NATIONAL TOPICS DISCUSSED AT THE G. A. R. REUNION.

Professor M. L. Pratt Speaks on Industrial and Social Questions-Rev. C. E. Cline on War.

High-water mark in attendance at the G. A. R. reunion at Pleasant Home was reached yesterday, although one more day proper remains. Yesterday was devoted to the G. A. R. specially, and the campgrounds were thronged with old soldiers who came to touch elbows once more. Shortly after 9 o'clock farmers in wagons buggles began to arrive until the five acres of cleared land was well crowded with horses and vehicles. The sleepers on the ground were sroused at 5 o'clock by the sound of the big bass drum, although many had been up late at the campfire the night before listening at the camplies the night before listening to the stirring addresses of Mrs. Duni-way and Mrs. Additon. The forenoon programme consisted of an address by Mrs. Additon, who talked effectively for an hour on the need of National purity. Mr. and Mrs. James Douglass sang pleas

Professor Pratt's Address

The main programme opened at 1:30 in the afternoon. Jiles G. Stephens acted as chairman. The platform was occupied by Rev. H. K. Hines, D. D., Rev. Cullen E. Cline, D. D., Judge John E. Mayo, Professor M. L. Pratt, M. Ball and Rev. M. L. Hardingham, Professor, Reed, of M. L. Hardingham. Professor Reed, of Forest Grove, gave a stirring patriotic song, after which Professor Pratt de-livered a lecture on "The High Tide of American Citizenship." Professor Pratt opened his address with a reference to the progress made in the

a reference to the progress made in the United States in the past century, which, he declared, was almost beyond human conception. He said:

"In 1830 there were but 23 miles of railroads in the United States; today there are 185,000 miles. In 1800 we raised 100,000 bales of cotton; in 1900 we produced 9,000,000 bales. In 1850 we produced 100,000 bushels of wheat, but in 1900 we produced 500,000,000 bushels. Our postoffices have increased from 75 in 1790 to 7500 in 1900. In 1800 we had practically no foreign commerce, but in 1900 let us see what we are doing in the way of export and what we are contributing for the betterment of the human family. To the Chinese Empire we are sending our cotton goods, flour, scientific apparatus, hardware, tools, furniture, canned goods, and sewing machines. To British India ocomotives, rails, bicycles, clocks, hard-ware, cutlery, iron and steel goods. To the great Russian Empire, agricultural machinery, locomotives, hardware, ropes, India rubber and leather goods, and all kinds of railway appliances. We are supplying every civilized country in South America with nearly every article I have mentioned, besides all kinds of improved electric and farm machinery. We even export to far-away Sweden and Norway farm implements. We are exporting farm implements. We are exporting manufactured articles to every nation of any importance in the world. What has wrought this mighty change? I answer. in an industrial sense, American intelligence and American skill. In a political sense, a system that enables the manu-facturer to sell his wares to the home consumer at a higher price than he does

Treceived my political education in the school of the protectionist, but I believe, as every thinking man must, basing that belief on the past history of commercial nations, that foreign expansion and free trade must go hand in hand, and that with open markets American resources prepared by American skill will hold the field against the world. This progress has brought us together as one people, our interests, enlarged minds of our people by bringing us into more frequent contact with other parts

The civilizing influences of railroads has done more to solve the problem of combined, and further than that, I believe that cheap and rapid transportation will eventually solve the social problems that are agitating the world today. This Nation is, perhaps, more interested in the distribution of its products than any other one nation in the world on account of their diversity. Our country, in latitude, equals nearly all Europe, Na-ture has done her work perfectly in creating and arranging physical condi-tions which are most favorable for abund-ant and diversified productions. Skilled labor transforms crude material into the most beautiful forms to satisfy the tastes and vanities of man, and the burning question today is whether the creator of wealth from this crude material shall be a co-partner in sharing the benefits with the distributor. The improvement in the preparation of crude material also increases the power of money by increasing the desires and aspirations of the individual, but to offset this it creates in man determination to give those who are ependent upon him better facilities than

The lack of an education, which seeks control the desires and aspirations of man, is the one cause of the widespread dissatisfaction with our social system to-day. The prevailing complaint appears to that the many are toiling for the benefit of the few. Is it not rather that the few have falled to grasp that great principle of the unity of interests which bind mankind together in a business brotherhood-that money is an instrument not to enslave, but to free him? If it be true that the few are toiling for many, then it is a national blessing that conditions are not reversed, for increased idleness would bring us quicker to an unavoidable crisis. If money is an intrument, then our millionaires should use their millions for bettering the condi-tion of the men whose labor has created the wealth which they now possess, the wealth which they now possess, instead of endowing institutions of which

he has had himself.

but a few can reap the benefit.
"If I understand the conditions now prevailing in the great labor centers, there is a wide and worthy field for miswork among the families of those l. Better houses, better food, better clothing, and above all better educational facilities, are the pressing needs of these working men and their families. Why not spend millions in this field where the vile and poisonous seeds of anarchy are already beginning to take root, and if fertilized with poor judgment and injustice by those in power, will eventually deluge the land in blood. Cannot these men in whose power it lies to better the conditions of these people see the lowering clouds of discontent hovering around the horizon of the magic circle in which the millionaire moves? Have they not sufficiently analyzed human character to know that the ambition of the intelligent aboring man is as great as their own? Do they not fully realize that conditions can be forced upon men which transforms them into beasts? Do they not fully realize that in overstepping a moral right to take advantage of a legal one, Justice, which reigns supreme in the heart of every freeman, standing with her balance poised in one hand and her naked sword in the other, bows her head in shame, and drops a tear of regret at

the inhumanity of man to man?
"These men tell us that business is business, and that you must employ business methods if you would succeed. That is every word true, as we all know by ex-perience, but any method of doing business that will not stand the test of justice, truth, honesty, and that will not bear the searchlight of in-westigation, will never prosper a nation. Its influence is demoralizing and per-nicious. It is a disreputable business method that brings commercialism into disrepute. Commerce is the great civil-ing agent of the world. Take a man off the wilderness and preach the gospel of the lonely Nazarene to him all his life and you have only an entity. He must come into contact with the world,

its products and its people in order to After discussing the relations of the robels; they were, according to their ideas, ance,

United States with England, Professor sercially speaking we are the ri-

vals of England and of every other European nation, and our intentions are to actually crowd them to the fullest extent of our ability in the markets of the world; but we intend to do it in an honorable. upright manner by manufacturing the best products, and if they wish to form a combination against us, either commercial or military, or both, as we have been informed, they will find us 'at home' peacefully cultivating our fields, ready to receive them, peaceably or other-wise. This is the true sentiment of this country. A European combination is the least of my fears. Comrades, do you re-member that Army that marched from Atmember that Army that marched from At-lants to Savannah, and from there to Raleigh? Another just like it could march from Paris to Vladivostock. The world is only too glad to get the benefit of our skill, our fields and our mines. If they wish to wage a commercial war, we can live upon the products of our fields as long as they can upon the coin in their pockets.

"A strong nation making war upon a weak one is not just. Our policy toward Cuba will forever secure to this nation the gratitude of a downtrodden people, and our commercial intercourse with them will never be marked by petty jealousles, nor interrupted by retaliation. We held out hope to them in the darkest night that ever enveloped a nation and at once the clouds were scattered and they beheld the bright sunlight of liberty and self-government shining for the first time upon their island home. And more than that, we have thrown over them a mantle of protection that effectually guarantees that Cuba shall be forever free. Who will dare dispute that our policy with Cuba is not the correct one for the ex-tension of commerce, and one that will stand the test of justice and honesty?

"The notion menacing Cuba and our island possessions is that their natural resources will be monopolized by aggregations of capital instead of being de-veloped by individual effort. The anni-hilation of individualism tends to discourage self-effort which alone develops strength in the individual. We are already struggling with this very question today. We call them trusts. They are an industrial condition, and must be met as such. No legislation, under a constitutional government like ours, can be passed interfering with proper rights. Then how is the individual to stand against a whirlwind? I answer by creating a whiriwind equal in force in an opposite direction, and as 'action is equal to reaction' an equilibrium will be restored. Trusts are but co-operative institutions, or in other words, co-operation in production. Meet them with co-operation in consumption. This may not meet our approval at first, educated as we are to believe in individual effort, but is it not along the line of the world's progress? The main argument advanced in favor of trusts is that they cheapen pro-That is correct, and exactly along lines of industrial progress, but if production can be made still cheaper by public ownership of facilities, then public ownership will come by the same law, whether we like it or not. We are carried along on this great tidal wave of human progress. We are making history very rapidly, and if the effect of what we are doing is to be for the uplifting of humanity, we must hasten to remedy any act of injustice committed by those in

"So far as self-government is concerned in Cuba, that rests with the juvenile pop-ulation among whom we are sowing the seed of our great civilizing educational system. To what extent it will take root in the tropics is yet to be ascertained. Climatic influences in the tropics are impediments to prolonged effort, hence we cannot expect the same results as in the temperate zones. Yet the lessons of morality, industry and of self-effort, which are the chief tenets of that system that is being taught to the children of today, will be assimilated and become part of the national life tomorrow. Those self-sacrificing teachers are nation-

"The country at large has lost all inter est in our Philippine policy, but while these uninteresting events are passing there is a silent monitor working in the hearts of the people of this Nation which will eventually give these people justice, which is an independent government, with a United States protectorate, the same as to Cuba. This must come. For the American people will never allow the sacrifices of those brave boys, who carried our ban-ner into the sunlight, to be offered up to the God of Mammon. The great mass of carried away by popular clamor, but when the storm has passed, and the reaction sets in, there comes with that reaction a spirit of justice which permeates the body politic and rights so far as possible the wrongs of the past. Comrades, the sunset of your lives is in sight; but you must not forget that you still tread the deck of the 'old ship of state,' being borne along the high tide of American

Professor Pratt reviewed at length the question of imperialism, the necessity of true Americanism being dominant in all the concerns and affairs of the Nation. He said "the progress the country is mak-ing is bringing us into the sunlight of a still higher civilization, if we do not ignore the landmark of the builders. We have no new duties to perform, for the prin-ciples upon which this Republic was founded are eternal and must remain forever the same." Glosing, he said:
"We have assembled here today to touch elbows once more; to look back down the line with eyes dimmed with age, with hearts as young as of yore. see the campfires burning dimly in the distance. You once more hear the reveille calling you to the duties of the day. You can once more taste your hardtack and strong coffee. You can hear the glad shout that the victory was won, and at the next roll-call you will distinctly remember the unbroken silence when the names of missing comrades were called."

DR. CLINE'S REMARKS.

He Discourses the Causes of the Civil Rev. Cullen E. Cline, D. D., delivered an address on the "Causes of the War."

"In a statement issued by the committee having charge of the programme, the object of this gathering is declared to be educational, and for the promotion of a pure patriotism. Therefore, in harmony with this high purpose, it is attempted, briefly, in this address, to give a fair and unbiased account of the issues which, in 1861, plunged two sections of this country into a dreadful war. Most of those who took part in that conflict are al-ready familiar with the positions occupied by the opposing parties at the out-break; but a generation has grown up not so familiar, possibly, with this import-ant part of American history.

"It was claimed by those who seceded in 1890 that the United States was not a storic Nation.

single Nation, but a number of separate nations, united for general advantage and defense, under an agreement known as the 'Constitution of the United States,' and that it required the constant, voluntary action of each of the different states to keep that agreement in operation. This theory, known as the states' rights doctrine, was first promulgated and tenacious-ly insisted upon by John C. Calhoun. He disseminated this theory till the whole South, with some exceptions in East Tennessee and West Virginia, came to be eve that the Constitution was only a temporary agreement, and that any on of the parties to it might, in the exer-cise of its sovereign power, at any time withdraw from it. The attitude which the seceding states assumed towards the states which remained in the Union in 1861, as they passed, one by one, the ordinances of secession and withdrew their Representatives and Senators from Congress, was that of separate and in-dependent nations, with rights superior and above those of the United States. "But, so thoroughly had state sover-

eignty been held and taught throughout the slave-holding states that many of

these men, no doubt, who went off with

their states, could not see that they were

simply defending their own state; that is their own nation, from invasion and con quest, when the Northern Army, marching under the Stars and Stripes, appeared within their borders. It is of the first importance that we bear this fact in mind when we remember how the Southern sol-diers, footsore and bleeding, resisted the armies of the loyal North. It is neces-sary for the Union veteran to remember this, as he tries and does now, after 35 years, put away every unkind feeling to-ward the misguided but heroic men whom he met at Shiloh, Stone River, Antietam

and Getrysburg.

"To the people of the North things appeared in a different light. They believed that the Coastitution of the United States was not a temporary agreement, but that t made the several states one Nation. So ft is plain how the situation in 1861 en-listed the patriotic feelings of both the North and South. The North determined to maintain in all its integrity the great Republic of the world, while the South was none the less resolute in her purpose to defend the independence of her sev-eral 'nationalities,' and it may be said her pet institution, slavery. This leads to the statement that the main issue was strengthened by other considerations of

scarcely less importance in themselves than that of state sovereignty. "The people of the North, at least the loyal ones, regarded the secession of the cotton states as unquestionably brought about for the purpose of establishing a new Confederacy, of which human slavery should be the chief cor-ner-stone. In the North, a sound and fearless press, a courageous pul-put, and 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' had so educated the people that its noble sons were ready to enter the war with a clear onscience. Not that the war was waged by the North for the purpose of abolish ing slavery; that certainly was not the case. The war was waged to put down resistance to the National Government, but the fact that the seceding states de-clared themselves that the institution of human slavery, so repugnant to the moral ense of the North, was to be their chief ensideration, made our duty doubly plain, And this it was that drew to the cause of the North the moral support of the great mass of her people,

"The seceding states inaugurated the conflict by firing upon Fort Sumter, When Mr, Lincoln was inaugurated it was found that most of the states which had seceded had, either just prior to their seceding or soon after, taken posession of all the forts and arsenals in their borders, and had occupied them with detachments of their own militia, The North could see no justification for such conduct, for no aggression of any kind had been as yet even threatened by the United States Government. Clearly it may be seen that the secoding states were in the wrong. The Government of the United States was no trespasser on their soil. The forcible occupation of its military posts on its own lands was unjusti-flable, and the removal of its flag an insult and outrage. Yet the long-suffering Government, with Abraham Lincoln at its head, did nothing till April 12, 1961, when those in open rebellion fired upon Fort Sumter, and the conflict was on, "In National prosperity, the North was far in advance of the South. The North

was full of manufactories; the South had none, or next to none. The Northern rallroad systems were far superior. But in spite of these advantages, the North had spite of these advantages, the North had a great undertaking. In the rebellion were 5,000,000 of people of the pure Ameri-can stock, sure to fight with desperate energy. Then the more general out-oflife of the Southern people fitted them for the hardships of a military campaign. For capacity of endurance they had no superior. But the Northern men's devotion and patriotism was deep and strong as the current of a mighty river. And, determined to put down the rebellion at any cost, and with right on their side,

they succeeded," Today's Programme. programme for today will be devoted to the Lewis and Clark expedition. The speakers are General H. B. Compson, General Owen Summers and Senator George C. Brownell. The latter is ex-pected to speak on the subject, "Where Rolls the Oregon.'

CROPS ON COUNTY POOR FARM

Plenty of Food for the Inmates, but Labor Is "Scarce."

The County Poor Farm is in rather a ing cor are 12 cows, 5 horses and some young stock, as well as 50 head of hogs, on the place. Sixty tons of hay has just been loused, in prime order for the cows and horses. The hogs are fatted on slops and millfeed, and are killed when needed. A good-sized one is killed every Friday during the Fall and Winter to furnish reast pork for Sunday's dinner, and as there are about 125 "boarders," there is eldom any of the pork left. All the milk and butter produced is used on the farm. There is a good garden on the place, cultivated chiefly by hired labor, producing plenty of peas, beans, cabbage and other vegetables, all of which is fed to the In-

Superintendent Fred W. Hanson some times has trouble to get help to pick the green peas, string beans, etc., for the dinner of the inmates, and says that whenever they imagine that there is any work of this kind to be done they scatter out after breakfast and sprawl about under the shade of the trees on the place. This causes him to imagine that they are lazy, which is not an unreasonable pre-sumption, and is doubtless the reason why many of them are there. Mr. Hanson says that if the county had a farm of 320 acres of good, arable land, and some woodland, it would go a long way toward making the poorhouse self-sup porting. There are only 60 acres in the present farm, and the soil is a tough blue clay, which cannot be made very pro-

GROWTH OF BUSINESS.

Customs, Internal Revenue and Postoffice Show.

The receipts at the Portland Postoffice, Custom-House and the Internal Revenue Office furnish a fair indication of the business done here, and a comparison of the receipts for any month in the year, com-pared with the receipts for the corresponding month of last year, shows whether the business of the city is increasing or declining. The following comparative statements show an increase of receipts which cannot fall to be very gratifying to every citizen of Portland:

The receipts of the custom - house duties on imports alone for the month of July, 1901, amounted to. \$59,718 75 The receipts for July, 1900, were.... 28,140 51 Increase
The receipts of the internal reveny office for July, 1901, were
Receipts for July, 1900 \$41,538 24 .\$224,847 08 . 180,035 56 Increase
The receipts of the Portland postoffice for July, 1991, were. \$ 20,396 90
Receipts for July, 1990, were. 17,394 48

Increase\$ 3.091 52 The receipts of the Internal Revenue Office for July, 1990, included some \$17,500 for stamps, which were abolished this

Linn County at the State Fair. ALBANY, Or., Aug. 2. J. R. Douglas, who has charge of the Linn County exhibit for the coming state fair, reports the best prospect for a good display of the products of the county within his knowledge. Splendid specimens of every-thing are being secured. All kinds of cereals are offering first-class specimens, the fruit display will be arge and varied, and vegetables will be immense. A sample of tobacco is equal to any-thing seen in Southern states. One farmer has 400 plants all in fine shape, indi-cating that this plant can be raised successfully here. Farmers generally are appreciating the advantages of a good exhibit this year, when everything is at the best, and are liberal in their assist- toria

LOW RATE FOR LONG HAUL

FRENCH BARK VENDEE LOADING AT NEWCASTLE FOR PORTLAND.

Receives but 12s 6d Per Ton-French Fleet Growing-Reinsurance on the Brabloch Is Advancing.

Carrying over 16,000 miles for \$3 per ton is about the most striking illustra-tion of a low rate for a long haul that is often heard of. That is the figure, how-ever, at which the French bark Vendes is loading general cargo at Newcastle, England, for Portland. This ship has been laid on at the English port by Gir-vin & Eyre, of this city. The firm has een quite prominent as an exporter in this port for the past three years, but the Vendee will be the first ship to bring merchandise to them at Portland. The Vendee is not alone in the business of cheap ocean-carrying, for the French bark Duchesse Anne loads coal at Swansea for San Francisco at 11s per ton, and the French bark General de Bojsdeffre the French bark General de Boisdeffre loads at Newcastle for the California port at 11s 6d

These rates are made possible by two unnatural conditions which now prevail.
One is the French bounty system, which enables a ship to come out in ballast and still draw down enough bounty to pay all operating expenses. The other is the high freight rates now in force at Pacific Coast ports. Forty shillings, which is easily obtainable, will leave a small margin of profit to a ship that will come out from England in ballast. The Vendee makes a total of 14 French vessels now en route and listed for this port, while 21 of the bounty-earners are en route for San Fran-cisco. The rapidity with which the French fleet is growing is shown by the list now headed for San Francisco, at least II of the 21 being on their maiden voyage, having left the yards this year. Two or three of the Portland-bound fleet are on their first voyage, and nearly all of them are under three years old. The 14 which are listed for Portland will carry about 1,500,-000 bushels of wheat, or about one-tenth of the total amount exported from this port last year. Just how long the French taxpayer will submit to this kind of work is uncertain, but so long as it lasts it will help out the shippers of freight.

	for Port	land is	as fol	lows:		w heade
В	Europe	*******	*******	20	70 L	From iverpool
	Belam . Bourbak Grand I	d	s Olga	17	10S 10S	t. Nazat t. Nazat t. Nazat
	Du Gue Eugenie Fervaal	Faut	rel	17	5A	ntwerp
13	Louis P General Lamoric	Millir	iet	145	91H	amburg
	Nantes St. Don	atien .		20	29N 59N	antes ngasaki -wcastle
	Of the	21 en	route	for	San 1	Francisc

seven are from Cardiff, eight from Swansea, four from Newcastle, England, and one each from Hamburg and Hong Kong.

CUSTOM-HOUSE BUSINESS Receipts for Duties Last Month Av-

eraged Over \$2300 Per Day. The summary statement of transactions at the Custom-House in this city for the month of July appeared yesterday, and the showing is quite favorable for a dull month. The report of the Collector is as follows: Number of vessels entered from for-

Number of vessels entered from domes-Number of entries of merchandise for 98 per of entries of merchandise free Number of entries for warehouse..... 8
Number of entries for export to adjacent British provinces.... 2
Number of entries from warehouse for

3 granted

of exports (domestic).....\$363,325 00
 RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES.

 Duties on imports.
 \$ 69,718 75

 Miscelanceus customs receipts.
 210 60

 Official fees
 36 80

..\$ 69,966 15

REINSURANCE IS ADVANCING.

Twenty-five Per Cent Is Now Quoted on the British Ship Brabloch, Reinsurance on the overdue ship Brab.

loch has jumped from 5 per cent to 25 per cent, and there are no takers. Or-dinarily the Brabloch would be taken as a good risk at 25 per cent, but the failure of the underwriters to settle the claims on the Otto Gildemeister has put a different aspect on overdue reinsurance, and it is impossible to place it at rates which would easily be accepted if there was any assurance that the claims would be paid on the arrival of the ship. The Brabloch is not generally regarded as lost or in danger, but is supposed to have lost a topmast or two and to be proceeding in a crippled condition. This, according to the ruling in the case of the Otto Gillemeister, makes her a constructive total loss, so there are no takers at 25 per cent reinsurance. The ship is out 88 days only, which makes her 30 to 40 days over-due. The longest passage on record from due. The longest passage on record from Hong Kong to Portland is said to be that of the British bark Allahabad, which was

MADE A FLYING PASSAGE.

British Bark Swanhilda the First April Ship to Reach Queenstown. The first April wheat ship to arrive out it Europe from a Pacific Coast port reported at Queenstown yesterday, and, as has been the case throughout the season, it was a Portland ship that led the bunch. The Swanhilda was the craft which arrived out yesterday, and she got about two weeks under the average passage by salling over the 18,000-mile course in 117 days. The Dimsdale, which left the Columbia in company with the Swanhilda, has not yet been heard from. There were 18 sailing vessels in the April fleet from Portland, or five more than cleared from San Francisco and Puget Sound, but none of the others have yet reported. The Spring fleet from Portland seems to be making better average passages than the vessels which sailed earlier. Thus far eight of the March fleet have arrived. and their average passages have been 123 days, which is a week better than the average credited to Columbia River ships.

Engineers Ask Higher Wages. NEW YORK, Aug. 2.-The constwise steamship companies running off this port, including the Ward, Clyde, Mallory, Old Dominion, McLaughlin and Southern Pacific, have been notified of the adoption of a wage schedule by the Marine Engi-neers' Beneficial Association. These fig-ures are an advance over the present scale, but it is said that the steamship owners are disposed to grant the demands of the engineers, though they consider

Cinched the Steamer.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Justice Matthews, in the King's Beach division of the High Court of Justice, today rendered judgment in favor of the plaintiffs in the case of Mackie, who sued Donald Gurrie & Co, and Bucknall Bros, for delay in the delivery of a cargo of foodstuffs shippedon the British steamer Machona, from New York, October 18, consigned to Pre-

defendants knew that the goods were liable to confiscation on board the steamer, and that, therefore, the delay in their de-livery was probable. A stay of execution granted, as six other actions are

Grain Rates Advancing NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Frank Harriott chairman of the New York Grain Commission, has announced a new schedule of railroad rates on grain between Buffalo and this city, which will be in effect until September 1, and which shows an advance of % cent per bushel. The new rates are as follows: Wheat, 3%c; corn, 3%c; oats, 2%c, and barley, 3%c.

Wireless Telegraphy on the Lakes. MILWAUKEE, Aug. 2.—W. L. Merce-reau, superintendent of the Pere Mar-quette system, announced today that his company would, in the near future, in-stall wireless telegraphy between Manitowoc and Ludington, over 56 miles of open water. Later on the Pere Marquette Com-pany expects to equip all of its steamers with the system.

Marine Notes. The steamer Balley Gatzert has com-

pleted her repairs, and got away prompt-ly on time yesterday with a big crowd of excursionists. A dispatch to the Merchants' Exchange

yesterday announced that the Lore

Shaftesbury, previously reported aground in the River Elbe, had been floated and proceeded on her voyage for this port. The British ship Argus, the first vessel of the August grain fleet, was cleared yesterday for Queenstown or Falmouth for orders by Balfour, Guthrie & Co. with 85,834 bushels of wheat, valued at \$49.784. She will leave down the river this morn

Domestic and Foreign Ports ASTORIA, Aug. 2.—Salled at 9:40 A. M.—Steamer Elmore, for Tillamook. Reported outside at 6 P. M.—Square rigger, 20 miles southwest of the Columbia. Condition of the bar at 5 P. M., moderate; wind, north-

west: weather, cloudy.

Hoquiam—Arrived July 31—Schooner
Laura Madsen, from San Francisco for Aberdeen; schooner Lizzle Vance, from San Francisco for Cosmopolis; schooner H. D. Bendixen, from San Francisco for Aber deen; schooner Ester Buhnne, from San Francisco for Aberdeen. Salled-Schooner C. R. Wilson, from Aberdeen for San Francisco; schooner James A. Garfield, from Hoquiam for San Francisco. Victoria-Sailed July 30-Steamer Emp-ress of India, for China and Japan.

Hyson, from Hong Kong, Honolulu-Arrived July 25-U, S. S. Pet rel. from Yokohama. Salled July 25-U. S. S. Grant, for Manila. Arrived July 24-Ship St. Nicnolas, from Sydney. Sailed July 24-Steamer Nippon Maru, for Hong

Port Townsend-Arrived Aug. 1-Steamer

Port Townsend, Aug. 2 .- Arrived-Ship Adolf, from Antwerp, Passed Aug. 1-Steamer Hyades, from Nome for Seattle, Eureka-Arrived Aug. 1-Steamer Arcata, from Coos Bay. San Pedro-Arrived Aug. 1-Schooner

Meteor, from Port Blakeley Honolulu-Salled July 25-Bark Haydn Brown, for Puget Sound. Port Townsend, Aug. 1-Passed-Steamer Victorian, from Skagway; steamer Chico, from Nome for Seattle.

San Pedro, Aug. 2.—Arrived—Schooner adlow, from Port Blakeley. Honolulu—Arrived July 29—Schooner Nokomis from Port Gamble. Sailed July 19-British bark Battle Abbey, for Puget San Francisco, Aug. 2 - Arrived - Schoon-

er Berwick, from Coquille River; schooner Coguille, from Coguille River; schooner F. Wittzeman, from Gray's Harbor; chooner Nettle Sundborg, from Sulslaw River; schooner May Flower, from Coquille River; schooner S. Daniels Suislaw River; schooner Bella, from Suislaw River; schooner Lizzle Prien, from Coquille River; schooner A. J. West, from Gray's Harbor,

Hong Kong-Sailed July 31-British steamer Glenogie, for Tacoma. Browhead-Passed Aug. 1-Ship Swanhilda, from Portland for Queenstown, Honolulu-Sailed July 20-Schooner R. consumption 22
Number of entries for immediate transportation without appraisement. 40
Number of entrics for consumption liquidated 113
Number of entries for warehouse liquidated 63
Number of licenses for warehouse liquidated 64
Number of licenses for warehouse liquidated 65
Number of licenses for Number of entries for warehouse liquidated Port Blakeley, Salled July 24—Bark Sea Number of licenses for coasting trade King, for Puget Sound. New Whatcom-Sailed Aug. 1-Steamer

Arctic, for Nome.

Beachy Head, Aug. 2-Passed-German ship Peter Rickmers, from Portland for Hong Kong-Arrived July 31-British

steamer Knight Companion, from Port-Yokohama - Sailed July 31 - British steamer Indrapura, for Portland, Or.
New York, Aug. 2.—Arrived—Campania,

from Liverpool, PERSONAL MENTION.

Charles Kunz, a prominent wine merchant of San Francisco, is at the Port-

Al Wohlers was resting more easily yesterday afternoon, but still suffering in-tensely from his swollen arm, Although his finger was injured only last Monday, the doctors found it necessary to open an abscess on his arm yesterday morning, and the discharge of pus afforded him some relief. He is suffering from blood-poisoning, but the doctors hope to get the better of it.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Aug. 2.-Dr. James Reagles, Post Surgeon at Fort Stevens, Or., who was formerly stationed at Vancouver Barracks, spent the Barracks. Dr. Reagles is en route to Schenectady, N. Y., where he will spend a 60 days' leave. Dr. Reagles, like most Army men, is enraptured with the cli-mate of Oregon and Washington and hopes to be returned to his old station at the end of his leave.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.-Northwestern people registered today at New York hotels as follows: From Portland-Miss Fuller, at the Cadillac; A. B. Steinbach, at the Netherland.

From Mulford, Or .- F. K. Dull, at the St. Denis. From Tacoma-W. A. Barnes, at the Broadway Central, From Seattle-J. C. Murphy, at the Netherland; F. Waterhouse, E. M. Mc-Ginnis, at the Holland.

County Judge Cake will adjourn court Monday for the month of August. Attorney-General Blackburn has been taking evidence in Portland in the disbarment proceedings before the Supreme Court against Henry St. Rayner, Andrew J. Donaldson and Sarah J. Don aldson filed a petition in bank-ruptcy in the United States Court yes.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST To Hay Fever Sufferers.

Sufferers from hay fever and Summe catarrh will be interested to learn that there is a new, simple, inexpensive but effective home treatment for this obstinate and baffling disease, and that a little booklet fully describing the treat-ment will be mailed free to any one by addressing the F. A. Stuart Co., Mar-shall, Mich.

Doubtless this statement of a cure and positive preventive of hay fever will be received with skepticism by the thousands who have found the only relief every year was change of climate during the Summer, months.

But, whether skeptical or not, it will cost nothing to investigate this new treatment. Simply send name and address on a postal card to F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich., for the booklet, which, besides describing the treatment, contains a concise treatise on the cause The court found that the agents of the and character of this peculiar disease.

terday. Their liabilities amount to \$318 19,

The First National Bank of Hillsboro has filed a suit in the State Circuit Court against R. W. McNutt to recover \$119 50

due on a promissory note, and \$25 for at-torney fees. A meeting of the creditors of A. H. Black, of Myrtle Point, was held at the United States courtroom yesterday, Judge Bellinger presiding. As there is no Referee in Bankruptcy in Coos County, the case was referred to Alex Sweek, and C. M. McCollom, of Coos County, was elected trustee.

AT 10:30 A. M.

Saturday, August 3, the steamer T. J. Potter will leave Ash-street dock for the Coast at 10:39 A. M. Be on hand, for she will pull out on the minute. Get tickets at O. R. & N. city office, Third and Wash-

FIGPRUNE Cereal

The scientific blending of California figs and prunes with carefully selected grain makes

A perfect cereal coffee of delicate flavor and fragrant aroma.

A delicious beverage having all the satisfying qualities of coffee and tea.

Boil from 5 to 10 BEST minutes CEREAL COFFEE ALL GROCERS.



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-BY-White Ribbon Remedy Can Be Given in Glass of Water, Tea or Coffee Without Patient's Knowledge.

White Ribbon Remedy will cure or destroy the diseased appetite for alcoholic stimulants, whether the patient is a confirmed insbriate, "a tippler," social drinker or drunkard. Impossible for any one to have an appetite for alcoholic liquors after using White Ribbon Remedy.

Fourth and Washington streets. By mail, Trial package free by-writing Mrs. T. MOORE, Supt. W. C. T. U., Ventura, Cal.



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