
FARMERS NOT DECEIVED BY BRYAN'S ARGUMENTS

Figures That Prove to What Extent They Have Been

Visited by General Prosperity.

Free Silverites at Topeka, Kan., August 22, W. J. Bryan said:

In his speech accepting the nomination by the Populists and

"The prosperity argument which the Republicans bring forward

The following figures are from the reports of the United States

Department of Agriculture, division of statistics, and are official.

They show the value of the leading farm crops in the principal states

 Total value corn crop, 1898.
 \$609,210,110

 Potal value corn crop, 1896.
 491,006,967

Total value barley crop, 1899. \$ 20,594,254
Total value barley crop, 1896. 22,491,341

Total value wheat crop, 1899. \$319,942,720
Total value wheat crop, 1896. 310,602,539

Increase barley crop \$ 7,103,013

Increase wheat crop \$ 8,942,720

Increase buckwheat crop \$ 681,336

Increase hay crop 23,780,573

Increase potato crop.....\$ 17,146,482

Increase farm animals \$ 501,444,474

TOTAL INCREASE IN VALUE-1899.

 Farm animals
 *\$801,144,474

 Corn
 128,203,143

 Cotton
 1231,163

 Oats
 65,692,942

 Hay
 23,780,573

 Potatoes
 17,146,482

 Wheat
 8,942,730

 Barley
 2,258,249

 Buckwheat
 881,538

This total of \$836,639,197 shows the increased value of farm prod-

Add to the above figures the greater value procured by the farm-

*The figures on farm animals include the value of horses, mules, cows, other cattle and sheep, but not swins.

ucts in one year, 1899, over 1896. How, then, can Mr. Bryan stand up

and intimate to farmers that they have not received any share of

ers for their tobacco, broom corn and other crops, and the year's in-

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vaccinated. He "cannot come to school minority has no rights that the majority,

if it feels disposed, may not deny. The

will of the majority must prevail in the

government of our schools-provided, of

course, that the courts do not see nt

to interfere. But to invoke the aid of the

courts might, as already intimated, be of

doubtful utility. One remedy that may

not have occurred to the correspondent

is to take her child out of schools where

none but the vaccinated elect may apply,

and place him in some other school where

the authorities are not so stubborn, and

have more consideration for the feelings

or prejudices, or better-educated intelli-

gence-whatever it may be-of the parent.

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

The selfishness exhibited in the building

of smoRing or library cars for the use of men is hardly selfishness, after all; it's

merely a case of evolution, these products

being so many finger posts lending up to

vation car, such as is run by the Northern Pacific on the "North Coast Limited"

daily from Portland to the East. We have

19 of these trains, composed of eight cars each, and by actual count there are 291 electric lights on the train, 54 in the observation car alone. Just think! what

a blaze of light! It is so in all the cars. Two electric lights in each section in the

tandard sleeper. Electric fans in both

the observation and dining cars for ven-tilation purposes. They keep the air in these cars pure and sweet. You are not

charged any more for riding on this train

tourist sleeper in this train has 16 sec

upholstered in dark green leather, with

isles carpeted. This car will prove

source of delight and surprise to those

who feel that they cannot afford the

luxuries of the first-class Pullman sleep-

If you are thinking of going East, we

would like to have you inspect this train and call on us for any additional in-

formation wanted-rates, routes, maps, tickets, sleeping-car reservations, etc.

A. D. Charlton, assistant general pas-

enger agent, 255 Morrison street, corner

The Missing Link.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Paris says:

Dr. Labori, the eminent professor in the Paris School of Anthropology, in-forms the Journal and Advertiser in con-

nection with George Vanderbilt's proposal to send a scientist to Java to find the

missing link, that "such an expedition is

entirely unnecessary."
"The celebrated millionaire Vanderbilt,"

says the professor, "is in error when he thinks that through his instrumen-

tality the animal uniting the man and the monkey will be first discovered. The discovery was made six years ago by the Dutch physician, Dr. Dubois. The scien-tific name for the missing link is 'pithe-canthropus erectus.'

of Third, Portland, Or.

you are on the ordinary trains. The

The car is finished in mahogany

the strictly modern electric-lighted obs

crease will reach fully a billion dollars.

unless he is vaccinated." I can conceive of scarcely any other demand that the

teacher or board could make of me against which my whole self-hood would rise as against this. I feel that they are

intruding upon what should be considered forbidden ground. Because my boy has been entrusted to them for a few years for his mental development, has he been

wholly given over to them, while I still have the privilege of bearing his financial

condition? Is that the inevitable suppo

It is well known that though the ma

jority of cases of vaccination turn out all right, there is a good minority that do not. Some time we will come to recog-

nize that the hope of the world in many

things lies with the minority. Any parent should feel that he or she is assuming a

serious responsibility to introduce into a healthy little body a virus that will counteract such a condition as smallpox

will bring on. There are some systems that will absorb this and be none the worse for it. There are other systems

with which it will not act in harmony at

all. We all understand how it is possible

for some natures to become contaminated

because of bad association and never be

as good again. Do I understand that our

Board of Education make the claim that it is not possible for a physical nature

take the children en masse and subject

My child's body is as precious to me as his soul, for both are of God, each

having its own mission. Were it per-mitted me to give him absolutely any

mitted me to give him absolutely any earthly gift I should give him good h:a.th.

He has that now, and is it right to him

for me or a Board of School Directors to jeopardize that?

One of my dearest friends, until three

years of age a healthy, bright child, but ever since an invalid as the result- of

blood poisoning from vaccination, has often made the moan: "What would a scarred face be to me beside this long-

drawn-out agony? At least, I would be

well and able to get around and find some pleasure in life. It might not be so

agreeable to others to look at me, but

ey are not living my life. I have to do

There are people who truly believe it

right to vaccinate a child, and all honor to them for living consistently. But my belief is the other way. Am I not to be allowed to live according to my belief? Who, gave them the authority to force

their methods upon me? It is not only

a question of my child's health, but of my own freedom. I would like to hear something on this subject from other

would like to know what will be the re-

sult of refusal of the parent to comply with the board's demand. R. H. H.

The result of refusal to comply with the

board's demand would probably be dis-

missal of the child from the schools,

It is possibly open to question whether

the School Board is not close to the

limits of its legal authority in this mat-

ter; but that is a legal problem, and to canthropus erectus."

parents who feel as I do about it.

them to the same treatment?

My child's body is as preci

undergo a change of that kind?

sition? Then I shall withdraw my trust.

Increase cotton crop 71,321,163

MANSFIELD AS HENRY V

NOTABLE ARTICLE FROM THE DEAN OF AMERICAN CRITICS.

Mr. Winter Is 64 Now, but His Pen Is Young as Ever-Mansfield's Fine Impersonation.

Richard Mansfield's opening in Henry V is thus treated by William Winter in

the New York Tribune: The dark is followed by the day, Shakespeare's representative image of Failure and Sorrow fades and disappears, and, emerging on the same stage, with golden flare of banner and vibrant tu-mult of martial sound, comes Shakes-peare's representative image of Success and Happiness. For Hamlet the pall and the sepulchre, the heavy night and the meaning of the unknown sea; for Henry oth the throne and the sceptre, the blaze of noon, and all the glories and pleasures of the world. These two ig-ures stand at the furthest opposite extremes of life, and nothing could be more instructive, whether as a study of human nature or an illuminative disclosure of espeare's mind, than the contrast In Hamlet the poet has portrayed baffled thought and nerveless will, culminant in misery; in Henry of Monmouth, artfully building on a stanch historic basis of fact and poetically magnifying the actual character, he has portrayed his consummate seal of the perfect man of action—the man who we exactly what he wants, and, having no "craven scruple of thinking too precisely on the event," will take the instant way to grasp it, and will hold it against all the world. His love, with all that this word means, undoubtedly went with Hamlet; his sane approval and calm admiration go with Henry. He has drawn, in this character, a man without weakness, and he has invested him with alnost every virtue-with sincerity, simplic-y, stability, dignity, plety, truth, valor and wisdom, the graces of gallantry and the charms of kindness and humor. This type of man is readily comprehensible, and since the permanence and welfare of society depend upon exactly such persons, it would hardly be possible to say too much in his praise. But it will not pass unobserved that this type of man moves wholly in the region of fact. Henry of Monmouth has neither imagination nor strong affections. The man who could break the heart of Falstaff must be ad-mired for his impartial justice and repeoped and honored for his righteous bebaylor; but he cannot be loved. All the same he carries with him the liking of the busy world, he is exceptionally worthy of study, and his presence on the stage is a public benefit. Mr. Mansfield, ac-cordingly, has done well and wisely, notfor himself alone, but for the commu-nity, in his timely revival and splendid production of "Henry V."

To the Shakespeare student the poet's fine amplification of truth, in his delinea-tion of Henry's character, is especially delightful. The actual man seems to have been a reformed rake. He entered while yet in boyhood upon the active business of life, leaving Oxford University when about Is years old, and following King Richard III in his expedition of warfare into Ireland. By King Richard he was knighted when in that country. A little later, when only 15, he led one of the armies of his usurpatory father, Henry IV, in Wales, and he participated in the decisive battle of Shrewsbury, where he fought bravely and was severely wound-His precoclous talents, his efficiency and his popularity, however, at first displeased his father-engendering in the mind of that wily and treacherous poli-tician the furtive distrust and jealous sus-picion that insincere and crafty persons. judging others by themselves, are always quick to entertain and slow to relin-quish—and the restraints consequently put upon his youthful ardor thereupon him into excesses of profligate beof folly." Such a result is not altogether uncommon in human experience, and Shakespeare has happily remarked that 'the strawberry grows underneath the nettle." When the hour of royal respon-sibility arrived the Prince cast away his lightness and became a man in earnest—but not hidden by a sweet, airy playfuiruling himself, as the first and most es-sential preparation for ruling others. At 28 he became King of England; at 28 he cation with the soldiers his temperative perior to his own; and at 34 after other wars and vicissitudes, he died-so young a man, to be so astute in statesmanship and so potent in arms, that his career ed only to have just begun. Undoubtdly he was a great executive spirit; only a great executive spirit could thus have predominated, in an age when the most amon of crimes was the cutting off of tongues and the putting out of eyes; but there is nothing in history or tradition showing him to have been such a man as might have merited the almost ecstatic encomium of Canterbury, in Shakes-peare's play, or might have uttered the wanderfully. fine farewell speech Scroop, or the wide-reaching, philosophic loquy on the vanity of mortal Shakespeare has transfigured him, adding poetic giamour to historic treth, and making a great fact still greatthe augmentative glory of an immortal ideal: According to the old chronicles the Prince changed as if by a miraculous conversion from a profligate brawler and reveller to a virtuous mon-arch. According to Shakespeare—and herein the poet is a better authority than the historian-he did not change, but was developed, laying down a mask, casting aside the loosely worn garment of assumed depravity, and discarding by natural process the vices and follies which he had only tolerated, but which never had been an integral part of his character. No wonder, surely, that the memory of Henry V is revered by the English people, and that every relic and memen to of him is sacredly cherished. The traveler in Wales still sees Monmouth Castle, in which this Prince was bornpreserved as a shrine of pilgrimage. In a little church in Southampton, not far from the steamship landing a tablet marks the grave of Scroop and his accomplices who conspired to murder him, just as he was embarking for the memorable campaign in Preserve and reheard. erable campaign in France, and who suffered death for their treason. Queen's College at Oxford has its memorial of his lodgement and his brief days of discipline and study. And over his tomb in Westminster Abbey are still displayed, with one of his helmets not of the kind that was worn in battle, the saddle and the shield that he used at Agincourt.
The great speeches for an actor with

which the play of "Henry V" is addresd are the King's adjuration to Lord Scroop; his appeal to the soldiers before Harfleur; his soliloguy on the contrasted fortunes of the monarch and the peasant Canterbury's description of the King and that same eloquent primate's verbal potrayal of a well-ordered kingdom, as symized by the commonwealth of the bees; Exector's pathetic account of the deaths of York and Suffolk, who were slain at incourt; and the superb word picture, the Chorus, of the night before the battle. Most of these passages were re-tained in Calvert's stage version of the drama, but Mr. Mansfield has somewhat exceeded Calvert (who followed Charles Kean's plan in all essentials), in the liberality of his retentions of the original text, so that the piece, though necessarily pruned and shortened, is presented with large fidelity to the author. The original play, as all readers of it are aware, is epic than dramatic, a narrative of les illustrated with pictorial tableaux and with lyrical commentary more than a fabric of continuous action, and, for this reason, when given on the stage, It must be treated more or less as a spec The central fact to be exhibited is that King Henry V, on doming to the throne of Engined and being advised by his counsellors that he possessed a valid claim to that of France, led in army into that country (then torn and distracted by keep you well.

internal feuds), met and defeated, with great slaughter, the forces of the French King, Charles VI, at Agincourt, and rerunned home, in triumph, to wed the French King's daughter, the Princess Katherine, and to become, for all time, a supreme image of real authority and martial renown. It must have been very difficult to frame this sequence of events in a practical play; but Shakespeare, with admirable ingenuity (the dramatic in-stinct and faculty with which he was born and the apt stagecraft that he had acquired), dexterously resorted to the old Greek expedient of a Chorus, and by the introduction of various humorous charactens of common life and the invention of various effective situations and striking and amusing incidents, overcame the intrinsic obstacles of the theme; and he has made an historical piece, commingmore fully and better than any other sin gle work in existence the national spirit of England and the universal idea of practical achievement. There is not nearly as much character in "Henry V" as there is in Henry IV"; but in some of its scenes—notably that of the death of Falstaff and that of the night before Agincourt—the light of Shakespeare's genius, alike in humor and pathos, shines with all the luster of his brighter day. In this play the lover of quaint character and of the serio-comic contrasts of gravity and mirth, first meets with the de-lightful Fluellen; and in this play, having rejoiced over the pranks and frolics of Falstaff and his associates, he is made to think of the old knight when smiling on his fingers' ends and babbling of green fields and so lapsing into the silence and the cold; and he follows Bardolph and Nym to their haven of the gallows tree, and poor old Quickly-having become Mrs. Pistol-to her death in the hospital, and Ancient Pistol himself, who has swal-lowed his leek, to the scene of new adventures, that can have but one close, as a cutpurse on the highways of Eng-land. "For humors do abound," in this

history, and solemn thoughts are prompt-

There is no subtlety in the character of

Henry of Monmouth. The words that he says of himself in the piquant wooing scene with the Princess Katharine-most

ed by it, and "when time serves shall be smiles."

charmingly acted, on this occasion-de-scribe him clearly, and no intelligent actor of the part can miss its meaning. He is "a fellow that never looks in his glass for love of anything that he sees there"; he has "a good heart that never changes"; and he is "the best king of good fellows." In that way Mr. Mansheid has comprehended the poet's conception and that is the ideal he has embodied. There is, to be sure, in Mr. Mansfield's nature—either elemental or acquired—a propensity to grim and mordant sar-casm, an attribute which, while it gives point and brilliancy to every impersonation of incarnate wickedness Baron Chevrial or Mr. Hyde, is radically inharmonious with the temperament of Henry; and this subtle emanation of character is apt, at odd moments, to glim-mer forth, in a look or a tone, a pose or a verbal inflection, in all that he embodies. There is, also, a certain sluggishness, at times, in his movements-probably the vis inertia of German phlegmwhich a little dims his brilliancy; and he does not give as scrupulous heed as might be desired to the niceties of elocution; but this is the fashion of the time, On the other hand he possesses abundant geniality and humor, a bold presence, a bluff manner, a remarkably copious and resonant voice, the power of intellectual concentration, the repose of self-control at the topmost tensity of excitement, and great capability of illuminative, diversified action. His performance of King Henry V is noble, authoritative, winning, elo-quent, and more sympathetic than any embodiment that he has hitherto set be fore this public. The spirit of it is many and the moined of it is simple. Indeed, the element of simplicity should be named as its pervasive, invariable and predomi-nant virtue; and this is a crowning excellence-for, in every one of his actions Henry is direct, and in every one of his speeches, howsoever elborate, he uses the plainest words and comes quickly to his point; it would not, perhaps, be erroneous to say that he is impatient of talking and holds it in contempt. The straightforward frankness of the actor is exactly germane to the character, and it could not be too highly extolled, in the gained his astonishing and dazzling vic-tory over the French, at Agincourt, de-feating and subduing a force vastly gu-happy. In the sadiy pensive soliloquy upon the empty ceremony that environs a King he gave a very solemn expression to the sense of responsibility which sequesters and saddens a conscientious ruler, and he became a pathetic image of the sombre isolation of a great mind in a great station. In the exhortations to martial valor he was splendidly vehement in not irresistibly impulsive. But his highest achievement was his delivery Henry's withering arraignment and pite-ous rebuke of the hidcous treachery of his bosom friend, Lord Scroop. There are few speeches comparable with this one, even in Shakespeare; and Mr. Mansfleid in his utterance of it, rose to a noble height of dignity and pathos. His grasp of the character was shown to be complete, at that point. There is no other situation implicating so many and such varied and deep emotions. The rest of the part, indeed, is evenly herole in spire and generally bright in texture. so completely self-centered as Henry of Monmouth, a man whose view of himsel is that of almost unqualified approbation, and who obtains everything that he destres-and this with the concurrent ap probation and adulation of all the world-should be characterized by a cheerful buoyancy; there should not only seem to be in him a kind of joy-he should be joy incarnate. This condition Mr. Mans-field has perceived, and this condition is abundantly expressed in his embodiment of Henry V. His efforts were seconded with great and often with signal talent by a numerous and well-selected com pany, the composition of which is shown Performances of exby the cast. ceptional merit were given by Mr. Andrews as the peppery little Fluctien, Mr. Griffith as the flamboyant, grandiloquent, swashbucklering, pusiliani-mous Pistol, Joseph Whiting as Willlams, the blunt and burly soldier. Estells Mortimer as Mrs. Quickly (now Mrs. Pistol), Florence Kahn as the Chorus (her speeches being spoken with discretion, efficient intelligence and fine effect), and little Dorothy Chester as the Boy who

> indeed it was with everything.
>
> Upon the details of Mr. Mansfield's production of this Shukespeare spectacle—the stage setting of the numerous scenes, the processions, the tableaus, the ban-ners, the weapons, the armor, the apparel, the music the 14th and 15th century trappings and characteristic shows— it would be possible to write "a whole history." Much has been done to create and sustain illusion, as to the architec-ture, the habiliments and the customssocial and martial-of England and Frence 500 years ago. Many of the dresses are those that the lamented Augustin Daly caused to be made for his contemplate revival-which was abandoned for of a Faistaff-of "Henry IV"; they fit this play as well, and they are magnificent The vigilant eye of a Planche, gazing up-on this profuse and replete spectacic, would probably discern in it, here and there, an incorrect spearhead or an in-appropriate spur, or an Englishman with long hair, in a reign when long hair was never worn. "The present ever bear there." never worn. "The present eye praises the present object"—as Shakespeare himself has said. The production was very beau-

little Dorothy Chester as the Boy who attends on Faistaff's trio of blackguards

brilliant audience was greatly pleased, as

With all these the crowded and

and so comically sees through their

ter.

tiful. Slightly to vary the well-known lines of Campbell—
Had Shakespeare's self among you been.
Friends, he had seen your joy,
And triumphed to have seen.

WHAT SHOULD SHE DO?

A PARENT WHO HAS SCRUPLES AGAINST VACCINATION.

She Seeks a Remedy, but Is Not a All Certain Where She Will Find It.

PORTLAND, Oct. 8.—(To the Editor.)— Since I have been living in your city, The Oregonian is always included in and has an important place among my reading matter. It is part of my life to take men-tal, as well as physical, food, and to choose it carefully. I find the editorials, the letters from people, and, many times, the news items, because of the manner in which they are presented, good food. Just at present I am in need of sustenance because my mind is not satisfied, and I come to the best source of supply that I have. that I know. My want is the desire to know what is the right thing to do conerning this question of vaccination of the public school pupils. My boy began school last month, and has brought me word from his teacher that he must be the schools are a popular institution. The

will not deceive the farmer."

of the Union:

prosperity?

determine it might prove more trouble some and expensive than any objecting parent would desire. Meanwhile, the board has unquestioned authority over the schools, and may make regulations for their government, and prescribe who shall and who shall not be eligible to admission. Many parents have conscientious scruples against vaccination; but it would seem that there is no present remedy as long as the School Board is determined to make no exceptions whatever. Doubtless the Directors feel that they would like to accede to the requests of the few parents who desire their children excused; but, if the door is opened for one, it might be for all. It seems to be the fact, however, that in one of two neighboring cities Seattle, for examplethe requirement of vaccination is modified in cases of strentious parental objection. Possibly, the Directors there do not know their business as well as the Directors here. Or possibly they simply do not agree with the Portland School Board in its position that there is no such thing as a valid excuse exempting any pupil from the vaccination decree.

IN THE SEVERAL COURTS

THIRD TRIAL OF SUIT OF GALLET AGAINST AINSWORTH BANK.

Decisions to Be Announced Today -New Suits Filed-Other Court News.

The third trial of the suit of Henry Gal-let against the Ainsworth National Bank to recover \$100 said to have been taken from a safe deposit vault box under the defendant's control, was begun before Judge Sears yesterday. At the first trial the jury disagreed, and while the sec-ond trial was in progress plaintiff's at-torney, Henry E. McGinn, caused the ury to be discharged on account of wi leged misconduct of one of its members Gallet asserts that he had placed \$400 in the box, which was in rolls of \$500 gold each. He states that on December 12, 1899, he went to his safe deposit box, removed the money and conveyed them to the First National Bank to purchase \$600 exchange on Paris, France. The rolls were opened by J. W. Newkirk, assistant cashler of the First National Bank, and five of them were found to contain silver dollars, instead of \$20 pieces, making the difference of \$200 complained of, Gallet returned to the Ainsworth Bank and informed John C. Ainsworth, the president of the concern, of his loss, and that some one must have entered the box and substituted silver rolls for rolls contain-ing gold, and Mr. Ainsworth said he did not know anything about it, and declined to make the loss good. Gallet then con-sulted the Chief of Police, and next wait ed upon an attorney. This, in brief, was his testimony, as related upon the wit-ness-stand yesterday. The plaintiff is a saloon-keeper, at Fourth and Everett streets. When he went from one bank to the other he was accompanied by a friend, Abei Dubois, who afterward went

to France.
J. W. Newkirk testified concerning the visit of Gallet to the First National Bank and that upon opening the rolls he discovered that five of them contained silver dollars. Gallet, when his attention was called to the fact, said there was some mistake, and took the money and left. Mr. Newkirk said that between the year 1894, and September, 1899, Gallet bought 54300 Paris exchange at numerous times. Receiver Nixon, of the Portland Savings Bank, testified that Gallet drew \$2000 from this latter evidence was to show that Gallet was accustomed to have money. The jury in the case is composed of Piercy Giese, E. H. Keliey, Franklin P. Walker, William butler, Normin Dar-

W. A. Alcorn, Maurice Harnett, G. M. Settlemeier, John M. Lewis, D. M. Roberts, B. D. Coffey and B. G. White-At adjournment hour George H. Willfams, of counsel for the defendant, was engaged in arguing a metion for a non-suit, which will be concluded this morning. Messrs. Chamberlain and Thomas are assisting Judge Williams in the case.

The bank denies responsibility for the loss of the money, if any was lost, and

Decisions.

also denies liability.

Judge Cleland will announce decisions in the following cases this morning: United States Mortgage & Trust Company vs. P. A. Marquam et al., on demur-rer to answer of defendant, Marquam. Ben Goldenberg vs. Louis Revensky et al., motion to set aside leave granted to file an amended complaint. Angeline Berry et al vs. City of Portland; exceptions to report of referee, The J. McCraken Co. vs. City of Portland; demurrer to complaint. Mary E. Deady et al. vs. E. J. Jeffery et al.; motion to recall execution.

Suits Filed.

The United Artisans have filed suit in the State Circuit Court against John Mock, to foreclose a mortgage for \$10,400 on the E. ½ of the E. ½ of section 17, T. 1 N., R. 1 E., and lot 7, in section 3. Robert Maxwell has sued Lucretia Maxwell for a divorce, because of cruel treatment. He alleges that she shot at him with a revolver five or six times in the month of September, 1909. He also charges her with infidelity. They were married in

The Ames Mercantile Company has sued J. E. Clark to recover \$241 on account of goods gold and delivered to ...e defendant by E. H. Moorehouse & Co., and has caused to be attached two lots in the Burrage Tract.

Court Notes.

Dunning & Campion have sued May Johnson to recover \$268. R. W. Wilbur was admitted to practice in the United States Circuit Court yes-

The grand jury returned an indictment rgainst Charles Beckert, charging him with an offensive crime.

An indictment was also returned against G. W. Wyer, charging him with beating J. Clanahan with a shovel.

C. E. McClure, who superintended the construction of the steamboat Klickitat for the Central Navigation & Construction Company, has filed a writ of arrest against the craft for \$1233, due for serv-Rebecca J. Cole has filed suit for the

partition of sertain land in the Seidon Murry D. L. C., against Katle C. Barger, Cyrus W. Barger and Eliza J. Helm, and also has filed a simt'er proceeding against Perry G. Baker.

Judge Bellinger rendered a decision in the United States Court yesterday in the case of Lohman et al. vs. Helmer et al. involving the title to mining claims in Grant County, overruling the demurrer of defendants to the bill, and allowing de fendants 20 days to answer.

Joseph Downing has commenced suit against M. G. Morgan to set aside a judgment in favor of the defendant and against the plaintiff and T. T. Berry, J. Taylor, Dan Spiegle, John Campbell and W. Calvin for \$380. Morgan sued for \$700 alleged due for services performed in a mining scheme. Downing alleges that he was not served with a summons in the case, and there was none by publication, but that A. C. Emmons, th inadvertence, signed himself as his at-torney. Downing states that he was thus wrongfully shown to have appeared and defended the cuit, and a judgment against him made possible

The City & Suburban Railway Company, in answer to the suit of Mrs. Ada Mazorovsky, for \$1000 damages, states that she was injured because of her own carelessness. The facts of the case, as recited in the answer, are that on Ju 14, 1900, Mrs. Mazorovsky stopped an Irvington car on Third street, near Davis, and inquired of the conductor if it was a South Portland car, which she wished to take, and was given a negative answer the conductor, so it is alleged, signaled

the car to start, and the plaintiff, who

soap is not only the best in all the world for toilet and bath but also for shaving. Pears was the inventor of shaving stick soap.

was walking backward, then seized the handrall of the car and attempted to got on, and fell, and whatever injury she sustained was the result of her own negli-

PATERSON ANARCHISTS.

Bresci Not Authorised by Them to Kill King Humbert.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9,-One of those examined by Supreme Court Commis-sioner Trimble in the course of the investigation into the alleged anarchistic plots in Paterson, N. J., which resulted, it is charged, in King Humbert's death, has been B. Mazotti, who is reputed to be usually the secretary of anarchists' meetings in that city. When questioned as to his testimony, he said: "I told the Commissioner that there

were several anarchist organizations in Paterson, but they were divided on the question of killing the heads of governments, although as a rule they do not question the killing of Kings as a matter of policy. The purpose of our organiza-tion is to advocate the abolition of all government restriction and the substitu-

tion of individual liberty.
"When it comes to a matter of killing ruler, we are divided; some approve of and some do not, because it is likely to throw discredit on us and our work. an anarchist kills a King, he does so of his own volition, and this I believe was done in the case of King Humbert, plot being hatched here by him or any one else to kill Humbert."

DANVILLE, Ill., Oct. 9.—The confession of I. W. Keller, who was recently exe-cuted in Okiahoma, to the effect that he had murdered seven persons, among them a man at Mausdale, this county, promises to clear up the mystery of a murder committed here 27 years ago. The murder up to the present day is known as "The Mystery of the Mine." In 1872 the body of Bernard Westdossel was discovered in an abandoned mine. dossel, who had been a Lieutenant in the Prussian Army, was studying for the priesthood. The object of the murder was robbery.

German Exports.

BERLIN. Oct. 9 .- The exports from the South German consulates for the last quarter aggregate \$10,510,280, a decrease of \$253,883 from the corresponding quarter of last year. From all of Germany, except Dresden, the exports for the same period amounted to \$23,598,134, an increase of \$1,225,770 as compared with the returns for the same time last year.

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ways Been a Wonder. Over 30 years old, Queen Victoria yet hes luxuriant hair, which has for years been a marvel. The court physician, following Professor Unna's discovery, has treated Her Majesty's scalp with a germ-destroying preparation, which he has always kept secret. It is now known, however, that the remedy for dandruff, the germ-destroying element, is embodied in Newbro's Herp.cide, the only hair preparation on the market that does destroy the dandruff germ. Without dandruff, hair will grow profusely, and falling hair will be stopped. "Destroy the cause, you remove the effect."

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