TOY OF A TYPHOON

County of Linlithgow Was Roughly Handled.

ON BEAM ENDS FOR FOUR DAYS

German Bark Niobe Makes a Fast Passage From Yokohama-Alaska Cannery Fleet Londing in Portland.

ASTORIA, Or., March 8.-The British ship County of Linlithgow, which arrived in from Hiogo last evening, was released from quarantine this morning. The vessel had a very thrilling experience in crossing the Pacific and illustrated the manner in which so many vessels are lost on that route leaving no trace be-

The ship was in sand ballast with three Inch planks as shifting board, and her master, Captain Strock, considered it well placed, judging from his experience of years in ballast vessels.

When a few days out, on February 2. she ran into what appeared to be a on, although it was late in the season for them, and the vessel was quickly placed under lower topsails. The storm rapidly increased in violence with unusual cross seas that appeared to be caused by some volcanic eruption in the bottom of the ocean. The ballast soon began to shift, throwing the vessel over on her beam ends. It was first decided to cut away her masts, but it was found that this would take too long, to the lower topsails with the gear were cut away, to ease her. Her lee rail was under water and her decks awash. All on board believed that she would "turn turtle" any minute, but there was a chance for her life if the ballast could be replaced. After some persuasion, the crew went into the hold, but for 12 hours nothing could be accomplished as the seas seemed to come from beneath the vessel tossing the eand upwards so that it was impossible to stand on it.

Then came a lull in the storm and the start was made. For four days and nights every one on board worked incessantly at restoring the ballast. During this time the keel of the vessel was exposed and it would have been possible walk down the weather side stand on it. After the four days' hard work, the ship was righted sufficiently to enable the captain to handle her and it ecame comparatively easy to get the ballast back in place and the remainder of the passage was without incident. The shifting of the ballast during the height of the storm was remarkable, as it was tossed in the air and any one standing on it was thrown up as if there was an explosion underneath.

NIOBE A SCORCHER.

Big German Bark Crosses the Pacific in 28 Days.

The fastest trans-Pacific sailing pas-sage that has been made since early last Fall, was completed yesterday by the German ship Niobe, which made the run from Yokohama in 28 days. While this is about a week behind the record passage of the Selkirkshire over the same route it is so much faster than anything that has been done recently, that the appearance of the vessel was quite a surprise. The Niobe comes under charter to Kerr, Gifford & Co., and brings the grain fleet in the river up to a total of 15 ships, nearly all of which will clear before the end of the month. Two of the ships in port, the Marie Hackfield and the Ben arg, will finish loading at noon today. and the Colony and one or two others will be ready early next week.

The Brunshausen and Professor Koch are at Astoria and the Peter Rickmers will leave down this morning. The For-rest Hall and the Dimsdale arrived up yesterday afternoon, and the Khyber left up from Astoria yesterday morning. It is something unusual to have such a large fleet of ships in the river in March, but there is so much wheat on spot, that it will require another fleet of equal proportions to make a thorough clean-up

FREIGHTS ARE LOWER.

Alice A. Leigh Taken for Spot Lond-

ing on Puget Sound.

The British ship Alice A. Leigh, which has been lying idle on the Sound for over a week, was chartered yesterday to load wheat at Tacoma and Seattle for the United Kingdom at 37s 6d. The experi-United Kingdom at see 6d. The experi-ence of this ship affords a good illustra-tion of the folly of refusing a high rate of freight when it is available. The Alice A. Leigh was on the market nearly two months ago, and before she left the Orient was offered 43s 2d to load at Tacoma or Portland. Her owners demanded 45 shil-lings at that time, and as freights com-

a cargo at the Portland Lumber Company's mill. The three vessels will carry away a large amount of lumber, coal and cannery supplies, included in which are thousands of cases of cans, half a dozen big retorts, and several bollers, engines and other heavy pieces of machinery. The outfitting of this fleet means the distribution of many thousand dollars in this vicinity. In addition to the chartered fleet which the company is sending forth, they which the company is sending forth they can be a sending fo which the company is sending forth, they will also dispatch a new tug which is now under construction on the East Side,

Chico Not Lost. TILLAMOOK, March & -- The lumber schooner Chico, which was reported outside the bar Monday, and then disappeared, causing some anxiety at the Truckee Lumber Company's saw mill, dispelled all doubts as to her safety by crossing in this afternoon.

Gale in English Channel. PARIS, March 8.—A heavy gale is sweeping the English Channel and vessels are sheltering in the roadsteads. An un-known three-masted schooner has been wrecked on the Hichardo rocks near Brest. It is believed that her crew per-

Where Ships Ground. NEW YORK, March 8. - The steamer Southwark, which, after being aground for 34 hours, at the junction of the main and swash channels, was released at high tide last night, and got under way for her trans-Atlantic voyage today.

mestic and Foreign Ports. ASTORIA, Or., March &-Arrived in at

12:30, German bark Niobe, from Yoko hama; at 2:30 P. M. schooner J. M. Weath-erwax, from San Diego. Left up at 3 A. M. British ship Khyber. Reported outside at 5 P. M., American bark Kate Davenport, from San Francisco. Condition of the bar at 5 P. M., rough; wind, southwest; weather, hazy.

Hoquiam, Wash., March 6.—Sailed-schooners Laura May, Volunteer, Orient Henry Wilson, from Aberdeen, for San Francisco; steamer Grace Dollar, from Hoquiam, for San Francisco. San Francisco, March 8. — Arrived-Steamer State of California, from Vic-toria; steamer Newburg, from Gray's Haroor. Sailed-Schooper John D. Tallant for New Whatcom; steamer San Jose, for Nanaimo; steamer Fulton, for Portland. Port Gamble—Sailed March 7.—Barken-

March 6,-Sailed-

ine Robert Sudden, for Melbourne. Port Townsend-Arrived March 7.—Britsh bark Collingrove, from Shanghai; re ports British ship Laomene arrived at Royal Roads. Passed in March 8.—Brit-ish steamer Goodwin, from Hong Kong; ship S. D. Carleton, from Honolulu; German ship Roland, from Honolulu. Honolulu-Arrived Feb. 22.-Ship C, F. Sargent, from Tacoma; bark Top Gallant, from Manila. Sailed Feb. 21.—Steamer

Ventura, for Sydney.

Coos Bay-Sailed March 6.-Steamer for Tillamook -Arrived March 7 .- Steamer Cottage City, from Alaska. Sailed, March 7. Schooner Fred E. Sanders, for San

Eureka-Sailed March 7 .- Schooner Alvena, for Tacoma. Seattle—Sailed, March 7.—Steamer Ex-celsior, for Valdez; steamer Al Ki, for Skagway.

Honolulu-Sailed Feb. 22.—Schooner Eureka, for Gray's Harbor; eFb. 23. bark B. P. Cheney, for Tacoma; Feb. 23. ship James Drummond, for Port Townsend. Kahului-Sailed Feb. 20.—Schooner Honolpu, for Puget Sound; schooner Robert H. Hilled for Puget Sound; H. Hind, for Puget Sound. Kanapali-Arrived Feb. 22.—Bark High-

land Light, from Tacoma. Nanaimo-Salled March 7.-Steamer Mineola, for Port Los Angeles. New York, March 8.—Arrived—Tauric, from Liverpool Liverpool, March 8.-Arrived-New Eng-

and, from Boston. Shanghai, March 8. - Sailed-Norman Isle, for Portland, Or. Genoa, March 8.—Salled.—Aller, for New York. Glasgow, March & Sailed-Corrine, for

Liverpool, March 8.-Sailed-Dominion, or Portland. New York, March 8.—Sailed—Southwark. for Antwerp.
Yokohama, March 8.—Arrived—Queen

Naples, March &-Arrived-Werra, from New York for Genoa Philadelphia, March 8.-Arrived-Rhine land, from Liverpool.

AT THE HOTELS.

| Н | SEA BREEZ SECRETARION | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| | THE PORTLAND. | | | |
| The second second second | O C Bersbach, Chgo Mrs F Burbidge & son, Wardner Mr & Mrs J C Rais- ton, Spokane A D Rickey, Phila B W Meyerfield, N Y J C McPherson, Chgo Mrs J T Ross, Astori | | | |
| | I A C Hopbes, Ross- of L Pendleton, Sara | | | |
| È | | | | |
| | Geo F Eberhard, S F Louis Bearwald, S F J A Marsh & wife F A Rauch, Chicago | | | |
| H | C F Morrow, St Lamis F L Hunter San De | | | |
| | J A Thompson, S P F W Waite, San Fr H McD Spencer, S F E N Briggs, San Fr | | | |
| | A M Graham, Victoria A Hill, Suginaw, Mic | | | |
| | Harry G Ross, do Louis Halyker, St L. | | | |
| ı | Mrs Alex Hamfield, C H Clarke, Seattle San Francisco A L Sacketi B C Dowse & w. Chgo M Duncan, N Y | | | |
| | C D Pall Specience M Duncan, N Y | | | |
| | C D Bell, Spokane E Henkel, N Y A T Lipman, San Fr W B Timms N V | | | |

A T Lipman, San Fr
F B Sadler, San Fr
D Wilson, Bavenport
Mr & Mra E Tucker,
Seattle
A M Murphy, wife & C F Heywood, San Fr
child, Spokane
Mrs J C Gibbs, do
E E Ainsworth, Seattle THE PERKINS.

J J Schneider, Detroit,
Kan
C O Amba, St Louis
C Croser, Boise
P Chandler, Walla W
A K Mooser, Vanour
Mrs A R Mooser, do
A C Burdick, city
Dr F H Cassels,
Seattle
C H Olsen, Catlin
J H Sullivan, WashIngton, D C
Geo H Ariand, Montesano, Wash
Chas Butler, N Whatcom, Wash
Hai M Cooper, Union
E W Jones, Lyle, Wn
Will E Rapeon, Seattle
H S McGowan, Chinook, Wash
Capt Downs, Astoria
J A Carter, Kalama
Newell Macrum, Forest Grove
A Barton, Walla W
Mrs M E Haller, do

J. A. Carter, Kalama
Newell Macrum, Forest Grove
A. Barton, Walla W. W. M. Skille, Dalles
C. W. Wheeler, Waltsby
W. E. Locey, Millsville, Aria
Ville, Aria
Ville, Aria
Ville, Aria
W. E. Locey, do
P. Sepson, City Point,
Wis
M. A. Wood, Grant'e
Pass
M. A. Wood, Grant'e
Pass
T. M. Gaves, Dawson
C. D. Johnston, Chgo
W. L. Mercer, Chicago
C. Ferguson, McDonalds, Pa
C. E. Wilson, San Fr
A. D. Warner, St. Paul,
Minn
J. Waterhouse, Clatsop
Mat. Mosgrove, Milton
Master Le Bean, do
Mrs. Mat. Mosgrove, do
Mrs. M. E. Haller, do
Mrs. M. E. Haller, do
Mrs. Mrs. Sylvia Neison, do
Mrs. Mrs. Sylvia Neison, do
Mrs. Sylvia Neison, do
Mrs. Sylvia Neison, do
Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. Sylvia Neison, do
Mrs. Mrs. Sylvia Ne

mas offered 43s 3d to load at Tacoma or Portland. Her owners demanded 4s shillings at that time, and as freights commenced dropping, they receded, always, however, keeping about 1s 3d above the market. The ship is an immense carrier, and the difference between the rate which was offered her a few weeks ago, and the rate she secured, will amount to fully \$7000. The shipowner who holds his ship so long that the best price of the season gests past him does not exhibit much greater wisdom than is shown by the farmer who holds his wheat too long.

ALASKA CANNERY FLEET.

Portland Firm Outfitting Three Vessels in This City.

The American schooner J. M. Weatherwax, the second vessel of the Alaska-Portland Packers' Association, arrived in yesterday afternoon, and a third vessel, the American bark Kate Davenport, was reported outside, bound in last evening. The first vessel of the company's Alaska fieet, the schooner Occidental, is loading a cargo at the Portland Lumber Company's mill. The three vessels will carry away a large amount of lumber, coal and THE IMPERIAL.

Mrs W H Swauk, do
Miss B Goodknecht,
Silverton
W E Payne, Salem
Lewis Scott, Salem
Aug Anderson, Lead,
S D
Chas Love, Peoria, III
C W Purky, do
Ernest Oldberg, Stella
Jos Elwick, Olympia
Jos Elwick, Olympia
Jos Elwick, Olympia
Jos Elwick, Olympia
J M Fidler, Callin
W G Cyrus, Astoria
A Stridell, Eufaula
Percy Scott, Lebanon
Percy Scott, Lebano

Hotel Brunswick, Senttle. European; first-class, Rates, 75c and up. One block from depot. Restaurant next door.

Tacoma Hotel, Tacoma American plan. Rates, 23 and up. Donnelly Hotel, Tacoma,

European plan. Rates, 50c and up.

TRADE REPORTS CHEERFUL

MOST LINES OF SPRING BUSINESS ARE ACTIVE.

Wheat Market Continues Dull and Irregular-Iron and Steel Are Lively-Bank Clearings.

NEW YORK, March &-Bradstreet's omorrow will say: Reports, as a whole, continue quite cheerful. Most lines of distributive Spring trade are active, and the leading industrials are actively employed. Soft spots are still in evidence in the textile indus-tries, particularly in the cotton goods and raw cotton has again sagged heavily. The cereals, too, lack snap, and dairy products are weaker. When this is said, however, about all that is unfavorable

has been enumerated.

The season of Winter wheat-crop scares is now approaching, but the market is dull, narrow and irregular. Speculation is almost nil. Corn has weakened, but slightly, on better weather and bearish statistics of farm reserves issued and exected. Pork and lard are higher in sym eathy with hogs, receipts of which are light; milder weather has lowered butter and eggs. Wool is moving more freely and the tone is more cheerful, apparently on the idea that prices cannot well go much lower. Heavy sole leather is in de-mand at all markets, and talk of 40 cents

for oak-tanned comes from Boston. Iron and steel may probably be de-scribed as buoyant. Prices of pig iron are firmer as a whole, despite smaller sales, and Bessemer pig is 50c a ton higher at Pittsburg. As an example of the demand for crude steel, it might be noted that \$3 advance on the pit prices is paid for Bessemer billets and 14 % ad. vance for basic open-hearth billets for prompt delivery. Finished products share the strength, and plates are bringing \$2 a ton above the scale, while the rail, bar and structural mills are well occupied. Iron ore prices probably will be fixed today, and opinion favors a quotation of

Wheat (Including flour) shipments for the week aggregate 4.255,525 bushels, against 5.233,313 bushels last week, 4.205,-753 bushels in the corresponding week of 1900, 4.298,521 in 1899, and 4.484,761 in 1898. From July 1 to date, this season, wheat exports are 138,677,517 bushels, against 138,589,585 bushels last season, and 173,114,-Business failures in the United States

for the week number 208, as against 177 last week, 189 in this week a year ago, 177 in 1899, 247 in 1898, and 277 in 1897. Canadian failures for the week number 23 against 28 last week, 23 in this week a year ago, and 37 in 1899,

Bank Clearings, NEW YORK, March 8.—The following able, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at principal cities for the week ended March 7, with the percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

| with the correspond | ling week | last y | |
|---|---|--------------------|-------|
| Name York #1 | Tet 179 000 | Inc. | De |
| New York | 141,613,000 | 21.0 13.8 | |
| Chicago | 161 051 000 | 19-5 | ** |
| Chicago | 102,114,000 | 11.4 | - |
| St. Louis Pittsburg | 39,204,000 | 4.1 | - 63 |
| Pittsburg | 41,706,000 | 45.2 | |
| Baltimore | 362,114,000 39,204,000 41,706,000 24,148,000 24,149,000 | 2512 | 3 |
| Cincippati | 24,149,000 | 16.1 | 2.01 |
| Baltimore San Francisco Cincinnati Kansas City New Orleans | 20,294,000 16,138,000 14,238,000 | 24.9 32.4 | 50 |
| New Orleans | 14 2 5 600 | 8.2 | 7.5 |
| Minneapolis | 9,078,000 | | 6 |
| Minneapolis Detroit Cleveland Louisville Providence Milwaukee | 9,2501,000 | 7.5 | ** |
| Cleveland | 13,355,000 10,378,000 | 23.3 | *** |
| Deputdence | 10,378,900 | 21.8 | ** |
| Milwaukee | 7,742,000 6,561,000 | 45.9 8.7 | ** |
| Providence Milwaukee St. Paul Buffalo Omaha Indianapolls Columbus, O. Savannah Denver Hartford Richmond Memphis Washington Peoria | 5,106,000 | 21.6 | 12 |
| Buffalo | 5,419,900 7,001,000 | 19.5 | ** |
| Omaha | 7,001,000 | 13.0 | ** |
| Indianapolis | 7,658,000 6,152,000 | 27.4 | 200 |
| Savannah G | 3,884.000 | 16.2 | 30 |
| Denver | 4.854.000 | 5.5 | 30 |
| Hartford | 4,854,000 2,963,000 4,163,000 | 2.3 | - 23 |
| Richmond | 4,163,000 | 6.3 | - 22 |
| Memphis | 3,217,000 | 2.00 | 35 |
| Washington | 2,817,000 | 2212 | . 9 |
| Pochester | 9,595,600 | 35.8 | 15 |
| New Haven | 1.471.000 | 11.2 | |
| Worcester | 1,407,000 | 1.0 | |
| Atlanta | 2,201,000 | 12.6 | - ** |
| Salt Lake City | 2,397,000 | 9.2 | ** |
| Springfield, Mass. | 1,047,000 | 14.7 | 7. |
| Port Worth | 1,709,000 | 56.0 17.3 | ** |
| Portland Or | 2.243.000 | 10.3 | |
| St. Joseph | 4,356,000 | 15.1 | ** |
| Washington Peoria Rochester New Haven Worcester Atlanta Salt Lake City Springfield, Mass. Fort Worth Portland, Me. Portland, Or. St. Joseph Los Angeles | 3,495,000 1,396,000 1,460,000 2,459,000 | 53.8 | ** |
| Norfolk | 1,396,900 | | 12 |
| Syracuse | 1,469,999 | 3.5 | |
| Portland, Or. St. Joseph Los Angeles Norfolk Syracuse Des Moines Nashville Wilmington, Del. Fall River Scranton Grand Banids | 1,441,000 | 3.8 41.8 8.5 | 100 |
| Wilmington, Del. | 1,441,000 | 17.7 | ** |
| Fall River | 702,000 | | 22 |
| Granton Grand Rapids Augusta, Ga Lowell Dayton, O | 1.516,000 | 25.8 | |
| Grand Rapids | 1,281,000 | 2.7 | 244 |
| Augusta, Ga | 1,416,000 | 200 | 24 |
| Dayton O | 1 199 000 | 30.2 | |
| Seattle Tacoma Spokene Sloux City New Bedford Knoxville, Tenn. Topeka | 1,199,000 2,354,000 | 10.4 | ** |
| Tacoma | 1,774,000 | 13.4 | |
| Spokane | 1,063,000 | 5.4 | 364 |
| Sioux City | 1,491,000 | 38.4 | 2 |
| New Bedford | 387,000 888,000 | 37.0 | |
| Topoles | 1,353,000 | 129.7 | |
| Birmingham | 1,128,900 | 40.8 | ** |
| Wichita | 550,000 | | 284 |
| Binghamton | 449,000 | | |
| Wichita Binghamton Lexington, Ky. Jacksonville, Fla. Kalamazoo Akron | 704,000 | 11.9 | |
| Jacksonville, Fia. | 245,000 | | ** |
| Akron | 491,000 | 20.0 | 16 |
| Chattanooga | 284,000 443,000 | - 655 | - 1 |
| Rockford, Ill | 266,000 | 2244 | |
| Canton O | 351,000 297,000 | 46.8 | |
| Springfield, O | 297,000 | 10.8 | |
| Akron Chattanooga Rockford, Ill. Canton O. Springfield, O. Fargo, N. D. Sloux Falls, S. D. Fremont, Neb. | 239,000 | 28.8 | - |
| Framont Neb | 211,000 | 30.4 | |
| Davenport | 1,849,000 | 25.0 | |
| Toledo | 2,297,000 | **** | * |
| Galveston | 6,124,000 | 9.0 | . 40 |
| Houston | 6,189,000 | **** | 1 |
| Evansville | 851,000 720,000 | 19.6 | 1 |
| Little Rock | 768,000 | 40.1 | - 10 |
| Helena | 832,000 | 43.2 | |
| Springfield, Ill | 513,000 | **** | 1 100 |
| Youngstown | 351,00 | **** | - 1 |
| Colorado Springs . | 959,000 | 1177 | - 19 |
| Wheeling | 699,000 | **** | |
| Totals, U. S\$ | 2,321,427,000 | 37.0 | |

Totals, U. S......\$2,321,427,000 27.0 Outside New York 754,253,000 13.8 Dominion of Canada-22.9 35.8 20.9 7.5 19.7 24.1

Totals \$ 34,781,000 24.6 BUT LITTLE CHANGE. Trade Conditions Remain About the

Same as Last Week.

NEW YORK, March &-R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade tomorrow Little change was developed this week in condition of the general business. The ground recently gained seemed to be held without difficulty, with a good distribution of merchandise by jobbers in most directions, and with entire absence of speculative activity. There was a further decline in cotton, which does not help the goods market, still, the most backward and disappointing of all the great industries, but in mechanical lines the progress being made is noteworthy, Building materials including lumber are in especially urgent demand, and dealers who can deliver stock have no difficulty in securing advanced prices. In this, unlike most other lines of business, the East leads the country, and just at

1896. Prices have moved up rapidly since the upturn was made, and bids at current rates for distant delivery are often refused. Manufacturers are unan-

in competition with declining markets. Footwear is steady at former prices, and while sales have increased somewhat, factories are assured of activity for a month or more. There is good demand for low-prived heavy goods from Southern jobbers, but many Western buyers have not placed their usual

contracts as yet.

The local jobbing trade has improved and city wholesalers have liberal orders from country retailers. Large contracts have been placed with Western manufacturers who report conditions satisfactory. Textile fabrics exhibit a little anima-tion, although the markets are still far

from a satisfactory positica.

Two large failures in wool occurred abroad, and three Vermont firms were forced to suspend. Sales of wool at the three chief Eastern markets decreased nearly 2,000,000 pounds, compared with the previous week's hustrage but this is a previous week's business, but this is a favorable symptom, as excessive opera-tions of late were due to forced sales

at lower prices.

Wheat is in abundant supply, with quotations well above last year's, owing to reports that the Hessian fly promises to be unusually troublesome, while the weather conditions are also threatening. Atlantic exports of wheat, flour included, were 2,477,990 bushels for the week, against 1,781,895 bushels a year ago, while corn exports were 2,257,432 bushels, against 2,183,218 bushels in 1900. Heavy supplies of coffee at last prevailed over manufacture and prices devailed over manipulation, and prices de-

United States, against 206 last year, and 26 in Canada, against 23 last year.

BACQUEREL RAYS.

Experiments With a New Process Being Conducted in Berlin.

WASHINGTON, March & - Experiments with a new process, somewhat similar to the celebrated Roentgen or "X" rays, the celebrated Roentgen or "X" rays, are being conducted in great secrecy at a Berlin institute, according to a com-munication received at the State Department from oCnsul-General Gunther, at Frankfort, Germany. The new species of ray are called Bacquerel rays after their discoverer, a French chemist, who first put his discovery before the public in 1895. In the furore which the Roent gen rays created in the medical world, these Bacquerel rays were lost sight of. The experiments are said to have disclosed the fact that an entirely new element is responsible for the Bacquerel rays and that they render almost every transparent substance luminous in the darkness. Consul-General Gunther says darkness. Consul-General Gunther says the new rays make it possible to tell the genuine diamonds from artificial ones in the dark, which fact would prove of great practical importance in testing. The experiments, it is stated, have also demon-strated that rays enanating from a larger quantity of the new element make the air such a conductor of electricity as to promise that the property can be utilized in wireless telegraphy. The results of the experiments, it is stated, will be laid before Emperor William, "which," says the Consul-General, "seems to indicate that the discovery is regarded as one of great importance.

NEW YORK, March 8.-Discussing the discovery in Berlin of the Bacquerel ray, Professor Nikola Tesla says;

"I am aware of the Bacquerel results and also of the discoveries occurring with respect to the properties of uranium and polonium. The discoverer in pre-senting the results at that time conjectured that some other element might be responsible for the phenomenon observed. In my papers on the Lennard and Roentgen rays, which were published in the Ejectrical Review two years ago, advanced a theory which is now beginning to be appreciated by scientific men I contended that all sources of radiant energy, including the sun and bodies at an appreciably high temperature, throw off minute particles of matter. I explained that this matter-as was evident from my experiments—was of some primal form being split up in particles much smalle than ordinary atoms. I have since madinteresting discoveries in regard to this projected matter, which I hope to bring before the scientific world when completed. As to the value of the new ray as a test for diamonds, there are a number of ways to tell good diamonds from bad, but the most reliable method is that which is practiced by expert jewelers."

Value of Women.

\$10,000, has created not alone a sensation, but something like an indignant uprising among the women of that community. They contend, and not without justice and reason, that the court has no right to lay down such a hard and fast rule, or to appraise masculine and femmine lives by the rules which govern relative

values of sheep and oxen.

As a matter of fact, there are almost as many, exceptions to such a general rule as that of the Ohio Judge as there are men and women. When the law does not put an arbitrary, uniform valuation on their lives they must be valued according to their actual or potential value to those who are or may be dependent on them If they are of no service to anybody then they are of no special value to themselves or to anyone else. It is absurd to say that every man's life is worth \$10,000 when there are large numbers of men who are of no more value than a yellow dog, and it is equally absurd to say that every woman's life is worth \$500 when there are large numbers of women who are of no more value than a canary bird.

If the value of a man's life is to be estimated by his services to the community, there are thos whose loss cannot be computed in dollars. So, too, there are women whose value to the community is above price. In fixing the value of life, where the law has not fixed it, the of life that is the fact to be considered. There is no other fair test, and determined by such a test, there will be as many different prices as there are people. Many women will be appraised as high as some men, and some men may be appraised as high as many women.

The Jewish Chaplain. New York Tribune. The men who drew up and circulated

a petition for a Jewish chaplain in the United States Army are receiving lit-tle encouragement at the hands of the Jewish press, and the scheme is not con-sidered seriously by the best element in the Jewish community. In commenting on the subject the American Hebrew

number of Jewish soldiers is necessarily small, and the work of such a chaplain be largely a sinecure. The Jewish soldier has not yet expressed a desire to be accommo-dated with a chaplain. He has no dying confession to make which requires the presence of a priest. Patriotism makes alisoldiers of one religion. The Jew can be all his own riest—he requires no mediator.

The same Jewish element that opposed the organization of a Jewish regiment in the volunteer service and later protested against a similar body in the National Guard, on the ground that a man who wears the uniform of a soldier should wear it as an American and not as a follower of any creed or faith, is now opposing the appointment of a Jewish chap-lain; and this influence will probably determine the action of the President in the matter.

TRY GRAIN-O! TRY GRAIN-O! the East leads the country, and just at this season, it is of particular significance. Collections are reported good all through the West, and are better than usual at the South.

Conditions in iron and steel begin to assume an appearance similar to that of 1800. Prices have moved up rapidly store the policy was made and bids at the price of coffee. The and 25c per package. Sold by all grocers.

stomach receives it without distress. A the price of coffee. Its and 25c per package. Sold by all grocers.

At the Vale town election Tuesday the following officers were elected: R. G. Wheeler, Mayor: John Boswell, Recorder: D. C. Wells, Treasurer: L. W. Hope and B. C. Richardson, Councilmen. imously reporting a great demand for domestic consumption while export contracts for finished forms are still taken B, C, Richardson, Councilmen.

the artillerymen. Corporal Hiscock has been placed under arrest and is now in the guardhouse. It is probable that he RIOTING IN PORTO RICO

IGNORANT NATIVES EXCITED OVER A TRIVIAL INCIDENT.

The Trouble Aggravated by the Conduct of a Number of Soldiers at San Juan.

SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, March 8.-A serious riot occurred here yesterday. At 6 o'clock in the evening five artillerymen and a Corporal of artillery, name Hiscock, left their guard post without or-ders and charged across the plaza into a street in which a mob of people had as sembled. The soldiers fired a volley into the air, dispersed the mob and rescued School Superintendent Armstrong, was besieged by the mob in a house sit-uated about a block from the city center. For hours previous to the rescue of Superintendent Armstrong the city had been overrun by a riotous crowd of probably 1500 persons, who shouted "Down with

the Americans!" and other similar cheers. The excitement originated in a trivial school incident, involving Superintendent Armstrong, which illustrates the excitable nature of the Porto Ricans. The superintendent reprimanded a girl, to years o age, for disobedience, and forcibly but harmlessly marched her to the front from the rear of the schoolroom. Her dress caught in a desk and was torn, and the girl reported to her mother that she had been kicked and abused. This excited the girl's mother and sensational stories were circulated, with the result that when the school children were dismissed a number of boys gathered together and paraded the streets. They were joined by many others and full-grown men, and it became necessary for the police to es-cort Superintendent Armstrong from the schoolhouse to his home. The superintendent and policemen were stoned as they passed through the streets, and, as the crowd constantly increased in size, the Americans sought refuge in the in-dependencia Building. A number of persons from the crowd succeeded in entering the building, but were ejected by employes and others.

By 5 o'clock, after matters had as-sumed such a threatening aspect Gov-ernor Allen ordered the Mayor to disperse the mob, notifying him that he should ask for Government assistance if he was in need of it. The Mayor, however, paid no attention to the Governor's notification although the city police were powerless, not being in any way respected

poweriess, not being in any way respected by the rlotters, whom they did not at-tempt to disperse.

At 5:30 P. M. the offices were closed and Martin C. Brumbaugh, the Commis-sioner of Education of Porto Rico, asked police protection of his office and

A treasury clerk, who was one of the men who ejected the rioters from the In-dependencia, was attacked, stoned and disarmed by a mob. The insular police, who have no juris-diction in the city except in cases of emergency and at the call of the Mayor

and Governor, were not called upon until 6 o'clock. At that time the artillerymen previously referred to took the initiative without orders and dispersed the gather-In the meantime the city police had

fired about 100 shots, mostly in the air, for there were no casualties.

Several other Americans, besides the treasury clerk, were stoned from roofs and balconies. At 8 o'clock last night the city presented its usual tranquil appearance.
Up to the hour of filing this dispatch oday there has been no further demon-

stration. Governor Allen denlores the unfortunate occurrences, especially the action of

COFFEE HITS HARD.

Almost Killed a California Girl.

A young lady in California had a remarkable experience with coffee-drink-ing. The details are most interesting to any one who even suspects that coffee is damaging to the health. She says: "I drank coffee from a child, and a few years ago my health began to break down, everything I ate or drank distressed me and I settled into a chronic form of dys The recent decision of a Judge at Ak-ron, O., that the value of a woman's life is \$500, while that of a man is worth most of the time. I could not sleep without taking a sleeping draught. While at first the pains in my stomach were slight, they kept growing worse, until finally the most wholesome food and drink would cause intense agony, and a few minutes after eating I would have to throw everything up. My doctor had been telling me for some time that coffee was hurting me, but I did not believe it was true, for I saw many people drink coffee and thought I could. Of course, in this condition I could not

sustain my flesh and strength, and I lost in weight from 185 pounds down to 90 pounds and became a perfect skeleton, starving to death in a land of plenty. I was confined to my bed and dying by inches. The doctor told me there was no chance of my ever getting well, as

my stomach was worn out. They had begun to wonder how many more days I would live. One day a lady friend called and told how wonder-fully she had been helped out of stomach trouble and headaches by leaving off coffee and using Postum Food Coffee and Grape-Nuts Food. She went right to work and made me a nice cup of Postum and prepared a little Grape-Nuts, I dreaded the torture of taking anything into my stomach, but she coaxed me to take a spoonful of Postum and of Grape-Nuts. To my great surprise I found that I did not have any pain to speak of in my stomach, and the food actually

Every one was completely mystified. In a little time afterward I drank three spoonfuls of the Postum and took a little more of the Grape-Nuts, and that staved down and seemed to soothe my nerves and give me a restful feeling.

on after the doctor came in, and my nurse told him that for the first time in three weeks food had stayed on the stomach. He could hardly believe her, as he thought death was very near. Then he wanted to know what I had been eat-ing and drinking. He took home some of the Grape-Nuts and Postum. The next day he said there was no myster, about it, as he had analyzed the samples, and said he had found a predigested food, and one that would not hurt the stomach, and the Postum was the most natural drink he had ever seen. He said that it did not excite the nerves as did coffee, and that it was nourishing and built up the system instead of tearing it down. He had my nurse give me more of the Postum and Grape-Nuts, and said there was one chance in ten that my system might be built up and my life be saved.

In less than a week's time I could drink half a cup of Postum at once, and how it did quiet my nerves and make me feel like I was getting some strength! Six days after beginning Postum I went to sleep the first time in two months without taking a sleeping draught. So step by step I kept on improving. The headaches disappeared. My stomach became stronger each day, and I gained

steadily in weight.

At the end of four months I felt like a new person, and had gained 50 pounds in weight, could sleep well, eat plain food, and, all in all, feel well and strong again My head is so clear that I can think better than I ever could. I know, and all of our friends know, that there is not the Cightest doubt but that I would be

Company, Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

will be tried by court-martial.

The teachers who have been questioned on the subject have made statements agreeing with those of Superintendent

Armstrong to the effect that the girl was not harmed It is probable that four-fifths of those who ook part in the rioting did not know why they were mobbing the Ameri-can The rioters mostly belonged to the unemployed workmen of the population.

Mounted Men-Africa. Blackwood's Magazine.

Here are the horses tethered by their lead-reins in double rows to ropes stretched taut between two posts, Shaggy, der-sized, under-conditioned, and with heavy pendent heads though they be, they can carry 18 stone er 30 miles of rough country, and be lit or work the following day. Near them, his rifle between his crossed legs, his arms resting limply on his knees, sits on a tussock of grass the sentry of the stable guard, and sleeplly watches the wreaths of blue smoke as they curl up-ward from the pipe between his lips. He has not shaved for a month, and his ablutions have been, to say the least of it, perfunctory. On the back of his head rests a tattered and shapeless apology for the colonisi flap-hat we have learned to know so well. He has no coat, and his gray army shirt—the sleeves rolled up above the elbows and the neck turned in to the breast bone-exposes his halry and sun-tanned skin. From his belt hangs, besides his bayonet, the inevitable bag of Transvaal tobacco. A leather bandoller crosses his shoulder; while boots, innocent of brush or blacking, and breeches and puttles that may once have been khaki, complete his apparel. The switch dangling from the listless right hand is for purposes of discipline, for the un-picketed heels of his charges are only too prone to take each and every opportunity of beating a tattoo on the ribs of their nearest neighbor.

A woman on an Astoria train dropped a purse containing 50 the other day. Af-



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MOORE, Supt. W. C. T. U., Ventura, Cal. tagious.

CONTAGION AND INFECTION. a Grippe Is Infectious, but Not Con-

Contagious diseases are con from one person to another; infectious diseases are conveyed through the air, Smallpox is a contagious disease; la grippe is infectious. When an epidemic of the grip is prevailing, it is in the air

we breathe and no one is safe.

The only safeguard is to keep the system in the highest possible condition of health, and on the first appearance of a cold in the head to use some safe antiseptic like Stuart's Catarrh Tablets freely, a tablet taken every hour or two for a couple of days will be sufficient to break up the attack. La grippe attacks the weakest part of

the system; it may be the lungs, heart, liver, stomach or kidneys, but wherever it finally locates it almost invariably starts with cold in the head and throat, or in other words, the disease at the beginning is acute catarrh.

This is the reason Stunrt's Catarrh Tablets have been so successful in breaking up attacks of the grip. The antiseptic properties of the remedy germs before the whole system is thoroughly infected.

Dr. Anniston says: "Stuart's Catarrh Tablets being free from coconine and harmful drugs, should be freely used at this time of year on the first appearance of grip symptoms.

"They check the excessive catarrhal se-cretions, stop the fever and prevent pneumonia.

They are composed of antiseptics, and may be used by little children as freely as by adults, and with great benefit." Dr. Lewiston says: "My usual prescription for the grip is Stuart's Catarrh Tab-lets, which can be found at all drug stores, Keep to the house for a day or two and use the tablets freely, and I have never heard any complaint of failure to cure.

Hogs or Cottonfields.

The leading by-product of the hog is lard, which accumulates directly in proportion to the amount of overfeeding done.

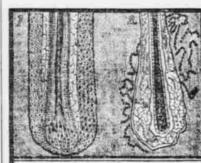
The leading by-product of the cottonfield is the cottonseed. In this nature has stored up food to nourish the young plant until it can feed itself. It is pure, concentrated, vigorous strength.

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is made from this oil. Being a pure, vegetable product, it is wholesome and nourishing, and as we have perfected the process of manufacture until it is absolutely oderless, flavorless and neutral, food prepared with it is more delicate, more appetising and more healthful than when any other shortening and frying agent is used. Why don't you try WHITE COTTOLENE?



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