THE ART OF EMBROIDERY AND LACE MAKING-

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

HISTORIC STUDIES IN HOME FURNISHING

(Concluded.)

The early Gauls also showed great pro-ficiency in the art of embroidery. This taste was fostered by Greek merchants, who brought Oriental goods to the period-ical fairs held near the monasteries and shrines of saints, so that in time the mon-asteries became the working centers for the early specimens of this craftsman-ship. Here the sister art of missal i luthe early specimens of this cratisman-ship. Here the sister art of missal i lu-mination also flourished, many of these cloistral designs furnishing most allur-ing patterns to the embroiderers. The monastery of St. Gaui, Switzerland, contained workrooms for weavers and em-broiderers, whose handiwork was greatly encouraged by the church in order to increase the wealth of sacerdotal orna-ments. At funerals, too, where the bodies of the dead lay in state, there was great display of embroidered mortuary cloths, the pall of Childeric being worked with 200 golden bees.

Charlemagne the Great encouraged his family, court and subjects to perfect themselves in the art of embroidery, with which he was very fond of decorating his huge person. His obliging sister-in-law accordingly founded many convents in



Cut Work (Point Coupe) Sixteenth Century. (Musee des Art Decoratifs.)

Aquitaine and Provence, where she taught all the inmates the intricacies of the various forms of needlework. There is still preserved in St. Peter's, Rome, a Greek dalmatic called the "imperial dalmatic," because Charlemagne is said to have worn it when singing high mass as a dea-con upon the day of his coronation. En-tirely aside from its historic interest, it is of the greatest artistic value, and is re-garded by modern compasseurs as the finest piece of embroidery in the world. In addition to the numberless small fig-ures of sliver and gold embro'dered upon the blur-rilk foundation are the rondels in front and back representing the last judgment and the transfiguration, em-brothered in slik and gold thread, and considered murvels of skill.

Angle-Saxon England embroidery made such great strides that it was early known as "Anglicum Opus." Anglo-Nor-man ladies were also renowned for this kind of work, the best-preserved speci-men of their rkill being the tapestry (wrongly so-cribid) in the esthedral at Bayeux, embroidered by Matilda; wife or William the Conqueror, or by her near relatives. Upon this narrow band of stout linen, 200 feet long, Matilda and her maidens, equalating Helen's needle-working achievements during the slege of Troy. forming a needle-wrought epic of the conquest of England by the Normans. Among the various well-known early stitches-feather-stitch, crewel-stitch and weavingstitch-the "Opus Anglicum" so justly elebrated until after the reign of Henry VIII, seems to have been a modified chain-stitch embroidery, producing granulated surface; its facial depression and dimples were simulated by pressing down upon the embroidery a heated metal rod tipped with a small bulb.

Returning crusaders adorned with be-jeweled and embroidered trappings and mantles necessarily exercised a marked influence upon the sumptuary arts, mod-ifying the early, mystical selemnity of distinction by a tendency toward the in-

tricacles of embiazonry.

Cut work or applique work, composed
of ornamental shapes cut out of silk, wool, velvet of linen, stliched to a foun-dation and edged with a gold braid or ornamental leather gimp, now came greatly into vogue. In the more elaborate yet less arristic styles, the architectural part of the dosign was frequently woven, and the sacred figures worked by the embroid-erer upon separate material, were inserted in the panel spaces. This method of ornamentation, combined with graceful, interlacing scrolls, was especially popular for head dresses, shoes, gloves and other articles of apparel. In the Bayeux



Pouch of the Thirteenth Century.

embroldery on the hands of two figures of St. Veronica, surrounded by pearls."
Of similar ornamentation must have been Laura's dainty glove, which, so Petrarch tells us in the 168th sonnet, "Gold and sliken broldery bore." Pearls and spangles ornamented coats and sleeves in and extravagant patterns. Great castles of the middles ages were partitioned by embroidered hangings; alcoves and recesses and royal dressingrooms were thus ingeniously contrived by ns of canoples and side hangings.

While personal and household adornment kept busy the profesisonal embroi-derers retained at all petty courts, sacred ornamentation also taxed heavily the ingenuity of the needleworkers of the mid-dle ages. A favorite pattern for altar frontals, statue hangings and ecclesiasti-cal vestment was that of the Jesse tree. This tree was intended to represent the

sacred lineage of Jesus Christ and was but a curious religious adaptation of the gen-ealogical fad which gave rise to coat, of arms. A favorite feature of all forms of ornamentation during the middle ages, it is thus described by Ernest Lefebre: 'ine tree in full leaf rises from Abraham, an old man asleep below; between the interlacements of its leading branches are King David, Solomon and the Virgin Mary; surmounting all is the c.ucifixion."

During the renaissance embroidery, ike all the other arts, was largely affected by Italian influence. Venice, noted for her exquisite glasswork, reintroduced sol-id embroidery of varicolored glass b ads. an amplification of Egyptian bead work and the rude North American Indian's crnamentation in wampun upon beits and mocensins

Great artists did not consider it violation of the traditions of their art to make designs for "painting with the nee-dle." The oval medallion sketched y Raphael, depicting the "Dance Round the Golden Calf." was designed for a set of furniture coverings for the coronation chamber. In a similar manner were utilized an Ecco Homo of the Rembrandt school, several portrait pictures, and in Spain many adaptations of the Muri lo paintings. Many of these Spanish needleworkers attained a crispness of relief comparable to woodcarving. This relef-embroidery reached such extravagant proportions during the rein of Lous XIV that it far outstripped the bounds of good taste. For instance, in the Elag's apartments were caryatides 15 feet high, so boldly embroidered in gold that the effect was rather that of metal bas-relief

than of legitimate embroidery. Such extremes, however, but instanced the growing appetite for everytaing lux-urious and showy. The costume became a mere mass of embroidery. Not sa'l fled with the thousand and one gro esque li-tle fripperies of dress, many nobles, with nothing better to employ their time, had their robes cut at home and sen; for em-broidery to the Chinese, whose finesse in

that art has never been surpassed.

Queens and their maidens, all ladies of leisure, made the novelties of embroidery their pastime, and their gatherings for the comparison of the newly printed de-signs and stitches were but fo erunners of that activity which today finds i.s ex-pression in club life. Catherine de Medici was an adept in this kind of work, and exacted a daily amount of silk needle-work from her daughter Mary, the future Queen of Scotland. Mme, de Maintenon also was so devoted to the art that she embroidered all the time when out driving, putting on her spectacles and be-ginning her needlework before the coachman started the horses.

Under the rococo and sylvan-mythological periods true art became more and more debased. When the French revolu-tion closed the volatile 18th century the citizens of the new regime found t eir diversion in picking the jewels from em broidered court sults; then, after the garments were rendered unfit for wear, the gold and sliver threads were sent to the melting pot to be recast for the benefit of the new government.

When machines were invented which

could produce rapidly the precise effect which the hand worker achieved after years of toll, embroidery became a superfluous art, and its decadence was inevi-table. Today, except among a very small class of professionals, it is not underta-in and the amateur work is hardly worth consideration.

TALES FROM PEKIN.

More Stories From Returning Misstonaries and Others.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2.—Some interesting details of the relief of the for-cigners in Pekin are told by Rev. Fred-erick Brown, presiding elder of the Meth-odist mission in Tien Tsin, who guided the allied forces into the Chinese capital. Mr. Brown, who arrived here on the Coptic, was in Pekin at the time of the Boxer outbreak, and was one of the inst persons to leave that city before communication with the outside world had been cut off.

He left Pekin June 4, and with great difficulty reached Tien Tsin. He immediately organized an expedition for the re-lief of Pel Talho, where a party of 75 foreigners, mostly women and children, were besieged by the Chinese. About 30 Americans were in the party, Dr. Brown's family among them. He sent his family to Japan for safety, but considered that his duty lay in China, and made an effort to return to Tien Tsin, but as he was a civilinn he was refused passage by the military authorities. He succeeded in setting through on an American tug-

As Dr. Brown was familiar with the City of Pekin, his advice was asked re-garding the best means of entry, and it was on his suggestion that the sewer un der the city's wall was chosen by the Americans and British. The result of this was their arrival several hours before the Russians and Japanese.

In relating his experiences, Dr. Brown "The capture of Tien Tsin on July 15 by the allied forces was so unexpected that the various treasuries, yamens and mints did not have time to hide their treasures or destroy their documents. I was requested by the allies to search the dockets and files of the various Chinese depart-ments, and in doing so came across many entries and accounts which clearly in-criminate the highest officials. In the day book of the Viceroy an entry occurs showing that on July 12, the day he fled 10,000 taels had been given to the chief Boxer, Chang-Ching, for food for his men. Another entry shows that 1445 teels had been given Yang Sheu Chen for white flour for two days' rations for his men. Another entry is for 40 taels given to wounded Boxer. In all these entries there is no mention made of this being a debt, but all are cash entries showing that the money was duly paid out of the

Viceroy's treasury. "One entry shows where 30 taels each had been given to the bearer for two heads cut from the dead bodies of foreigners. Many headless bodies of American marines were found on the field after the battle of June 25, and this entry shows at once the reason for the mutilation. A complete register of all the Boxers in the villages around Tien Tsin was also found. giving names and descriptions so perfect-ly that when the suppression of this pestilential society is undertaken the list will be of great assistance.

"There was an incident of the march of the relief column on Pekin which I think the world should know as showing the disposition of the Russians to play tricks on the ailies. When we were within 18 miles of Pekin the Russian commander gave notice to the other commanders that his men were too tired and footsore proceed much further, and said that he would not attempt to enter Pekin the next day, but would march only about eight miles. In the disposition of the forces the Japanese were in advance, and during the night the Russians quietly started on a march intending to slip away from the rest of the forces and get into Pekin first in order to secure whatever adavantage might accrue therefrom. The Japanese were watching, however, and

aroused the other forces. "Rev. Frank D. Gamewell, one of the Methodist missionaries at Pekin, designed the barricades behind which the besieged Legationers so ably defended themselves during the long siege. For this he has been thanked in a letter by Sir Claude MacDonald."

Rev. C. H. Fenn. a returned mission ary from Pekin, tells of the first receipt during the siege of direct news by Min-ister Conger from Secretary of Shite Hay.

"On July II we received a message from | races.

the outside world that said: 'Communi-cate tidings bearer.' There was no date and no signature. Mr. Conger sent it to the Tsung il Yamun with the request that it be made plain. He received in reply a copy of Minister Wu's dispatch which stated that the United States Government demanded word from Minister Conger in cipher. That message made our hearts jump with joy. Conger sent his reply at

"The night before relief arrived we heard the rattle of the machine guns at a distance, and it was sweet music. Everybody got up—it was about 1 o'clock—the women made coffee, and there was no more sleeping that night. The next day, as the Americans came in, I went down and shock hands with each man as he staggered in through the water gate."

Miss Ceclie E. Payne the young miniature painter who went to Pekin last Spring as the guest of Minister and Mrs. Conger, told a graphic story of the siege

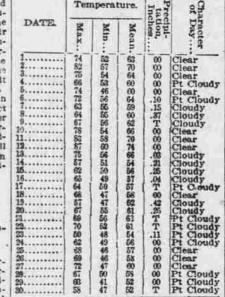
on her arrival here. "Of the whole eight weeks of terrible anxiety and dread," said Miss Payne, "three nights stand out with special prominence. They are spoken of by the besieged as 'the three terrible nights.' The first was just before the siege-about June 17 or 18. That was while we were in the American legation. We went into the British legation compound June 20. The night I speak of was one the foreigners will never forget. All night long went up terrible cries, howls and shouts of thousands upon thousands of Chinese crying for the blood of the foreigners.

"The second terrible night was about the middle of the siege, when, after three or four days of muggy, sultry weather, one of the most violent thunder storms I ever experienced broke over the city. Everybody had predicted that with the coming of the rain the Chinese would cease firing, but the effect was just the opposite. It was a night of bellowing thunder, roaring artillery, incessant lightning and pouring rain.

"The third and last night of horror was August 13, the day before the relief came. On that night the Chinese were fairly frantic and moved heaven and break in and kill us. Firing that had break in and kill us. Firing that had seemed furious before was tame compared with the hall of thot and shell that poured in upon us that night. It came from all quarters and seemed to be from every imaginable kind of firearm. We had received, reports of the arm. We had received, reports of the approach of the relief column and knew approach to the relief column and knew approach to the relief column and knew approach to the relief column and knew approach of the relief column and knew approach to the relief column and knew approa pected that any moment might be our last, as many breaches were made by the shells and a determined assault at any one place would have opened the way for the hordes outside."

SEPTEMBER WEATHER.

The United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, furnishes the following monthly meteorological sum-mary for the month of September, 1000:



Mean maximum, 68.6; minimum, 51.4; mean, 60.1. Mean atmospheric pressure, 30.03; high-est pressure, 30.33 on the 26th; lowest is little doubt that the company pressure, 29.60 on the 12th. Mean temperature, 60; highest, 87, on the 12th; lowest, 41, on the 29th; greatest daily

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6, 01	n th	e 1	4th.							
M	ean	ter	mpe	rati	ire i	or	this	mon	th i	n
1872					.5% 1					
1870					.61 1			*****		
1874					.61 1			*****		
1876					.6311			******		
1876					.63 1			*****		
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1878					.69 1					
1879					.61 1			*****		
1880					.60:1					
1881					.00 1			*****		
1882					.62 1			******		
1883					.62 1					
1884					.68 1	899				
1885					.62 1	003	****			00
1556					-63					

Mean temperature for this month for 29 years, 61; average deficiency of daily mean temperature during month, 1; accumulated excess of daily mean temperature since January 1, 216; average daily excess January 1, 1; prevailing direction of wind, northwest; total movement of wind, 5288 miles; maximum velocity of wind, direction and date. 29 miles, southwest, 22d; total precipitation, 1.93 inches; number of

tion	s with .or inch or me	ore or p	recij	pita
To	tal precepitation (in the in	inches)	for	thi
1871	1.15 1886			.1.1
1872	1.26 1897	*******		.3.0
1873	0.00 1888			.1.1
1874	1.70, 1889	********		.1.6
1875	0.71 1890			.0.1
1876				.2.1
1877	3.36 1893			
1878	3.54 1893			
1879	2.18 1894	********		
1890	1.34 1896			
1881	2.61 1896			.0.4
1882	0:91 1897			.2.7
1853				
1884	4.25/1899	********		1.3
1885	2.48 1900	********		1.5

Average precipitation for this month for 30 years, 1.75 inches; total excess in precipitation during month, .18 inch; total precipitation from September 1, 1800, to date, 1.93 inches; average precipitation from September 1, to date, 1.75 inches, total excess from September 1, 1900, to tion for 30 wet seasons, 43.94 inches; num ber of clear days, 11; partly cloudy days, 10; cloudy days, 9; dates of frost, none; greatest precipitation in 24 hours, .67 on

A. B. WOLLABER, Observer.

Women and Chinese Voters ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 24.—(To the Editor.)—Native-born Chinamen can vote now, and 3000 of them availed themselves of this right in 1896 to cast their ballots against the suffrage being given to the women of California. Think of Mrs. Leland Stanford and Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, the wives of United States Senators, and the two citizens of California who have done most for the educational interests of the state, giving their millions to he'p young learn to help themselves, from the kindergartens of San Francisco to the great universities; think of the wife of the United States Minister Plenipotenwife of the United States Minister to Japan, with all the other hundreds of thou sands of noble women in the sta e who asked to vote-think of the question of the political freedom and equality of there women being brought to the tribunil of the ballot-box, and of Sam Lee and Wog Ho, in their pigtails, gravely deciding

that women didn't know enough to vote! Now the only disfranchised class left in

this so-called Republic are the women.

To this complexion has it come at last!

The negroes and the Chinamen bave in

their turn, been enfranchised, women alone are left, the milistone around the

neck of the enfranchised labor of all

DISCOVERED BY CHANCE value of \$48 to \$53.

LEDGE THAT FED CRACKER CREEK PLACERS LOCATED.

Find Is in the Sampter District-Good Strike Made by Other Prospectors in Same Section.

BUMPTER, Or., Oct. 2.-L. C. Beckwith, a well-known prospector of this district, has discovered the ledge that fed district, has discovered the ledge that fed the Cracker Creek pl.cers, about four miles from Sumpter. He was out hunting his horses, and knocked a piece of rock off of a ledge that cropped out, and was much surprised to find he had a small plece of quartz, moss-covered, with a piece of gold attached. Further work uncovered an eight-foot ledge of quartz, carrying values up into the thousands An 18-inch streak of white quartz assays 219.9, and eight feet gave an average assay of \$13.59. The ledge was discovered at the apex of the high hill, and has been traced over 2000 feet. It is appropriately named the "High-Grade." It has been known for several years that a rich ledge was located in that immediate vicinity. but it could never be discovered. A. W. Ellis says that Chinamen took out over \$160,000 just below where it crosses Cracker Creek, and in their workings discovered the ledge, but covered it up, and later Cable brothers spent over \$300 in an effort to locate.it. The ledge is a porphyry and slate contact, and the quartz is white and bluish white sugar quartz, all panning gold.

Thomas Allen, Charles House and John Abrarams have been prospecting a ledge at the head of Gimiet Creek, some three miles from Sumpter, in the Bonanza trail, and by accident discovered a bed of very rich placer ground. They were prospecting their ledge by panning, and dug a water hole in the bed of the guich owners are now digging a ditch and reservoir to take advantage of the Spring water. The guich has been prospected above where the ledge crosses, and no values found. The quartz claims are porphyretic quartz between slate and syenite walls, with fair values, but the development work is limited. Gimlet Creek has yielded many thousands in placer gold, but it was never supposed that the values extended up the east fork such a distance.

JACKSON COUNTY MINES.

Seven-Eighths Interest in Sterling Property Disposed of for \$42,000. ABHLAND, Or., Oct. 2 .- S. J. Fore has disposed of a seven-eighths interest in the Sterling mine, in Jackson County, on the headwaters of Hungry Creek, near Cole's Station, to a corporation recently organ-ized under the liberal mining laws of the State of West Virginia, and called the Sterling Gold & Silver Mining Co, to-gether with the quartz mill, tracks, buildings and water rights, etc. The consideration was \$42,000. Mr. Fore remains as superintendent and manager of the mine, and holds one-eighth of the capital mine, and holds one-eighth of the capital stock of the new company. Working under him at present on this property are 20 men. After drifting for 300 feet on the vein of the Sterling, they are now engaged in crosscutting. The vein is 30 feet wide, and carries mineral from wall [10, wall, and will]. to wall, and will pay all of the way through. The Sterling is a low-grade proposition, going about \$7 to the ton, \$3 in free gold and the remainder in sul-phurets. At present the company is crush-ing the rock with a 10-stamp mill, but it is the intention to add 40 more stamps at once, and have a carpetty of the topat once, and have a capacity of 100 tons a day. From all that has been done on the Sterling, and the developments and improvements that have been made, there session of a dividend-paying property.

Great Activity at Blue Jay Mine. At the present time things in a mining way are humming at the Blue Jay mine, situated at the head of Empire Creek. west of Cole's Station. Twenty-five men are at work on the property, making an uprise from the main lower to the upper tunnel, and putting a chute from the min to the 10-stamp mill. The power on the Blue Jay is furnished by a new 75-horsepower botter, and a 70-horsepower engine. There is a sawmill with a capacity of 10,000 feet per day on the property. A number of boarding-houses, an office and assay-house are also being built. The 10-stamp mill recently erected is working on rock that goes from \$12 to \$15 to the ton. The vein is 60 feet wide, with a pay streak 14 feet wide. Some of the rock from this pay streak goes as high as \$300 to \$700, but the average results from the ore are from \$12 to \$15 to the

ton. Mines on Douglas Side of Umpqua. Near the head of Starveout Creek on the Douglas side of the Umpqua divide is located the Green Mountain mine, a quartz property, owned by Messrs Clares Wilson and Jones, of Portland. There is a five-stamp mill and some 2000 feet of tunnel work on this property. From a very reliable source it is learned that something over \$25,000 has been taken from this mine in the last two years.

Opposite the Green Mountain is the

hydraulic mine of John Catching and W. L. Wilson, also, of Portland. mine is one of the best-paying properties in the district; the output in gold for a three months' run this Spring was 54 ounces. Near it are located the placers of Streater, Ash & McWilliams, two laims of which are equipped with pipe and giant. Below them is the Dyer hy-draulic mine, equipped with a steam derrick. The output of this mine for the past season was 48 ounces. Farther down are the rich placers of Cain, Miser, Johnson & Merrill, all hydraulic prop-erties, and having an output of \$4600 for last season. Further to the northeast is situated Hoggum and White Hors Creeks, both rich in placers. Union mine, on Star Gulch, a tributary of White Horse, has been worked since 1860, and is estimated to have yielded over \$300,000. Today it has an annual output of from \$3000 to \$4000. A new strike is reported to have been made on the Applegate fork of Cow Creek, by Messrs. McKane and Windom. They have taken out 23 ounces in eight days' worn with a rocker, and as a result of the quite a rush of miners is going to that

Oregon Mining Notes.

John Green has taken a contract to cut 1000 cords of wood for the Red Boy mine. The Bonanza is employing about 60 men again. Work on the 500-foot shaft is being vigorously pushed.

The steam traction drill which has been used to prospect mining ground on Kane's Creek. Southern Oregon, has been shipped to California. It is reported ore assaying \$90 was

the face of the 150-foot tunnel at the Last Chance property in the Cable Cove district. The Grizzly mine, which adjoins the Ibex, will be equipped with a 500-foot hoist. The endeavor will be to have the

improvements in before snow comes W. R. Allen. associated with J. H. Mc-Callum, in the Deer Creek district, reand Mac Luck claims to be \$16 10 and \$19 80, respectively.

Active work on the 500-foot tunnel of SUSAN B. ANTHONY. | the Gold Bug property, in Cable Cove, is

being done. It is said they recently struck an 18-inch vein of ore which gave

Eastern Oregon minerals will not be exhibited at the Spokane Exposition in the elaborate display intended. The estimated cost of the exhibit was \$2000, and the sum has not been raised.

It is rumored that the officers of the Calapoola & Blue River Mill & Mining Company contemplate building a 10-stamp mill on the Poorman quarts claim in the Spring. The Poorman is one of the promising mines in the Blue River dis-trict.

The Fidelity Gold Mining Company are working two shifts on their property in Wind Creek. Charles Hecht, secretary of the company, says the tunnel will be run 300 feet, and if values are satisfac-tory they will install sinking machinery Work on the Concord mine is being

work on the Concord mine is being pushed rapidly forward day by day. The tunnel penetrates the mountain a dis-tance of 700 feet, and several rich pay shoots have been encountered. The own-ers, however, are driving forward to tap the big Blaine ledge, that crops out on the mountain's apex.

The Connor Creek Gold Mining & Milling Company have struck the lead of their famous ledge, which has been lost for a number of years, and are getting in shape to commence work again with a large force of men. This mine is one of the oldest and largest gold producers in Ore-gon. Over \$3,000,000 has been taken out of it in the last 30 years.

MINING STOCK TRANSACTIONS

Portland Mining Stock Exchange The following transactions were made yester day at the Portland Mining Stock Exchange: SALES.

Lost Horse	at 3%	
May Queen	at 24	
QUOTATIONS.		ı
Binset G. M. Co. Bid.	Asked. \$0 06 50 33% 11½ 7 3% 3 4	
LOCAL STOCKS.	2000	
Bid.	Asked.	
First National Bank	110	
Portland 6s	*****	
Albina 6s10334	*****	
Bridge bonds103		
City Hall 5s		
Water bonds1031/2		
Ferry bonds103		
Improvements	*****	
East Portland 6s	125	

Oregon Mining Stock Exchange. Following are the transactions at the Oregon Mining Stock Exchange yesterday:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Mountain	.\$0 05	\$0 05%
Copperopolis	7.14	5%
Gold Hill & Bohemia		5%
Goldstone Consolidated		2%
Helena No. 2		7%
Lost Horse	. 814	374
May Queen	214	214
Musick	10%	11%
Oregon Ex. & Dev. Co	. 0	514
Riverside	314	7
Umpqua	4%	514
SALES.		
Copperopolis1,000	shares sold	nt 514
Gold Hill & Bohemia		at 5
	2,000	at 5
Golden Scepter	5.000	at 114
Gold Hill High Line Ditch.		at 12%
Courses Colo M M A A D	3,000	at 12%
Oregon-Colo. M. M. & D.		at 5
	********	77 M

Mining Stock Quotations. SPOKANE, Oct. 2.—The closing bids for mining stocks today were:
Blacktail
SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2.—The official clos-

ing quotations for mining stocks today were: Choliar 21 Seg. Belcher ...
Confidence TD Sierra Nevada ...
Conc. Cai. & Va. 1 15 Silver Hill
Crown Point 12 Standard ...
Exchequer 1 Union Con
Gould & Curry ...
36 Utah Con ...
26 Vallay Jacket ...

Julia 3
NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Mining stocks today closed as follows:
Choliar
BOSTON, Oct. 2.—Closing quotations: Adventurs\$ 3 75 Osceola\$ 66 50 Allouez M. Co. 1 37 Parrott\$ 20 00 Amal. Copper. 85 50 Quincy\$ 142 00 Atlantic\$ 25 50 Santa Fs Cop. 4 75 Boston & Mont. 320 00 Tamarack\$ 229 00 Butte & Boston\$ 50 Utah Mining\$ 30 25

Butte & Boston. 54 50 Utah Mining ... 30 22 Cal. & Hecla... 750 00 Vinona 2 75 Franklin 14 00 Wolverines 39 50 Humboldt 25 00 Pierce County's tax will be 37 mills. The city levy of Palouse will be 22

A Bryan club of 75 members was formed at Index Monday. A new paper has been started at ner, called the Sumner Index.

mills.

New Whatcom dairymen have made a uniform rate for retailing milk. Efforts will be made to have the Fair haven car line extended to Lake Padden. A second crop of strawberries is reported to be ripening at several places in the Palouse country.

It is reported from Davenport that John Hogan has threshed 17,000 bushels of wheat from 530 acres. The Great Northern Company ha

pleted a building for the use of its Japanese employes at Hillyard. James Mullen, charged with entering a house at Fairhaven with intent to com-mit felony, has been discharged. Rev. Francis M. Wheeler, pastor of the Fowler M. E. Church of Tacoma, has been committed to the Stelllacoom Asy-

Dr. Sutherland, of Blaine, reports that Adams, who was shot by his brother-in-law, Bertrand, is improving, and it is belleved he will recover. A gigantic scheme is being propose Whatcom for reclaiming the Samish Flats

for agricultural purposes by means of a complex system of dykes. Snohomish County has advertised for bids for construction of a suspension bridge on the north fork of the Stillaguamish River above Arlington

The case of the State against A. P. Woodward, the Fairhaven man, who is charged with forgery, has been continued to the January term of court. Committees of Tacoma Elks will begin this week to solicit subscriptions from

usiness and professional men to aid the big Elks' carnival of next Summer. A great quantity of six-inch pipe has been landed at Dungeness for the diamond drill now operating at McDonnell Creek. As this size is used exclusively in drilling for oil, it is thought something of importance has been struck.

Location has been secured at Blaine for a sawmill, shingle mill, box factory and electric light plant, and a large portion of the machinery already purchased is now on the road. The sawmill will have his record.

Women Think

About This

In addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are communicating with

A Woman

A woman whose experience in treating female ills is greater than that of any living person, male or fomale.

She has fifty thousand such testimonial letters as we are constantly pub-lishing showing that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegotable Compound is daily relieving hundreds of suffering women.

Every woman knows some woman Mrs. Pinkham has restored to health.

Mrs. Pinkham makes no statements sho cannot prove. Her advice is

a capacity of \$6,000 feet a day. The box factory and electric light plant will be put in as soon as the others are in op-

The store of L. A. Knox & Co., at Con-tralia, was entered Friday night and goods to the amount of \$150 taken. The till was robbed of \$8 in small change. The robbers gained entrance to the store by a rear window, which they pried open. There is no clew to the thieves. Messrs, F. M. McGuire, Arthur Mc-Guire and a representative of the Kimble

Lamber Company, of Chippewa Falls, Wis., are contemplating establishment of a large lumber mill at Aberdeen. If they carry out their present intentions, they will build a large plant and equip it with the very best machinery. The joint debate arranged for between Congressman Cushman and F. C. Robert-

son, Democratic nominee for Congress, last Friday, at Colfax, was declared off. According to Manager MacKenzie, of the Whitman County Fair, Mr. Cushman re-fused to speak in the open air, and Mr. Robertson refused to speak in a build-It is thought that the bedy has been found of Richard Lee, alias Robert Lee, alias Charles Shaffer, alias Charles Smith, who murdered Police Officer Tom Rob-erts, of Seattle, in April, 1898. Last week a body having a close resemblance to that of Lee was discovered in a lonely cran-berry swamp a mile back in the woods from Woodinville, 24 miles north of Seat-

tle, on the Seattle & International Rail-In railway offices it is rumored that there is trouble brewing among Western railroads in regard to the large volume of immigration business that has been worked up by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railroads to the Northwest, says the Post-intelligencer. The transcontinental lines are not as yet in-volved, but it is said there is no telling to what extent the fight may be carried or what interests it may affect before it has been settled.

Thumb mine were shipped to the Grand Forks smelter last week. This is the first shipment of a carload for experimental purposes, and the first ore from Repubsmelter. The Granby people have requested a few shipments from several of the mines for the purpose of determining exactly how the Boundary and Republic ores will flux, and at what cost the Republic ores can be treated by them.

Charges of a serious and sensational nature are made against J. H. Gardner, Sheriff of Lincoln County, by Mrs. Dora D. Yates, who has commenced suit for \$5000 damages against Thomas Camp and Frank Larabee, two well-known merchants of Edwall. The Sheriff is charged with keeping a woman impris cent proposals to her, becoming intoxicated and making threats of imprisonment in case a bill for \$313 was not paid. Sults have been filed by the Everett

Improvement Company and Rucker Bros. for ejectment of squatters occupying lots on the Kromer tract. It seems to be the opinion of many people living on that tract that the title is not good, and that they may reside there indefinitely without the payment of rent. The idea has been fostered and encouraged by a Seattle law-yer, who, it is understood, has under-taken to wipe out the title of the Imrovement Company and Rucker Bros.

Government Engineer J. M. Clapp, who Government Engineer J. M. Capp, who has charge of the jetty work at the entrance to Gray's Harbor, has returned from North River, where he had been engaged with 15 men cleaning out and giving the final touches to the channel through the famous North River jam which for so many years impeded the development of the North River Valley Mr. Clapp says the channel through the jam is now strictly in accordance with the original Government contract, 100 feet wide, and clear of all obstructions.

The case against President B. A. Seaborg, of the Puget Sound Packing Company, which has been continued until No vember 12, will be prosecuted as a test of the law prohibiting fishtraps being cated within three miles of the mouth any stream, and will be in charge of the State Attorney-General. The complaint alleges that certain traps have placed at the mouth of Hoko River, in Cinilam Bay, in open violation of the law, and to the detriment of the fishing interests of this locality, and is made upon the authority of Deputy Fish Commissioner Boardman, who visited the lo cality some weeks since at the request of citizens of East Cialiam. Seaborg, it is said, professes ignorance of the charge stating that the traps were placed before he had any connection with the Angeles cannery.

A number of large wheat yields are reported from Colton. Barney Yunck has harvested 35 bushels to the acre. M. Schulthels, Jr., had a fine crop of Fall wheat this year, that averaged 40 bushels to the acre. Joseph Semier, Jr., has a large crop of Sonora wheat, the seed of which came from La Crosse, Wis. It weighs from 63 to 65 pounds to the bushel, and brings a premium on the market. He also has a lot of New Zealand wheat. also has a lot of New Zealand wheat, which he finds makes an excellent Fall wheat. W. S. Johnston has all of his big crop in the warehouse. One field of Red Turkey wheat yielded 49 bushels to the acre. John Kamm, of Baid Butte, raised and has stored in his warehouse 17,000 bushels of No. 1 wheat. And this is only one of the many big crops raised around one of the many big crops raised around there this year. Tom Standley, a young sixty acres at an average of 35 bushels is germ, thereby leaving the hair to grow

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