IS NOT YET SETTLED

But Efforts Are Being Made to End the Strike.

SEVERAL CONFERENCES WERE HELD

All Byes Are on New York-Quiet Continues Throughout the Anthracite Region.

PHILIADELIPHIA, Sept. 28.—The coal strike remains unsettled. Reports of a conference of mine operators and of leadconference of mine operators and of leading officials of the coal-carrying railroads
were pientiful. Beyond the general statement that the principal point under discussion was the advisability or practicability of granting the mineworkers a 10
per cent advance in wages, very little of
the details of the meeting could be
learned. The operators generally expressed the opinion that the increase
could not be granted, and the operating could not be granted, and the operating expenses met, unless there was an ad-vance in the price of coal. The larger operating companies, however, took rather a hesitating view of the proposals to in-cease further the price of anthracite, con-tending that the competition of bitumin-

ous coal was now too sharp.

President Mitchell, of the United Mineworkers, is reticent on the general question of accepting a 10 per cent increase without other concessions, and declined to be interviewed on that point. Meantime, the strike leaders are continuing their efforts to induce the working miners to join in the strike. Quiet prevailed today throughout the mine region.
All eyes were turned toward New York

in expectation of some important an-nouncement from there. President Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania Railway Company, was asked whether he had anything to say with reference to the statements as to the settlement of the strike. Mr. Cassatt replied that he had read the statements, but that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had not been a party to the negotiations referred to. The company was so small a factor in the anthracite trade, he said, that the great anthracite-carrying companies could act without reference to it. Mr. Cassatt said that in all such matters it had been the uniform policy of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company throughout its entire existence to deal only with its own em-ployes directly, and it had always found them quite capable of presenting their own case and of protecting their interests in the discussions which occurred. Access was always easy by any of its employes desiring to present any such matter to the executive officers, and the officers of this mpany were firm in the belief that it is wise to adhere to their uniform policy in the present instance, believing such a course to be for the best interests of both employer and employed. In saying this, Mr. Cassatt added he had no desire to criticise the acts of any other company whose officers thought some other course more conducive to its integests.

MITCHELL IS WAITING.

Believes the Miners Would Do Well to Take the Increase.

HAZLETON, Pa., Sept. 28.—Notwith-tanding the rumors of settlement and of concession upon the part of the operators, there was no change in the great coal strike situation here today. It was probably the most inactive day that Pres-ident Mitchell and his official staff have spent since the strike began. That President Mitchell was waiting for informa-tion from New York cannot be dealed, as he intimated several times during the day that something might develop be-fore night. In the forenoon he had two long conversations over the long-distance telephone, and between 4 and 5 o'clock he was at the wire for more than half an hour To whom he talked he declined to state. When he was pressed to say ething on the general strike situation,

"This has been the greatest interest in contest between labor and capital in the history of America. If the 10 per mantioned in the newspa-This has been the greatest industrial pers is correct, while far from satis-factory, it is the greatest victory ever achieved by organized labor, and won under the most adverse circumstances. I, of course, have nothing to say as to what action will be taken as to the acceptance or rejection of any proposi-tion. This must be determined by the whole body of anthracite miners them-Our organization will not make distake which has wrecked many other organizations of assuming to determine through its officers the or misery, the weal or woe of the 500,000 men, women and children dependent upon the anthracite coal industry for a liveli-

In discussing the reported 10 per cent Mitchell sald: "Under the sliding scale such an increase would practically amount to noth-ing. What the men would gain in one

day they might lose the next." By the sliding scale is meant that the wages are fixed according to the market price of coal. If there is an advance in the price the miners share in it, and should there be a decrease the miners correspondingly share such a decrease. Quietness continues to prevail throughout the whole Lehigh Valley region. J. 8. Wents & Co.'s colliery at Hazlebrook shut down today, a body of 160 men hav-ing marched from Free Land to that

ce and induced the men working in the of miners from the surrounding towns be held in Hazleton ton but the Mayor refused to permit it to take place. He would give no reason, but it is believed he took this step to avoid

CONFERENCE AT WILKESBARRE. Coal Operators Considered the Pro-

posed Terms of Settlement. WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 28.-An important meeting of the coal operators of Wyoming and Lackawanna Valleys was held at the office of the Lehi ley Coal Company in this city today. All the representatives of the big coal comesent. The only individual coal procors present were Coxe Bros. A. Lahigh Company, the chalrman of the com-mittee of the coal operators in the Lack-awanna district, presided. When the conence was over several operators were asked for opinions, but they were ver reticent. Superintendent Lathrop said:

"We discussed a scheme of advancing the wages of all the men throughout the region at least 10 per cent. The powder question was also discussed, but we are not prepared to give out any information regarding our deliberations on the sub-

From another reliable source it was learned that the presidents of the coal companies in New York sent a draft of the proposed settlement of the strike to their representatives here, with instructions to meet in conference and discuss whether it would be advisable to make the strikers on the basis This involved a great deal of labor and caused endless discussion, Some of the superintendents thought the increase could not be granted without loss or an advance in the price of coal. The or an advance in the price of coal. The president of one of the big companies in New York, who was called up by long-distance telephone for his views on this point, is said to have stated that he did not think an increase in the price of coal could be entertained. Bituminous coal is too sharp a competitor now, and an increase in anthracite would be to the adventage of the bituminous article. The conference was asked to examine into

could not be a saving made somewhere in operating expenses. It is reported that the representatives of the Lackawanna Company, after going over the operating expenses of their mines in this district. were of the opinion that they could stand the increase. From what has been learned, the operators were not asked to oppose the granting of a reduction in the price of powder, but there was a strong feeling expressed against an out and out recognition of the miners union. A sten-ographic report of the meeting was dis-patched to New York in charge of a spe-

HANNA'S INTEREST IN IT.

The Central Figure in the Negotia-

tions for a Settlement. SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 28.—Operators here admit that Senstor Hanna is the central figure in the negotiations for a settlement of the strike, and while they profess to be at sea as to the details, they are confident that he knows before-hand what will be acceptable to the miners, and that whatever conditions he has exacted or is exacting from the coal men in New York will be nothing less than what will be fully satisfactory to the miners. This confidence is height-ened by a generally credited story that the delay in issuing the strike order was to give President Mitchell time to in-terest Senator Hanna in the efforts to

terest Senator Hanna in the efforts to effect a settlement.

Nothing will be given out by the local operators as to what transpired at the Wilkesbarre conference today, further than that they discussed the proposed settlement. Action on their part is not called for, they say, and if they are considered in the matter at all, it will only be out of courtesy, "Where New York leads we must follow," one of them declared.

The strikers here are jubilant over

The strikers here are jubilant over the new turn of affairs, and will gladly second any reasonable concessions by way of reconciliation. John Germyn was the only operator found willing to be quoted in the settlement matter. He said it was Mark Hanna who was ensaid it was Mark Hanna who was engineering the settlement, and that he
(Germyn) did not approve of allowing
politics to interfere, no matter how much
the politicians had at stake. "It is, useless to kick, though," he added. "Those
New York fellows have the power. We must simply fall in line."

A New York Conference.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Nothing could be learned at the New York office of the various anthracite coal railroads today to indicate that the miners' strike was any nearer a settlement than it was yester-day. President Truesdale, of the Dela-ware, Lackawanna & Western, who said yesterday that negotiations for ending the strike were in progress, said today that he had nothing whatever to give out

concerning the situation.

John Markle, one of the most prominent of the independent operators, arrived here today from Hagleton. It is said the ob-ject of his visit is to take part in a con-ference of operators to be held at the office of J. P. Mergan & Co. At the Morgan banking-house it was denied that a meeting of the independent mineowners was to be held there. No member of the firm was willing to be quoted on any phase of the strike situation today.

Troops May Go Home Soon. SHENANDOAH, Pa., Sept. 28.-Sheriff Toole late this afternoon came up from Pottsville and held a long conference with General Gobin at the latter's headquarters. His trip is said to have been caused by the reports that the strike was approaching a settlement. While nothing definite could be learned of what transpired during the consultation, it is understood that the General and the Sheriff discussed the question of removing the troops. So far as can be learned tonight, the soldiers will remain here tomorrow and Sunday, but how long after is not known. Adjutant-General Elliott, chief of staff of the division, after an interview with General Gobin, said he felt confident that the strike is nearing a settlement, and the necessity of the troops would soon be obviated.

Strike Will Cease Gradually. NEW YORK, Sept. 28 .- The Herald to-

one of the men who has participated in the settlement of the anthracite coal-miners' strike and is familiar with all said in an interview last (Friday) night:
"The rumor of negotiations looking to
the settlement of the strike are untrue.
My belief is that the strike will come to an end sometime next week. It not be ended by a blare of trumpets or by sweeping general orders, but by the men going quietly to work in colliery after colliery, day after day, at the 10 per cent advance."

Prices for anthracite coal in this city

have today dropped 50 or 75 cents per ton, indicating that the end is in sight.

OFFERED TO HUNTINGTON, He Declined the Presidency of the

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18 .- The Examiner will say tomorrow: "The latest gossip in Southern Pacific circles is that James Speyer, Charles H. Tweed and D. O. Mills, as a special comof the directorate, have offered H. E. Huntington the presidency of the com pany, but that he has declined it on the ground that his duties as first vice-presi-dent of the road, together with the work of looking after the large fortune left him by his uncle, will more than occupy his time. The officials who are indulging in quiet talk of this character assert that H. E. Huntington does not want as sider as president. His particular candi date for the place is Third Vice-Presiden J. C. Stubbs. He also wants, it is said, Edwin Hawley, of New York, to succeed C. P. Huntington as president of the Pa-

Leander Broke Two Records. INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 28.—World's reclast three miles of a five-mile race for night by George Leander, of Chicago. In the five-mile race for the Western champlouship he had as competitors Orlando Weber, of Milwaukee, and Willis Coval of Indianapolis. Coval dropped out after two miles and a half had been run Weber got enough of it at the three miles though he finished well. Leander circles around both and finished 7:59 2-5, close to his pace, a lap shead of Weber. Following this, Leander was sent for an exhibition half-mile against the world's record of 45 4-5, and out 12-5 secng in a wonderful burst of speed in 0:44 2-5.

Georgia Youths Fought With Pistols ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 28 -- After a quarrel which had extended over two weeks, two young men of prominent families of East Point, a suburb of Atlanta, met today and fought with pistols. One of the men, Sheffield Harrington, was shot in four places, and the other, Walter Hud-son, was wounded once. Both are be-lieved to be fatally wounded. Hudson, it is alleged, was in love with Harrington' sister, and there was a report that they were to be married. The report was ac cepted as true for a time, but finally Hudson denied the truth of the rumor. few days ago the young lady left for Waynesboro. Harrington said at that Waynesboro. Harrington said at that time if Hudson did not go there and marry his sister he would kill him. Mat-ters stood in this position until today.

Two Canals Binding Atlantic. w York, who was called up by longtance relephone for his views on this
nt, is said to have stated that he did
think an increase in the price of
a could be entertained. Bituminous
Is too sharp a competitor now, and
increase in anthracite would be to the
manage of the bituminous article. The
ference was asked to examine into
opet of mining coal and see if there

A REST OF TWO WEEKS

IMMEDIATE DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED IN WASHINGTON.

Prince Ching's Attitude-The Pro posed Blockade of Chinese Ports by Russia.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The State Department has not been advised officially of any of the events of more or less importance which are said to have occurred in China, according to various European reports, within the past 24 hours. If Tuan has been degraded and if Russia contemplates a blockade of the Chinese naval ports, the department does not know the facts. It has let it be known to the Chinese Government that Tuan's promotion would be unwelcome to this Government, but it has not yet been informed of the results of that represeninformed of the results of that represen-tation. Respecting the statement that Ching has been discovered to be a con-tributor to the Boxef cause, it is said that all the information that the department has been able to secure touching Ching's personality went to show his unvarying friendliness for the foreigners, and upon that record he was accepted as a compe

tent envoy.
The officials declined to say whether or not the instructions to Minister Conger have gone-forward yet, but it is admitted that the Minister is fully advised by this time as to the State Department's policy. It is said, however, and the statement may be significant, that no developments in the Chinese situation of importance are expected within the next two weeks at

As for the rumored Russian blockade, as there is no statement to the effect that it is to be preceded by a declaration of war, it is assumed the blockade pro-posed comes under the designation in international law of "pacific blockade."

A pacific blockade is considered something of an anomaly, and though its justification is not recognized by some writers of international law, it has been resorted to on several occasions during the past century, and the majority of writers now recognize it as a measure of constraint only short of war. It has been in stituted sometimes by joint action of sev-eral powers, sometimes of a single power, in some cases against all vessels and in other cases against only the vessels of

the nation concerned. The first pacific blockade ever instituted

The first pacific blockade ever instituted was in 1827, when the coasts of Greece, then nominally subject to Turkey, were blockaded by the English, French and Russian squadrons.

When Formosa was blockaded by France, in 1884, the blockade was intended to include neutral vessels as liable to capture and condemnation potwithstandcapture and condemnation, notwithstand ing that France had not assumed the at-titude of a beiligerent. This position was assumed because France decided to concentrate coal at Hong Kong. England refused on this occasion to admit that under the circumstances France had the

right to capture and condemn neutrals. In 1897, when the Europeon powers blockaded Crete, the ships of the neutrals were allowed to enter and discharge car-goes, provided they were not intended for the use of the Greek troops in the in-terior. Previous to that, in 1887, the In-stitute de Droot International adopted a declaration to the effect that a pacific blockade was only permissible on condi-tion that vessels under foreign flags could freely enter blockaded ports, and that vessels of the offending nation which might be sequestered when the blockade ceased should be restored to their owners without compensation.

The United States resorted to the ex-

pedient of the pacific blockade three days prior to the declaration of war with Spain, when, by executive order, certain of the Cuban ports were blockaded. If the report from St. Petersburg should prove to be correct, the supposition is that, as it is based on the alleged activ-ity of the Chinese fleet, the blockade would be directed against Chinese ports where there are naval stores, drydocks or coaling stations. There are but six of these ports on the Chinese coast not within the spheres of foreign powers, namely, New Chwang, where there is a mud dock; Taku and Tien Tsin, where yards; Shanghai and Foo Chow, Amoy, where there is a granite dock owned by the Chinese Government.

PREPARING FOR WAR. Germans Taking Out Life Insurance

Policies. NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—That the officers and men in the German Army are firm in the belief that war is imminent he the unusual number of applications which have been made to a life insurance comin this city for policies on their Hundreds of applications have been received through a Berlin agency. The process of issuing these policies for risks which have been proved acceptable was begun several days ago by one company, and a large corps of clerks has since been employed night and day preparing the policies to be sent abroad Information which came from Berlin was of such a character that the declaration of war was believed to be close at hand.

With each application there was a request that it should be issued at once and the risk made binding. The request was also made to have the policies sent to Germany as speedily as possible. In order to do this extra clerks were set to

Suicide of Kang Yi.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—From reliable Chinese sources of information comes the statement that Kang Yi, the notorious Boxer leader, has committed suicide in Pekin, says the Herald's Shanghai correspondent. It is also said that the Em-press Dowager has replaced Prince Tuan by Wan Wen Chao, who is an intelligent and strong man. If these facts be true, they show that the Boxer party is breaking with the Chinese Government. General Kang YI, the Manchu president of the War Department, and a member of the Grand Secretaliat, is sa'd to have embraced the Boxer propaganda with ar-dor, and to have participated in the de-struction of the legations in Pekin. It was recently announced that he was supercede Shing as taotal of Shangh Kang Yi is said to have attained his ex altated position by presenting arms and money to the Chinese Government while taotal of Swatow during the war with Japan. Wan Wen Chao is a Chinaman, not a Manchu, and is a member of the Department of Finance and of the Council

Russians Capture Kirin.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 28.—General Algustoff has sent the following dispatch to the War Office: "Rennankampf captured Kirin Septem-ber 24, and established his headquarters The Chinese troops were dis-

"The operations southward from Tsitskar were over a very difficult country, heavy with rains, and the roads were bad. The Chinese made several vain attempts at resistance. After the capture of the town of Bodune, General Orioff's troops were left there as a garrison, General Rennenkampf marching on Kirin and Fellscher's detachment on Mukden." The Kirin referred to in the St. Petersburg dispatch is probably Kirin-Oela, also written Kirin-Oula, a town of Manchuria, capital of the Province of Scongaree. It is enclosed by earth ramparts, and is the residence of a Manchu Viceroy.

TVEN TSIN, Sept. 25, via Taku, Sept. 25, via Shunghai, Sept. 28,—Li Hung Chang told General Chaftee today that his chief desire was to effect a cessation of hostilities, and he promised that the Chinese would not again take the initiative in

missionaries in the northern part of the Province of Shan SL

Von Ketteler's Assassin Tried. PEKIN, Sept. 22.—The Manchu assassin of Baron von Ketteler was tried by courtmartial yesterday. No new evidence was presented, and the court decided that it would be unjustified in pronouncing sentence upon the prisoner, who, however, will be held in the hope that further information will be obtained.

The Russian and German Legations are still awaiting developments, and the re-ceipt of further instructions. Li Hung Chang is expected to arrive within a week. Business is improving and the peo-ple are gaining confidence, but no progress is being made toward the return of the fugitive government, the event so much desired by every one.

General Fukushima has returned here after spending 12 days at Taku.

Russians Not Withdrawn.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The Russian or-ders to leave Pekin have been suspended for the 8000 troops there, the Herald cor-respondent at Pekin cables under date of September 18. The other Legations and troops are uncertain about remaining, yet they are inviting the Chinese court to return for peace negotiations.

The Emperor is at Tai Yuen. Li Hung Chang requests his return and that of the Empress Dowager. The Russians and French invite the Emperor and Empress Dowager to return. The Americans and British invite the Emperor only. The Empress Dowager demands guarantees for herself and her hostile Ministers before releasing the Emperor.

Chinese Emperor Thanks the Caar. SHANGHAI, Sept. 28.-Emperor Kwang Hsu has issued an edict thanking Empe ror Nicholas for his decision to withdraw the Russian troops from Pekin, and also announcing his own willingness to per-form a memorial ceremony over the grave of Baron von Ketteler, the murdered Ger-

man Minister to China.

It is reported from a Chinese official source that the imperial court has ordered that the palace at Sinan Fu be im-mediately prepared for its reception,

GAS TANK EXPLODED.

Causing a Bad Fire on New York's Water Front.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 .- At 1:45 this (Saturday) morning a gas tank exploded in the Central Gas Light Company's works at the foot of East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street. The explosion was heard for miles around, and broke all windows in the vicinity. The burning naptha flowed down the street and into the engine-from of the gas company, setting it afire. Two alarms were sent in and the fireboat was summoned. The fiames at this time shot 70 feet in the air. The fire is still burning fiercely and the firemen are fighting desperately prevent the flames from spreading to the gas holders, which are near the scene of the explosion. There has been no loss of life.

Fire in Hamburg.

HAMBURG, Sept. 28.-In a fire today Pfgluks & Tietgen's warehouse, the Rob-ertson grease warehouses, Botches' gran-ary and four residences were destroyed. The loss is estimated at over 1,000,000

Fire in Mexico City. MEXICO CITY, Sept. 28.—The dry goods store La Valencia, owned by Sebastian Robert & Co., was burned late last night The loss is estimated at \$750,006.

The Greene-Gaynor Hearing.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 .- Robert F. Westcott, father-in-law of Captain O. M. Carter, continued his testimony before Commissioner Shields today in the Greene-Gaynor hearing. Mr. Westcott admitted he had received money from John F. Gaynor and from Benjamin D. Greene at different times. He received \$10,000 from each of them in 1893 or 1894, and in September, 1894, at the Waldorf-Astoria, Car-

On the hearing in July it was shown that the Atlantic Construction Company received \$461,075 September 11, 1894, from the Government, on a contract, and that the same day there was deposited in the name of R. F. Westcott, with Reid & Flagg, brokers, \$53,022, and in the name of R F Westcott with the Union Trust Company \$50,000. The prosecution then claimed that the amount represented Captain Carter's commission. Mr. Westcott said he handed the money he received from Gaynor and Greene to Carter, and Mr. Kellogg produced a dozen or more bank deposit slips to show by their dates moneys were deposited in banks and with brokers to the credit of R. F. Westcott. The different amount aggregated more than \$250,000, and ranged individualy from \$500 to \$53,000.

AT THE HOTELS. THE PORTLAND.

THE PORTLAND.

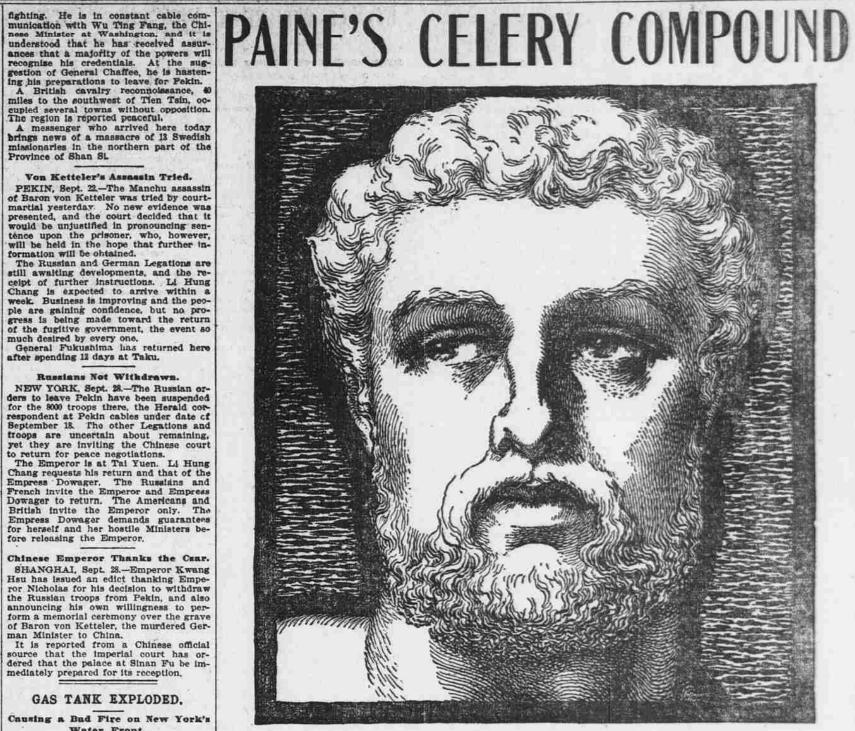
W O Wayman, San Fr
Paul Mohr, Spokane
W E Tallant, Astoria
C Feterson, Capt S S
Eva
Chas Hayward & wife,
Victoria, B C
L Kalisky, San Fran
P L Phelan, Marshifd
W J Fratt, San Fran
P L Phelan, Marshifd
W J Fratt, San Fran
Mrs R J Frince
J E Gerlich, Cincinn
J N Garner, Dawson
G V Shr, wf, 2 ch & nurse, Hoboluiu
Târ & Mrs Houser,
Seattle
W M Gale & w, Chgo
Max Heilbrouner,
Dawson
Jas A Armstrong, Boston, Mass
W M Gale & w, Chgo
Max Heilbrouner,
Dawson
Jas A Armstrong, Boston, Mass
W C Johnson, Halloweli, Mo
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E Hardesty, San Fr
Mrs E Hardesty, do
N M Kerr, Omaha
H C Bill, St Paul

R L Bybee, Jacksonvl
W C Shearer, do
Geo H Richardson, S F
San Francisco
San Francisco
E E Williams, Oreg C

THE IMPERIAL. C. W. Knowles, Manager.

C. W. Knowles, Manager.

A Soloman, wf & dtr., Helena, Mont D Fletcher, do Mrs C H Williamson, Seattle J Biggs, Los Angeles Wm De Vere, "Biack Sheep" Co D J Maley, do Harry J Vance, do J E Falt, Dalles C A Munson, Dalles H A Devere, do I L Patterson Salem T T Cull, Los Angls Dr J W Graybell, San Rafael, Cal Mrs M Manager, Martin, Sumpter J M Martin, Sumpter C L Leonard & w., do Jas W Welch, Astoria A B Leckenby, Rainler THE ST. CHARLES.

G. J. Leonard & w. do Jas W Welch, Astoria | A B Leckenby, Rainier THE ST. CHARLES.

G. J. Swing, Sauvie's Is Mrs. C. Head, Oregon Mrs. Hattan, do P. S. Reeder, do J. H. Chapman, do O. W. Kantre, Dailas Mrs. L. Allard, Troutdl W. A. Deanes, do J. R. Richardson, Scott's Mills

H. C. Morgan, South Tacoma

H. M. C. Morgan, Columbus

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