home life, with its placid, simple pleasures-Whittler has captured that, too, and preserved it with exculsive fidelity and charm. In treating themes like those he is a New England Cowper, and yet he is closer to fact than Cowper and has a raclet, less literary idiom. w-Bound" transports us in a moment into the magical Winter regions of boyhood; the poem makes one's breath con-geal in the air as one reads; all the old Winter feelings exhale from the pages. In "Amy Wentworth" and "Among the Hills" Whittler calls up with delicate wividness the softer aspects of rustic s carry with them a delicious russet fragrance. In these poems and many others Whittier excels in spiriting up before us the very counterfelt presentment of New England country landscapes-their

poem which is strange and mystical be yond anything clse Whittier wrote; and as we follow the lamenting train of slaves through the pathless, wind-swept tracts of sand toward the ever-vanish-ing gray horizon line their sorrowful

progress grows for us almost terribly symbolic of humanity' wayfaring through the wastes of time. These are perhaps the only poems of Whitier's that carry the reader beyond the bounds of perfectly same and authentic moral emotion. Whittler's "Songs of Labor" are rather fictitious affairs, sentimentally decorative in style and treatment. His drover, shoemaker, fisherman and other heroes come perilously near resembling the cheaply pretty lithographs with which country folk adorn their parlors. These poems can hardly hold their own with Mr. Kipling's farcely faithful prose and verse lyrics of toil and tollers. On the other hand, there remains one group of poems in which Whittler is almost at his best-poems in which he utters with impas-sioned sincerly his personal faith in ford and in the utters triumph of current God and in the ultimate triumph of every just cause. In this group belong "Invoca-tion," "My Psalm" and "My Triumph." Every one knows well the tender, buoyant, almost boyish courage of

thought. If all men would belong to one or two fraternal orders and become thor-oughly imbued with the tenor and spirit of the same in alleviating the distress and suffering of their fellow men I can assure the Doctor that churches and preschers would score become a drug on HAS preachers would soon become a drug on

the market. The writer believes that under the pres-The writer believes that under the pres-ent social system fraternal orders are a painful necessity. He also believes that churches are necessary for the "multi-tudes" of sinners, whose ill-gotten share of wealth burdens their guilty con-sciences. Some day, however, this earth will be able to dispense with both churches and fraternal societies, when the social conditions will be so molded that no one need suffer. The old and decrepit will not eat aims at the hands of others, The sick will be looked after and suc-The sick will be looked after and succored. The weeping widow and children will not be thrown on a cold world after her husband's demise. The Doctor seems to fear that designing men will use the orders for political or mercenary motives. I will answer this question like the Yan-kee by asking: "Are the churches ever used by men of this stripe for a similar purpose?" The Doctor's fear that the fraternities might take the place of the church may

be just, but Christ himself, the greatest frater who ever lived, made a church out of any place. He preached brotherly love, wery fed the hungry and healed the sick un-der the open heavens, and states that the mph." prayers of the mother in her poverty-buoy-those of the rich, who are able to buy



WHITTIER'S HOME, AMESBURY, MASS.

Psalm," the sweet youthfulness of its unstailed and undimmed faith in carly sliken-cushioned pews in the front rows of the foremost churches. It is a wellideals. "Invocation" is specially note-worthy because several of its stanzas. describing God's spirit breathing through chnos, have a visionariness and an imaginative scope and an intensity and au-dacity of diction that are with Whittier

very unusual. Through thy clear spaces, Lord of old; Formless and vold the dead earth rolled; Deaf to thy heaven's sweet music, blind To the great lights which o'er it shined; No sound, no ray, no warmth, no breath-A dumb despair, a wandering death.

To that dark, weltering horror came Thy spirit, like a subtle fiame-A breath of life electrical, Awakening and transforming all, Till beat and thrilled in every part The pulses of a living heart.

Then knew their bounds the land and sea; Then smiled the bloom of mead and tree: From flower to moth, from beast to man, The quick creative impulse tax; And earth, with life from thee renewed, Was in thy holy eyesight good. Finally, in "My Triumph," a poem much later than "My Psalm," there sounds the same note of fresh and joyous confi-dence as in the earlier poem. Its clos-ing lines are good lines to leave ringing in one's memory as one parts from Whit-tier; they are essentially of his simple, cheerful, tender-hearted manliness:

Parcel and part of all, I keep the festival, Fore-reach the good to be, And share the victory. I feel the earth move sunward, known fact, however, that a \$2000 policy in a fraternal order is a pretty safe investment; prayers, to say the least, are an uncertain quantity, a poor diet for a hungry widow and children. I admire the untiring efforts of the Sal-

I admire the untiring efforts of the Sal-vation Army for suffering and erring hu-manity, an example worth imitation by all preachers. And if they as a class would do likewise instead of drawing fat salaries and preaching in palatial churches, where hypoerisy holds forth to a great extent, more and lasting good would be accomplished. As long as we must contend with preasent social condimust contend with present social condi-tions I trust that every man will rather join a fraternal society instead of the church, and thus contribute his mite to those in need, and let the preacher take

POPE LEO AT HOME.

How the Aged Priest Spends the Hot Summer Days.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. Pio Centra is the factotum of his holiness, Leo XIII, and a very im-portant personage in the Vatican. He is a short, wiry man, well up in the fiftles, olive complexioned, close-shaven, with plercing eyes and a benevolent smile.

He comes from Carpineto, the native town of the pope, where Centra lived and sold straw hats next door to the Pecci palace until Gioachimo Pecci be-came Leo XIII, called him to the Vati-

BOOM OF PACIFIC COAST SALMON BUSINESS PAST.

It Is Becoming a Settled Industry-The Season's Shortage and Lonnes at the North.

Balmon-packers express the belief that the red fish industry has passed its me-ridian; that is, the supply has reached top notch, as a spontaneous offering of nature, and will decline with considerable rapidity unless measures be taken to preserve, protect and defend it from man's rapacity. The history of the Co-lumbia River saimon industry is being repeated at Puget Sound, on Fraser River, in Northern British Columbia, and In Alaska. The greedy fishers take the fish as fast as they come and find the supply at length dwindles. Then they set about artificial propagation to repair the unnatural wasts they have wrought and restrict the catch. The industry becomes organized on economic lines, and comes organized on economic incs, and bonanza fishing is done. The ocean be-comes a range for the output of the hatcheries, which in due season is round-ed up and sent to market in a tin can or on a chunk of ice. No official figures of this year's salmon pack are available. Estimator of the

pack are available. Estimates of the catches of the various localities have been made as usual, showing a shoringe that is somewhat alarming. The figures run all the way from 600,000 to 1,000,000 cases as the extent of the deficiency. This, of course, is a considerable factor in the market. Indeed, so large a fac-tor is it that some suspect that the shortage is greatly overestimated in or-der to influence the market. The fact that all of this season's pack is aiready sold, that there are not fish enough to fill the advance orders, is pointed to on the one hand as destructive of the mothe one hand as destructive of the mo-tive for builting the market; but, on the other hand, it is cited that other sea-sons are coming, and belief in a scarcity of fish will help prices for the future. There is little doubt that the Colum-bia River Spring pack this year ex-ceeded that of the Spring of 1890. Nomi-nally, it stands this year at 282,000 cases canned and the equivalent of 50,-000 cases packed in cold storage and

009 cases packed in cold storage, and last year 278,000, cases canned and about 40,000 cases frozen. Last year it was found that the estimates fell only 2000 cases short of the official returns, but candid salmon men express the conviction that this year's estimate will be found to be much below the actual fig-ures of the official report. The Oregon Fish Commissioner will have sworn statements of the Columbia River pack, or enough of it to insure substantial accuracy to the figures for the river some

time in November. In the northern waters it was expected that the season's catch would be below the average, on the theory that every fourth year the salmon run is light, but the slump that is reported is a surprise. The Alaska pack does not cut much of a figure in the market, it being an inferior fish and sold at a cheap price. The sockeyes of Puget Sound and British Columbia rank next to the royal chinook of the Columbia River, which has no equal. The steelhead of the Co-lumbia is a very desirable fish for cold fumina is a very desirable ish for cold storage, and its price has been run to high figures. Last year the price for this fish was so great that the dog salmon of Puget Sound began to be used to supply the demand for steelhead, and cut the market to pieces. So the cold storage men managed to run up the price of the dog salmon until it was for cours

of the dog salmon until it was 50 cents apiece, whereas it had been but 5 cents

or less. This protected the steelhead market. But it is said the cold storage men have enough of these fancy prices, and, having gotten rid of their load, they will let prices for raw fish take care of themselves in future. The fish now figuring in the market are the 262, 000 cases of Columbia River salmon, the 208,000 Puget Sound sockeyes (against 497,000 last year), and the 333,000 British Columbia sockeyes (against 725,983 last year).

Hon. George T. Myers, who is an ex-tensive packer of Puget Sound, in speak-ing of the situation there, said: am fully in accord

come up to last year, which was a very

good pack. The total pack of salmon on

the Northwest coast will be 800,000 to 1,-000,000 cases short of 1599. The shortage

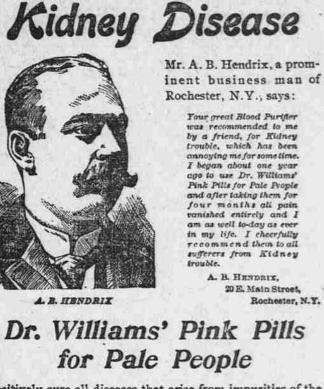
comes mostly from Frazer River and Puget Sound. These two places have been so overworked that in future, as on

the Columbia River, these two places will be limited factors compared with

what they have been in former years.

The total of losses at both of these

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positively cure all diseases that arise from impurities of the blood; they eliminate the poison and fill the veins with a rich, red, life-giving fluid. The best Spring medicine.

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The Editor of the "Christian Million,"

under the heading of General Notes, on August so, 1896, wrote :--"A good article will stand upon its own merits, and we may rely upon it that nothing will continue long which does not, in a more or less degree, harmonize with the state-ments which are published concerning it."

Author of "The Deemster," "The Manz-man," "The Christian," etc., when speak-ing on "Criticism," recently, said :--

"When a thing that is advertised greatly is good it goes and goes permanently ; when it is bad, it only goes for a while : the public finds it out."

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plete from \$5009 to \$7000, according to the labor entailed in putting in same, and must be renewed every senson,

"No up-to-date cannery can sifely op-erate with less than from 10 to 15 traps: to operate this number of traps each cannery must be equipped with a marine department of from three to eight fish-ing steamers, one to five pile drivers, 30 to 40 fishing scows, webbing, piles, anchors, chains; in short, a complete ship chandlery must be maintained, for the handling of which hundreds of men must be employed and supplied with food and other scores and supplied with food and other necessaries.

"Some of the steamers employed cost from \$10,000 to \$30,000 each, the operating expenses running as high as \$100 per day for the larger boats. Pile-drivers equipped with electric dynamos and steam hammers are also employed, ranging in cost from \$4000 to \$3000, and all this expense must be provided before a cannery is in condition to operate, and a great deal of this expense is borne an

nually. "In no part of the world do the expenses of canning compare with that of Puget Sound. The expenses on the Sac-ramento, Columbia, Fraser and in Alaska waters are comparatively light when Pu-get Sound cost is taken into considera-tion. The packers of Puert in a class by themselves, and their course in selling their product cannot, therefore, be compared with other sec tions."

Population of Cities.

With the announcement of the popula-tion of Detroit, the Census Bureau has completed the count of the 30 largest cities in the land, showing a total of 13,243,515. Already over 30,000,000 have been counted, and it is estimated that the census for 1900 will show a population of over 75,000,-000. The list of the 30 largest cities and their populati Greater New

Cievenano San Francisco Cincinnati Pittsburg New Orleans Detroit

Detroit Milwaukee

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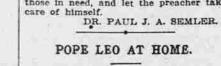
E. C. Stark, Manager GALVANI, W. H., Engineer and Draughts-

GAVIN, A., President Gregon Camera Club GEARY DR. EDWARD P., Physician and Surgeon

These said over and over again :--"It is a fallacy to imagine that anything will sell just because it is advertised. How many nostrums have been started with glare and snuffed out in gloom? The fact is, a man is not easily guiled a second time; and every disattisticd purchaser does ten times more harm than one satisfied does good. Assuredly the sale of more than 6,000,000 boxes of BEECHAM'S PILLS per annum, after a public trial of half-a-century, is con-clusive testimony of their popularity, su-perfority and proverbial worth."

Boscham's Fills have for many years been the popula family medicine wherever the English language is spoken and they now stand without a triat. In boxes, so com and ag cents each, at all drog stores.

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Old roads winding as old roads will, Here to a forry and there to a mill; ther

esteads old, with wide-flung barns Swept through and through by swallows; Chair

Orchards and planting lands;

and in the distance The blink of the sea in breeze and sun.

In all these descriptions Whittler's words and images have a first-hand, bright intensity; the landscape shines before us in suthentic Tankes sunlight; there is no mystification, no European idealization; there is much happy closeness to the many-hued and nicely varied

Of course, the poems that Whittier is oftenest remembered by are ballads like "Maud Muller," "Barbara Frietchie," "The Angels of Buena Vista," "Skipper Ireson's Ride" and "The Pipes of Lucknow." Several of these have been droned by re-diters out of all semblance of freshness and power; but even in themselves they vary greatly in value. "Maud Muller" best little more than a maudiin ment. "The Angels of Buena Vista" En pt is a cleverly theatrical ballad, rather cheap in tone and phrasing, and overlib-eral of melodramatic limelight situations.



Whittier at 78.

"Skipper Ireson's Ride" is an admirably narrative-a fine compound of spirited humor and pathos, human through and through, and delightfully grotesque and picturesque. "Barbara Frietchie" and The Pipes of Lucknow" portray genuinely dramatic incidents with terseness and rigor of phrase, sureness of music and forthrightness of movement.

But the poems where Whittier comes nearest to creating a nameless kind of novel beauty are the two little-known "Howard at Atlanta" and the ong of Slaves in the Desert." Both deal with negro subjects; both are tremulously musical in their rhythm; both are polynantly pathetic. The former poem es and suggests even more marvel-than St. Gaudens' memorial to eate Robert Shaw the atmosphere of sadness and strangeness in which, when one looks at them in certain imaginative moods. negroes seem wrapt and involved-their tragic yearning toward "the besutiful denied them." The "Slave Song" is sung by a caravan of captives lashed onward by Moors through the desert. "Rubee" is their name for God, and the heart-sick refrain, "Where are we going, Rubeet" is woven in and out of the poem with plaintive literation. The fierce lights, the dead shadows and the biasing desert pervade from first to last a

I join the great march onward And take, by faith, while living, My freehold of thanksgiving. 55 Lewis C. Lat Harvard University. THE GOOD OF CHURCHES.

A Correspondent Who Thinks They Can Be Dispensed With.

PORTLAND, Sept. 12.-(To the Editor.) -In answer to Dr. Edgar P. Hill's lo-minute talk on fraternal orders in your issue of September 10, allow me to state on follows:

Dr. Hill tells some truth and facts, when he says that fraternal orders are not a new thing. They have indeed existed from time immemorial, in all climes and countries. Orders were called into life then as now for mutual protection and preservation. Let me here state that the grandest order ever organized in America was the "Sons of Liberty" (what a beautiful name), and the men compos ing the same were worthy of it. They were the men who freed this country from the foreign yoke, who gave such men as Dr. Hill free speech and press. The Doctor, however, it seems, has not posted himself thoroughly on the subject in question. He talks about fraternal orders reaching their heights in the Middle Ages in the shape of guilds. The guilds were at first merely religious societies, and gradually evolved into peace, fire insurance, merchant, craft and beneficiary corporations. The latter three were the strongest in the 18th century. The writer, shortly as 35 years ago, remem bers in his native home (Germany) very powerful organizations, called "gilden" (plural). None of them, however, attained the same enormous proportions as the fraternities of the present day, covering whole continents-nay, the whole globe. The guilds were more of a distinct local character, embracing only a small area of country, outside of which they had no fraternal ties. Any one in sound bodily th and willing to abide by the rules of the fraternal "gilde" could become a member and receive in case of sickness or death certain stipulated emoluments,

Dr. Hill's definition of guild as being derived from the German word, "geld." which he says means payment, is not exactly right. Geld means money. Guild is derived from the old Celtic word "gield" tr or "gildl," which means sacrifice; traced is back to old heathen drinking festivals, such sacrificial offerings were made in the shape of roasted oxen-a kind of barbecue.

In reference to the Middle Ages, let me say that people (especially the weaker) and producing classes banded themselves together into societies for the protection the of their life, limb and property to oppose the then prevailing "first right" and "rob-bing knightdom." which held sway. Although first right is not now recognized, nor do the robber barons come to a vil-lage and by force pack off all valuables of the farmer and townsman, yet the necessity of organization is paramount, so that Farmers' Alliances, Granges and the countless trades and labor unions are called into life for the protection of the producing classes, to stem the tide of the greedy money power, even if government by injunction tries to strangle fair freedom by the throat. To tell the truth, litthe difference exists between now and the it in appreciation of her former kindness Middle Ages. The ways and means are to his wife, who was the victim of a run-different, but the results are the same. away accident in this city, and who died Let me return to my original string of a few months before Mr. Stevens.

ments expressed in the various reports from all parts of the Northwest coast can and installed him as confidential valet. in the matter of the salmon crop of 1900, admitting that the Fall pack will

In time Centra became a great favorite. The old pope likes to gossip with his faithful townsman in the Car-pineto vernacular, a link-perhaps the only link-of the old home on the hills, and Centra improved his opportunities, and is now more of a "fidus Achates" than of an upper servant. He is grow ing rich, too, and was lately knighted so that he is now the Cavallere Pic Centra of the papal order of San Gre-gorio. He is the first man the pope sees in the morning and the last to bid the holy father good night as he helps him to bed. An influential man is the Cavaliere Pro him

Centra, probably well posted in Vatican state secrets, which would be worth money were he inclined to blab, which he is not. This minor star of the pontifical court has much to say about the grand old man, his master.

The pope, he says, is spending these hot Summer days in the Casina Della Torre, a one-storied cottage overshadowed by trees in the further end of the Vatican gardens. In the morning, when nothing extraordinary detains him in the apostolic palace, and after seeing the cardinal secretary of state and one or two other prelates, Leo drives to this quiet chalet to spend the day in the country, as he says, when in a jocular mood. Centra follows, after seeing that the papal bedchamber in the Vatican en made tidy, and after conferring with the cook about his holiness' dinner. The repast is sent at noon from the palace in a hamper provided with a heating apparatus, and Centra lays the the table, and the pope looking on and in-specting the dishes extracted from the

basket. Generally the first course consists of bolled paste, a dish to which Leo, like most of the Italians, is very partial. The paste is prepared by the nuns of Santa Martha, and consists of flour kneaded with new-laid eggs and rolled into tiny vermicelli, which, after having been slightly boiled, are seasoned with but-ter and a soupcon of grated Parmesan cheese.

Fried chicken is generally the next dish, and then fruit, preferably a pear, sometimes two, and a glass of wine. A cup of strong coffee without sugar and a chat with Centra winds up the frugal repast, after which a siesta on an easy chair is indulged in. Centra takes care that no noise disturbs the postprandial just like in our present-day fraternal or-

nap of the old pope. He and De Castro, another attendant-the only two who walt on his holiness in this sylvan retreat-speak in whispers, and the slience is supreme, only qualified by the gurgling of a distant fountain and by the crickets on the surrounding trees. At 3 o'clock Centra wakes the pontiff. who spends the afternoon in reading and writing, and as the shades of ever

gather he strolls under the trees until carriage, escorted by mounted guardsmen, comes to take him to his Vatican home, when Cardinal Rampolla is in attendance with a report on the events of the day.

Fortune for a Dressmaker. NEW YORK, Sept. 14.-Just after a City Marshal had served Miss Georgiana Simonson, a dressmaker of this city, with dispossess proceedings, an attorney who had been seeking her for several days called on her and notified her that she was heir to \$25,000. The money was bequeathed to Miss Simonson by Frank Ste-vens, an American who died a few months ago in St. Petersburg. He left away accident in this city, and who died what is kno

places from sockeyes not coming this year will exceed all the profits since the arge Chicago syndicate and newcomers to Puget Sound made their advent there. The fact is, there are too many operators for the territory. Besides, so many operators break up the schools and more salmon than usual escape up the river.

and what is caught is divided to such an extent that each get at great expense a limited number. "The time is past for anybody to make anything packing salmon on Puget Sound. What Puget Sound and Fraser

River need to perpetuate the industry are laws that will condemn the whole territory for the use of any kind of nets, seines and devices for catching salmon otherwise than hook and line, for three or four years. After that time we may have an industry that may be perpetuat ed. As it is, millionaire syndicates will swarm with moistened stock until the rivers and bays are depleted of a pro-duct that has brought into Oregon and Washington millions of dollars.'

Philip L. Kelly, of Seattle, who is one of the largest individual handlers of sockeye salmon in the world, was in New York the other day, and gave the Commercial the following statement of the conditions of the fishing business on Puget Sound:

"The cost of canning salmon on Puget Sound is such an uncertain problem that it cannot be safely computed until the season is over and the pack completed. To prepare for a pack on Puget Sound the necessary supplies of tinplate, block tin, pig lead, boxes, laquer, labels and a thousand and one things which enter into the make-up of a pack, as a matter of course, must be provided for in advance. Thus far the problem is easy. The uncertainty commences when the canner starts to procure his help, which is usually composed of Chinese, con-trolled by some of the large companies located at Seattle and Portland,

"To secure a sufficient and experienced force the canner must arrange in advance with the Chinese contractors for so many men at a certain price per case, whatever the ruling price may be, and guarantee the packing of so many thousand cases irrespective of the run o This guarantee is usually figured according to the number of men required to put up such a pack, and which the packer is compelled to pay under any conditions.

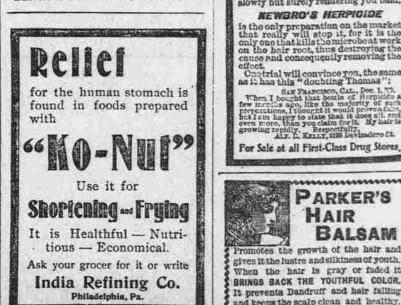
"The crew are there at all times await ing a run, and are not dependent upon the run of fish for their wages. I have known canners to pay as high as \$15,000 to cover a Chinese guarantee for the lack of fish, and I think this year some of the canners will pay much more than this sum to satisfy their unfulfilled contracts.

"An even greater uncertainty of cost must now enter the packers' calculations, as the fish are caught in what are known as 'traps.' The word conveys no ade-quate idea of its extent, the trap being a net contrivance set on a string of piling, running about 2000 feet in length off shore into deep water, at the end of which is a system of leads that end in what is known as a 'pot,' all of which is covered with webbing, and cost com-

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