VANDERBILT IN CONTROL

CARRIED THE DAY IN THE FIGHT FOR UNION PACIFIC.

Will Annex It to His System-No Denl in Canadian Pacific-Rise in

Northern Pacific. NEW YORK, May 7.- The Mail and Ex-

"There is excellent authority for the there is excellent, althority for the instement that William K. Vanderblit has carried the day in the contest for the control of the Union Pacific Railroad and that he intends to put through his plan for annexing it to the Vanderblit system. for snnexing it to the Vanderbilt system. His idea is that it shall be controlled by the Chicago & Northwestern and New York Central jointly, with a guarantee of 6 per cent on Union Pacific common stock and possibly an exchange of 3 per cent bonds issued jointly by the Northwestern and New York Central in exchange for Union Pacific common stock. There may, however, be some change in this last feature."

SAYS THEY ARE DREAMS. President Ripley Takes No Stock in

Stories of Continental Combines. CHICAGO, May L.—"As a stockholder in Atchison I should be gind to have the Pennsylvania interests buy in the prop-erty, even to gaining control, but I don't believe there is the slightest probability of this occurring." This is the way President E. P. Ripley, of the Santa Fe, answered a question tonight regarding the secure an interest in the Santa Fe with a view to making it a link in the new transcontinental lien of railroads. In explanation of his statement, Mr. Ripley said: "I should welcome Pennsylvania nurses as the Pennsylvania man-agement is one of the same rate should the weight be greater. In 1891, the United States carries a letter weighing an ounce or less from New York to St. Michael, Alaska, a distance of 5555 rate. vania interests, as the Pennsylvania man-agement is one of the best managements, if not the best in the country. Purchase by the Pennsylvania of Atchison securi.

sylvania and Burlington. Great transcontinental railroad systems, in the sense so generally discussed these days, Mr. Ripley declared to be "purely dreams." He added: "As a railroad man I can see no advantages to railroads nor to the public in the so-called transcontinental

ADVANCE IN NORTHERN PACIFIC. May Be Due to a Fight for Control of Voting Rights.

NEW YORK, May 7.-The Evening Post

"From the remarkable movement of Northern Pacific shares today, in the course of which the common rose to 1494 and the preferred to 113%, observers in Wall street were led to believe that a fight for control of the voting rights was in progress. An important right which the preferred shares of Northern Pacific Railway possess and heretofore not no-Railway possess and heretofore not ne-ticed is that no additional mortgage can be placed on the Northern Pacific Railway without the consent of two-thirds of the preferred stock and the holders, if any, of the common stock represented at any meeting of shareholders called for such purposa. No meeting of Northern Pa-cific shareholders has yet been called to approve the new bonds to be issued and guaranteed jointly with the Great North-ern Railway to take up the Burlington's stock. In some quarters today the sug-gestion was made that the management of the Northern Pacific may be seeking to control enough of the preferred shares in particular to prevent any successful opposition to the acquisition of the Bur-lington Railroad."

NO DEAL IN CANADIAN

Van Horne Ridicules Rumor That Morgan and Hill Are in Control. MONTREAL, May 7.-Sir William Van Horne, chairman of the board of direc-tors of the Canadian Pacific Railway. speaking about a rumor that Morgan and

Hill had completed a deal to secure con-trol of the Canadian line, said: "I have no time to answer imaginations of speculators in stocks. Canadian Pacific stock is held by 15,000 or more indi-viduals and there are not 100 holders who, combined, could sell control. I do not be-lieve that a dozen are to be found who would if they could. Many think, as I do, that the property is good enough to keep. I know very little of the ups and downs of the stock market. I only know that Canadian Pacific is worth more than many other stocks now selling at par. Its value has been overlooked in the great advance that has occurred in prices and this fact seems to have come to the mind of somebody. The directors have always given more attention to the per-manent welfare of the property than to the stock exchange quotations of the securities, feeling sure that the securities would be properly appreciated by the pub-lic in the end,"

BIG IN RAILROADS.

Probably Owns More Stock Than Any Other Individual.

A Boston special printed in the Wall treet Journal, has this interesting gossip about transportation affairs: "The announcement that Missouri Pa-cific's capital is to be increased from \$70,-600,600 to \$100,000,000 does not seem to have awn attention to an existing capital \$70,000,000. The Missouri Pacific's capital has usually been rated as under \$60.-000,000; in fact, the last Financial Chronicle supplement gives it as \$50,432,150 out-

standing, of \$70,000,000 authorized.

There is a very interesting story, which believe has never before been told concorning the increase in Missouri Pacific's capital up toward the \$70,000,000 mark.

"We understand that John D. Rockefeller was the large buyer of Missouri Pacific stock some time back, and that he exhibited an ownership to the directors of the company which was supposed to represent control of the then outstand. represent control of the then outstanding stock. Russell Sage invited Mr. Rockefeller to go upon the board, and named other gentlemen to be associated with him as directors; in fact, Mr. Sage announced to his friends that Mr. Rockefeller had the control and would name the board of directors.

When some people to whom Mr. Sage sparred this information inquired why r. Bocketeller did not take the control of issouri Facific as expected, it developed that George Gould was still in control of the company and in control of the stock and that something like \$2,000,000 of stock had been issued to Mr. Gould and his associates for some branch lines and con-mections which they had turned into the

John D. Rockefeller has been the largest owner of Southwestern securities for many years, as he has owned a control-ling interest in the Atchison, and is now the second largest holder of Missouri Pa-cific stock. As the backer of Mr. Harriman in the Union Pacific, which now conthe Southern and Central Pacific roads Mr. Rockefeller outranks the Van-derbilts as a rollroad investor, and is probably today the banker and broker of larger railroad interests than any other or banker in the world.

tial a voice in railroad matters as Mr. Rockefeller, but is not so large an owner, and, speaking of potentiality in the railin speaking of potentiality in the "J. P. Morgan has probably as poten-

road field, it may develop very shortly that James J. Hill is the greatest personal factor in the American railroad field. The trunk line people thought they had sottled the entire American railroad situation when the famous compact between the New York Central and Pennsylvania was entered into, by which the railroad territory east of Chicago was partitioned out between these two interests, but James J. Hill steps between the whole trunk line combination and with Chi-James J. Hill steps between the whole trunk line combination and with Chicago, Burlington & Quincy comes into possession of three transcontinental systems, which together could, if necessity arose, dominate pretty much everything between Chicago and the Central West through to the Pacific and the Orient, not only via Oregon, but via Southern California."

N. Y. Central Train on Postage Stamp George H. Daniels, general passenger agent of the New York Central, has just sent out a neat souvenir in the shape just sent out a neat souvenir in the snape of the new railroad postage stamp adopt-ed by the Government, the first of the new Pan-American issue of postage stamps. This stamp bears the picture of the New York Central's "Empire State Express," one of the fastest trains in the world. Mr. Daniels has also looked up the post-charges in effect in 1835, which he finds to have been as follows: For a single letter, composed of one plece of paper, the schedule was as follows:

For any distance not exceeding 30 miles
Over 30 and not exceeding 80 miles.
Over 80 and not exceeding 150 miles.
Over 160 and not exceeding 400 miles.
Over 400 miles.

A letter composed of two pieces of paper was charged with double these rates; of three pieces with triple, and of four pieces with quadruple. One or more pieces malied as a letter and weighing one

ter weighing an ounce or less from New York to St. Michael, Alaska, a distance of 5616 miles, or from St. Michael, Alas-ka to Manila, capital of the Philippine Islands, 11,974 miles, for two cents,

by the Pennsylvania of Atchison securities would establish greater confidence
in the property and be a good thing. I
don't believe that the Pennsylvania interests have bought a single chare of
Atchison stock or propose to do so. I
can see no reason for the Pennsylvania
desiring to buy the Atchison, nor can I
see anything that is likely to develop in
the immediate future that would change
the situation in this respect."

Asked if he did not see in the Hill deal
reasons for the Pennsylvania wishing to
make new Western connections, President
Ripley said that he could not see how
the purchase of the Burlington system
could disturb existing conditions in the
Western railroads, or disturb such relasitons as have existed between the Pennsylvania and Burlington. Great trans-

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 7.—The Fort Wayne Belt & Terminal Company, with Wayne Belt & Terminal Company, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, was organized here today to build a belt line of steam railroad with a terminal spur around the city. It is a part of the plan for a new Chicago-Pittsburg line, embracing the Nickie Plate, Findiay, Fort Wayne & Western and new lines in Oblo to connect with the Pittsburg & Lake Eric Railroad. The Vanderbilts are credited with being back of the project. with being back of the project.

President of the Wheeling. NEW YORK, May 7.—The Tribune says:
"It is understood that President Ramsay, of the Wabash Railway, will be elected president of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad at the meeting of the directors, which will be held tomorrow in this city. Last week he was chosen a director, together with George and Ed-win Gould."

H. P. BLAVATSKY.

Tribute to a Celebrated Apostle by a Devoted Adherent.

PORTLAND, May 7 .- (To the Editor.)-It is fit that mankind should honor the memory of its benefactors. It is fit to set aside a day, as was done here last week, to honor the ploneers who estab-lished the American Government on this Coast 60 years ago. There are those in Portland, as well as all over the world, who, by the time this reaches the readers, will be observing the decennial anniversary of the death of Helena Petrovna

Blavatsky.

Born to a life of physical ease and worldly position, she sacrificed all in order to bring a message of brotherhood universal to all humanity. This was her life's work; for this work she gave up all else. Brave as a lion in proclaiming the truth, in unmasking trifiers, egotists and hypocrites, she was ever moved by complete, she was ever moved by complete and described by the condition of all for a second-class license (beer only). The number of licenses is used in January, 1901, under the new law is: 73 first-class and second-class bars, 17 restaurants with bars, eight hotel liquor licenses to sell at hypocrites, she was ever moved by compassion at the sight of misery and sorrow, and ever ready to help. She blazed to the way that is now being followed by some, investigated by some, and second-class bars, 17 restaurants with highways and byways or clips from the papers all notices of crimes committed and trunkerds arrested, a very black and drunkards arrested, a very black and drunkards arrested, a very black and drunkards arrested. If, on the other hand, one is not looking for these things, they do not obtrude themselves often on one's sight.

"If one takes a muck rake and searches for uncleanliness, and drunkerness in the highways and byways or clips from the papers all notices of crimes committed any time to guests. "The best effect of the law is to protein the papers all notices of crimes committed any time to guests. "The best effect of the law is to protein the results of the public district. This will remove the offense from the outer hand, one is not looking for these things, they do not obtrude themselves often on one's sight.

"So it is difficult to make a statement that is the whole truth and one that will have been completed to use those streets."

"In 1899, when General MacArthur was At one time her enemies tried to bring her into disrepute by a concocted report emanating largely from persons who had been benefited by her kindness, and who At one time her ehemies tried to bring her into disrepute by a concocted report convey a true impression. A true focuse is necessary to a good photograph, and been benefited by her kindness, and who were now promised cold cash for serviceable evidence. This stuff is resurrected even yet by those seeking to defame her name, not knowing that every word of this miserable stuff has been cleared away true. In the use of alcohol they are true. In the use of alcohol they are the stuff has been cleared away temperate, though not abetinent. this miserable stuff has been cleared away to the entire satisfaction of all who brunkenness is very seldom seen and is took the trouble to look into it. This exposer did not drive her out of India; he sought his chance when she had already called American drinks. left for Europe on account of her brok-en health. This is history. All know this, yet not all, for there are those self interests which demanded her de-self interests which demanded her de-

work.

H. P. B.! Accept this slight tribute from those who hall your message with joy, who revere your name, and who shall ever consider it the highest privilege of their lives to uphold that banner that you planted; yea, who would be willing to make any sauffice to restart in the statement is quoted to show that groceries where rum was sold are antirally different in the legacy you left, who are ever ready to defend thy name, when slandered by the enemies who knew thee not. What vile epithets, O God, have not been hurled at her in this unchivalrous age? Though it stings our souls, we can only repeat what a great Master once said: "Saloone are not a substitute for the native drinking places. They are a new institution founded and fostered and when a poble said and proceed the statement that the number of drinking places has been reduced from 4000 to 400 (not a true number) means little.

"Saloone are not a substitute for the native drinking places. They are a new institution founded and fostered and made passible. they do." May the golden age come, when a noble, self-sacrificing woman's reputation shall never more be blackened

on heresay, mercenary testimony,
Mr. Editor, that there may be no possible misunderstanding in this matter,
permit me in this wise to profess publicly
that whatever part I have in high endeavor, in honor, in all good virtues, is owing to the teachings of Theosophy which were presented by H. P. Blavatsky. It was on the 8th day of May, 1891, in London, surrounded by a few students, that she breathed her last. Her work has gone steadily on, and the message of universal brotherhood is becoming bet-ter known year by year. Her greatest literary work was "The Secret Doctrine," which is being studied more and more by all students who seek a clearer in-sight into the laws of nature and of man. Submitted by many of her students, through ERNEST BARTON.

Result of Abolition of Canteen. CHICAGO, May 7.-The report of the committee of ministers which recently investigated charges that the abolition of the canteen at Fort Sheridan had resulted in much drunkenness among the soldiers, has made its report. The report embraces statements by many persons living in Highwood and other places near the fort, and shows that the charges of greater disorder were untrue. For the three months preceding the abolition of the canteen th percentage of arrests was 5.2; for the three following, 4.9.

ISTERIAL ASSOCIATION.

New Institution Founded and Fostered by the Americans-Recent Reforms Inadequate.

The Ministerial Association of Manila, having reported by Captain Miller as fa-voring canteens, have sent out the folofficial statement through Dr. lowing official statement through Dr. of business by the higher license that Wilbur F. Crafts, superintendent of the Reform Bureau, of Washington, D. C., "The license department furnishes the Reform Bureau, of Washington, D. C., to the people of the United States as to

that and related subjects:

"The members of the Ministerial Association of Manila have received many inquiries as to the truth of various statements made in regard to intemperance in the Philippine Islands, begging a license (all kinds of liquor) and \$300 gold

THE SALOONS IN MANILA large part of the importations by business firms from America, and represents a great part of the trade that follows the flag at the present time.

"Naturally, the City of Manila, where there are and have been more troops and any other place.

at any other place, received at once a large number of that genuinely American institution, the saloon. It is impossible to tell what has been the greatest number of saloons at any one time. The number has been placed as high as 60, but we have no proof of the exactness of this statement. A correspondent who counted them in May states that there were 125 American salons in the city at that time. Other liquor licenses were held by the houses of prostitution. At first, i. e., in 1888, there were many little shops that sold beer, but they have been driven out

following information: 150 saloons January

NEW MAYOR OF GOLDENDALE.



COLONEL E. W. PIKE.

GOLDENDALE, May 7.—Colonel E. W. Pike, who was recently elected Mayor of this city, came to this section in 1872. He owns a fine farm near here, and is recognized as one of the most substantial and progressive citizens of this section. Colonel Pike is somewhat acquainted in Oregon, having resided at Salem one year and at Albany four years before coming to Goldendale. He emigrated to Oregon from Lewiston, Idaho, which city he served four years as Postmaster. He has always taken great interest in military affairs. When the Modoc Indians went on the warpath in Oregon he organized a company of 66 men, and had it armed by the Territory of Washington. Later, when the Indians in this state made trouble, this little band, under the leadership of Colonel Pike, captured some of the most noted indian chiefs, and materially aided in restoring peace and or-der. Largely through the efforts of Colonel Pike, Company B maintained its organization until 1887, when, with other companies east of the mountains, it was merged into the Second Regiment. He was chosen Lieutenant-Colonel and the next year Colonel, which position be filled until the regiment was legislated out of service. Colonel Pike's native state is Maine, where he was born 57 years

temperate, though not abstinent.

"The use of the native rum, distilled famation, and to this day are they try- used by the well-to-do in and near Maing to decry H. P. B. and her life's nila on festive occasions, their price,

made possible by our own people. This is a fact largely overlooked. It is a part and parcel of our home life and civilization, which we have brought with us across the broad ocean. Public opinion has been horrified to find that the bent-ficent civilization of which we are so proud, has some elements in it that bring a blush to the cheek. Political capital has been made out of existing conditions, the army has been blamed as immoral, the Government denounced as in league with crime, and the whole forward movement thundered against because there has been some drunkenness and crime on the part of the Americans in Manila.
"It is possible that the distance from nome, the crowding together of men in barracks has somewhat accentuated the npleasant features of life here; yet a fact that all the evils so of spoken of are to be found in American city and town life. The proportions may be different, but the evil has not been the result of the war, and though it is our duty to do all that is possible to blot out the evil that stains our life, yet we must realize that the Philippine Islands are not the only place, where the flag floats, that intemperance exists.

"Of course, it is true that the gathering together of such large numbers of men offers opportunities for trade that are no obtainable in other places. The liquor dealers have not been slow to improve the chances offered them, and very soon after the islands were captured were here with their wares and soon succeeded in getting their goods wherever the troops went, so that at the present time every garrison can obtain American beer either through the canteen bars or outside asions. The importation of beer and whisky forms a

"So it is difficult to make a statement that is the whole truth and one that will convey a true impression. A true focus eighth Army Corps, he successfully pro-

cussion has caused so much interest as that of the drink habit among the Amer-ican soldiers and civilians in the Philippines. Exaggerated statements have been made on both sides of the question must be admitted that among the officers and soldiers of the Army the total abstinence sentiment is not strong. So also among the civilians the number lleve that the use of strong drink is altogether a vice is very small, much smaller than in our home towns and cities. It is natural, therefore, that there should not be a vigorous sentiment in favor of total

abstinence. "The question of how much real drunk enness there is in a body of men is diffi-cult to estimate. It depends on what one calls drunkenness, be it utter loss of control over one's self, or only the time when a man's breath betrays him. If when a man's breath betrays him. It one goes through a town just after pay day he will think that everybody is drunk. Not that more than a score in a hundred are drunk, but these few will make noise and trouble enough for the hundred. At times like these one meets many drunken soldiers on the streets of Manila and feels very keenly the discrete that the salonn has brought to grace that the saloon has brought to these islands. At other times one scarcely sees a drunken man. "A canvass was made of 15 different companies on the Island of Luzon that

showed that an average of 10 per cent of the companies were total abstathers. All the rest used liquor more or less, from the men who took a glass of beer occasionally down to the man who got drunk as often as he had money, which is once every two months after pay day.

"Recently a service was held with a company which had just been paid. There were 60 men on duty, seven had been placed in the guardhouse that day for drunkenness or insolence growing out of drinking. 20 attended services and listened attentively to the sermon; one-third of the remainder were on guard. "But after all has been said the con-clusion must inevitably be that there is far too much of drinking and drunken ness. The whole system of saloons and drinking, with the terrible results, are a blot on our society here. The Span-iards and Filipinos look on with disgust which is ill-concealed, and rightly won-der what kind of benevolent civilization this is.

"The new Army bill has abolished the sale of liquor of any kind in Army post exchanges, or canteens, as they are popularly called. The exchange is simply a shop kept for the convenience of soldiers at which camp necessities and luxuries are sold at a low price. The her attached to these exchanges has been permitted to sell beer and light wines under the interpretation of the Attorney-General of the law known as the Ellis law. The opinion of Army officers and non-commissioned officers who were consulted sale of liquor of any kind in Army post

was almost unanimous in favor of the sale of beer in the exchange.

"It is claimed that such a bar keeps men from frequenting the low dives that congregate near Army posts, and reduces the amount of intemperance and consequent court-martial.

"Wilhout considering the conditions that

"Without considering the conditions tha "Without considering the conditions that exist in well-organized posts in the United States, we do, however, venture to state that it is our belief that here in the Phillippines the canteen has not been conducive to temperance. The only effect of the canteen was to multiply the number of saloons where the soldiers could drink, by adding places where men wno are on guard or confined to the barracks, as many of them are, could obtain liquor.

"The saloon in the barracks keeps temptation always before the men, offers optation,"

tation always before the men, offers op tation always before the men, offers op-portunities to non-drinkers, who never would go into a saloon, and is simply one more saloon added to the too numerous dwinking places, better, perhaps, because under surveillance and not selling whis-kies; but worse because more beer can be obtained for the same amount of

money. "The old law strictly forbade an enlisted man acting as bartender, but in many cases the bartenders were soldiers. There is always a non-commissioned officer de-tailed to manage the Exchange. The civil employe that the law requires was often a native employed ostensibly as bar-tender, but really a caretaker. The old law provides that there shall be a reading and recreation room, gymnasium, restaurant, etc., provided for the soldiers, and in a house separate from but near the Exchange permitted the sale of beer, all this under the direction of a commissioned and a non-commissioned offi-

cer.
"The practice in the Philippines as far as our observation goes has been that in some of the barracks a room or space is set aside for a reading room, rarely is set aside for a reading room, rairely well stocked, and that in most cases nothing of the kind exists. The bar, however, was omnipresent. It almost always was in a room of the building occupied as a barracks. Instead of furnishing a place for social recreation, it is often a dismal place in which the bar is the only attraction.

the only attraction.
"The chief objection to the canteen is that it keeps under a man's very noses the opportunity to drink. If he is a man who drinks seidom it tempts him constantly to become immoderate. The saloon near by (there is no reason why it should be allowed near by under military rule) can be avoided, but the saloon that is in the barrack room or in the same building cannot. To the man who is building cannot. To the man who is struggling against temptation and trying to overcome his appetite, the smell of liquor, the presence of the bar, at times separated only by a thin partition from his sleeping-room, constitutes an almost insuperable obstacle to a victory.

"So avariclous is the beer interest that the natural limit on the ability to drink, the articles of the soldiers have

i. e., the smallness of the soldier's pay, is overcome by the check system, by which between pay days he is able to ob-tain credit for creation amounts. Thus the improvident man comes up to pay day with a debt that leaves him but a small balance for legitimate expenses or for sending home.

"The conclusion is therefore forced up-

on us that the canteen has been simply on us that the canteen has been simply so many more saloons opened to seek the custom of the soldler, primary institutions that graduate scholars to the higher, or more truthfully speaking, lower grades, and as such do not promote temperance or good discipline.

"The Marine Corps at Cavite has instituted a Post Exchange that is a great success in every way. It is a clean

success in every way. It is a clean place where there is an opportunity for social intercourse, where good things to eat and cooling drinks (non-alcoholic) can be obtained. It pays financially as well as morally. It could be made more at-tractive and there is no reason why such an exchange should not exist in every post of any size. "The act of Congress in abolishing the

The act of Congress in acousting the sale of beer in the post exchanges does not solve the liquor question. It only touches one phase of it.

"The great evil still exists and its remedy demands the best thought of all who wish to see true Americanism triumphant in the Philippines."

In view of above statement and that of

umphant in the Philippines."

In view of above statement and that of Senator H. C. Lodge, chairman of the Senata committee on the Philippines, that the recent reforms in Manila are inadequate, though encouraging, strenuous efforts will be made to secure in the next Congress such legislation as will at least reduce the liquor traffic in all our Islands to what it was when we took possession, including the abolition of that loading, treating, plotting resort, the "American Saloon." All interested to co-operate by sending deputation to Senators and Congressmen loon." All interested to co-operate by send-ing deputation to Senators and Congressmen while they are at home-now is the time for that while this Manila report is new-and by securing adoption of resolutions and indorse-ment of petitions should apply with stamp to the Reform Bureau, 210 Delaware avenue, Northeast, Washington, D. C., for Senator Lodge's sneech and related petitions and doc-Lodge's speech and related petitions and docments, on canteens, protection of native races, etc.—Wilbur F. Crafts.

WILL TELL OF ANIMALS.

Ernest Seton-Thompson Coming to

Portland Next Week. Arrangements have been concluded for the appearance in Portland, under the auspices of the Woman's Club, of Ernest Seton-Thompson, naturalist, artist, au-ther and lecturer. He will give a series of animal talks at the Marquam Grand Theater next Monday and Tuesday, appearing at 3 o'clock on the afternoons of those days, and at 8:15 in the evening.

Mr. Seton-Thompson undoubtedly is the createst living authority on wild ani-He enjoys a closer acquaintance

Pretty boxes and odors are used to sell such soaps as no one would touch if he saw them undisguised. Beware of a soap that depends on something outside of it.

Pears', the finest soap in the world is scented or not, as you wish; and the money is in the merchandise, not in the box.

All sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists; all sorts of people are using it.



If you are sick you need Dr. Surkhart's Veg-stable Compound. A trial will convince you of its great merit, Cures Ridney and Liver Dis-seases. Constipation, Catarria, Stomach Trouble, Classifications. Night Sweats, Siffracts in Limbs

with them and is more familiar with their habits than anyone else. Everybody, practically, has rend and enjoyed his writings about animals, of which works his "Wild Animals I have Known" is perhaps the most popular.

In view of the fact that Mr. Seton-Thompson's leavings are negatively into

In view of the fact that Mr. Seton-Thompson's lectures are peculiarly interesting to school children, the public schools will be closed Monday and Tuesday afternoons to give all children an opporturity to hear him. Arrangements are also being made to close the schools of Oregon City and Astoria, and to run special trains from those places to bring children and their parents to Portland to attend the lectures.

MANUFACTURERS' MEETING.

Letters Received From Several Prospective Investors.

At the meeting of the Manufacturers At the meeting of the Manufacturers' Association last night Secretary McIsaac read a letter from P. J. McCarty, of Mount Pleasant, Mich., who asked what prospect there is for a factory here for veneers, thin cut lumber and fruit packages. A reply was sent asking what amount of capital was available, and stating that a factory here allowed beautiful that a factory here. stating that a factory had already been established here for veneers for food pack-ages and drums.

ages and drums.

James W. Burgess, of Ithica, Mich., wrote that he is the inventor and manufacturer of seven different kinds of farm implements, including a sulky harrow, cultivator, plow and beet harvester, and cultivator, plow and beet harvester, and that his cultivator will cover from two to four rows of beets at a time. A reply was sent asking how he proposed to mar-ket his products if he settled in Oregon, and if his inventions had been tested. The Diamond & Flint Glass Company, of Hartford City, Ind., asked what pros-pect there is for establishing a giass fac-

pect there is for establishing a giass fac-tory here, and if sand, lime, native soda and coal can be obtained in Portland. The reply called attention to Portland's facilities as a distributing center, and stated that there are no deposits, so far as known, of native soda, in this state, and that the coal question will be settled shortly.

Are free from all crude and irritating matter, Concentrated medicine only; very small; easy to take; no puin; no griping. Carter's Little Liver Pills.



Electric Appliances.

Discretion is the price of health.

Dr. Sanden's Electric Herculex repairs damages arising from early Indiscretions.

Weak and Nervous Men: Read 'Strength, Its Use and Abuse by Men."

Easy payments.

ESTABLISHED THITY YEARS. TEN YEARS IN PORTLAND.

Write for my "Warning" about certain electric belt concerns, who offer some thing for nothing. Beware of them.

Dr. A. T. Sanden Cor. Fourth and Morrison

Portland . . . Oregon

we live demands that we lay aside McGUIRE, S. P., Manager P. F. Collier. such indigestible, unpalatable sub- MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., of New

Cottolene

is a pure vegetable product. There is no department of cookery in which it will not give better results than butter or lard, using one-third less.

As WHITE COTTOLENE is neutral-having no taste or smell -it brings out all the natural flavor and goodness of food. Try it today.



The N. K. Fairbank Company Chicago-Sole Manufac FREE! Our dainty booklet.

"A Public Secret."

mailed free to any address. For two 2c stamps we will send free our 125-page recipe book." Home Helps," edited by Mrs. Rorer.

P.S .- No hog fat in Cottolens.

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