STEAMSHIP GLENTURRET BOUND FOR PORTLAND.

She Will Take the Biggest Cargo of Wheat From Portland Ever Shipped in One Vessel,

The large British steamship Glenturret is headed for Portland for October wheat loading. Her arrival will mark a new achievement for this port, for she will be the biggest vessel that has ever come here for grain. She has great carrying capacity, being of 3026 net tons. The Pak Ling, 2875 tone, is the largest steamship that has yet come to Portland for grain She cleared from Portland in July with cent, where she arrived two or three days ago. The Wilhelmina, 2791 tons, is an-other big freighter which has received of lumber and 4000 tons of flour. She grain cargo here. The Gienturret is of has already taken aboard about 500 tons almost the same capacity as the Oceano, of coal. 3050 tons, which will take, in all, 4,500,000 feet of lumber from the Columbia River. This will be the largest lumber cargo ever shipped on the Pacific Coast, Port-land is winning laurels as a shipping point for large vessels, and shows itself able not only to keep pace with other har-bors on the Coast, but also to make a few advances on its own book. The fact that ich vessels as the Pak Ling, Thyra, Wilelmina, Oceano and Glenturret come to the Columbia River is evidence enough of the superiority of this port.

The Glenturret was announced to have me as its objective point, but Balour, Guthrie & Co., her charterers, saw better place to load her at Portland. She sailed from Shanghai August 24, and if not delayed at the Oriental ports, will soon put in an appearance. She will be the third steamship to load wheat here this season, the others being the Pak Ling and the Glamorganshire, the latter of which is now in the harbor. Steamships have grown much in favor in the past few years for wheat londing. To Balfour, Guthrie & Co. is due the credit of bringing all three steam versels to Portland this season. The Glamorganshire is 400 feet long, 40.2 feet wide and 25.6 feet deep.

The steamships Hero and Elba, an-nounced to be headed for Portland, will load wheat at Puger Sound. But the Gienturret is a larger vessel than either, so that Portland's listed tonnage is compensated. The success of Portland in dispatching large steamships with grain will no doubt stiract other vessels here of the

The Palatinia, another representative of the flect of large steamships which are visiting Portland this year, is somewhat overdue, but no apprehension is felt for her safety. She is consigned to the Pacific Export Lumber Company, She will take to the Orient a mixed cargo of lumber and Government forage supplies.

CARGO IS COMPLETE.

Steamship Tyr Will Leave Today for Siberian Ports.

The Norwegian steamship Tyr finished loading at the Portland Flouring Mills yesterday and will clear for Vladivistock and Port Arthur. Her cargo consists of 120,000 sacks of flour, 400 tons of salt, 250 cases of apples and four large ship spars. This is the third cargo the Tyr has taken from Portland for Siberian ports, and the vessel is getting well acquainted here. Already she has built up considerable of a trade between Siberia and Portland. She was given quick loading and will start down the river probably this morning. She draws 19 feet of water, Yesterday while moored at the Flouring Mills a hawser of the steamship was broken by the swell of a passing steamboat, but no damage resulted.

LUMBER TRADE GROWING. Shipments From the Lower River

Expanding.

The four-masted bark Arago, 476 tons, sailed from Astoria yesterday with 650,-600 feet of lumber, for San Francisco. The vessel was loaded at the Knapptor mills. The bark Tam o' Shanter will also sail in a day or two for San Francisco, with lumber. The three-masted schooner J. B. Weatherwax, from San Pedro, is at Astoria for lumber. The lumber trade of the lower river and Astoria is expanding. Ships are now loading there Prussia, which brought a cargo

of 21,000 cases of salmon from Nushagak cannery, Alaska, for the Columbia River Packing Association, has unloaded at Astoria. Most of the salmon was transferred from the vessel to cars for ship-ment East. The Kate Davenport also brought a salmon cargo from the Nush-agak. Both vessels will probably load lumber on the lower river.

WEGA IN PORT.

Arrives at Falmouth 129 Days Out-Carries 121,311 Bushels of Wheat. The German ship Wega arrived at Falmouth Tuesday, 129 days from Portland, She cleared from Portland the last of April, but as she did not go to sea until the next month, she may be classed in the May fleet from Portland. The shipe which salled from here in April are not making the good time of those that de-parted in March. The tonnage of the Wega is 1945. She carried a cargo of

121,311 bushels of wheat, valued at \$72,-LARGE BATTLE-SHIP.

Russian Man-of-War Had Her Preliminary Trial Trip.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—The new Russian battle-ship Reivisan, one of the most formidable war craft in the world, left Cramps' shippard today for her preliminary trial trip. After her compasses are adjusted she will steam out to sea and the customary tests will be demonstrate her stability and sea-

Bottle Floated 3000 Miles

A bottled message which was thrown overboard by Captain Balch, of the ship John A. Briggs, which recently left Tacoma for San Francisco, while rounding and Cape Horn in April, 1889, has been picked wer up off the coast of Australia, and has pool reached the branch hydrographic office at Port Townsend, says a Tacoma paper. It will be forwarded to the Chief Hydro-grapher at Washington, where it will be manic, from New York and Liverpool, regarded with interest as showing nature of the currents in the South Pacific Ocean,

The letter accompanying the message which was sent to the hydrographic office explains that the message was found in July of the present year. The bottle had therefore covered a distance of approx-imately 3000 miles is two years and a half, and it is probable that it had bevoyaging all over the ocean before it finally brought up on the shore,

Poisoning at Sea. An attempt on the lives of the officers

and women on board the American schooner Envy is reported from Singa-pore. While the Envy was making a voyage from the South Seas to the Orient the attempt on the lives of the officers and women was made. The schooner was commanded by Captain John Strachan, who was accompanied by his wife and son. Miss Bowman, a young lady of Sydney, was on the schooner as companion to the captain's wife. On several occasions the persons named were attacked by a peculiar sickness, for which they could not account. Finally, on Aug-18, the officers of the ship, the captain's son and the two ladies were all taken violently ill immediately- after dinner. Prompt action by one of the crew saved the lives of the party and then a thorough investigation was instituted. The cook, William Brodie, was accused, and confessed. He said he had been induced by an Arab sailor, named Hard-wheat flour,

LARGEST OF THEM ALL Salem, to put phosphorus in the food. He said that the sellor had a strange

influence over him.

After the two conspirators had been placed in restraint there was no more trouble, and the schooner proceeded to Singapore. The prisoners were turned over to the authorities, to whom Brodie repeated the confession made to Captain Strachan. With Salem, he was examined and held for trial on a charge of attempted murder on the high seas,

Fraser River Salmon Fleet. The Combermere is on the Frase River loading salmon. The Blytheswood, Havila and Largo Law are also loading there. The Charles Cotesworth is due there from Callao, the Red Rock from Liverpool, the Ballachulish from Santa Rosalia, the Bechdale from Callao and the Santa from Junin.

Londing of Knight Companion. The steamship Knight Companion is loading with flour and lumber at Albina. As she will not sail until September 38, there is no hurry about getting her carg

Iverna Headed This Way. The British bark Iverna is listed for loading at Portland. She sailed from Santa Rosalia August 24, and is now bound for this port. She is a vessel of good size, being of 2300 tons net regis-

Returned to Port.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—The steam-ship Tampico, which sailed on Saturday for Seattle, has returned to port for admal ballast.

Marine Notes. The United States lighthouse tender Columbine is moored at the foot Burnside street.

The Lonsdale and St. Donatien started from Astoria for Portland yesterday in tow of the Harvest Queen. They will arrive here this afternoon. The British bark Astoria, which sailed

from Portland in April and reached Queenstown after a passage of 133 days, arrived at Hamburg September 9. Laying of the keel of one of the rade has begun at the Johnston boatyard. The two schooners will probibly be finished before next Summer The deep sea fishing schooner Jessie

left Astoria several days ago, bound for the hallbut banks. After securing a quantity of fish she will go to Puget found to unload and be overhauled. A light scal catch by the vessels op rating in Bering Sea is reported by the

fficers of the brigantine Blakeley, arrived several days ago at Puget Sound. Some of the scalers have not taken a The Galgate arrived down the river at

Astoria yesterday afternoon. She draws 22 feet 4 inches, but went through with-out any trouble. This is testimony of the good condition of the river channel even at the existing low stage of the water. The crew of the steamship Matteawan deserted at Tamoca, and when the time for sailing came a raid was made on the city jall for men. A half dozen men who had been serving petty terms signified their willingness to sign with the Matteawan for commutation of sentence, and they were liberated.

Domestic and Foreign Ports. ASTORIA, Sept. 11.—Arrived down at 12:50 P. M.—British bark Galgate. Sailed at noon—Barkentine Arago, for San Francisco. Left up at 3:10 P. M.—British ship Lonsdale and French bark St. Donatien. Condition of the bar at a P. M.—Moderate; wind, south; weather, hazy. Falmouth, Sept. 10.—Arrived—German ship Wega, 129 days from Columbia River

Victoria-Arrived September 8.-Steamer Fartar, from Hong Kong. Tacoma, Sept. 10.—Salled—Schooner Glenlale, for San Pedro,

Port Gamble, Sept. 10.—Sailed—Schooner Robert R. Hind, from Honolulu, San Pedro, Sept. 10.—Arrived—Schooner Roy Somers, from Willapa Harbor; bark Vidette, from New Whatcom. Ventura, Sept. 10.—Sailed—Sc Fanny Dutard, for Port Blakeley. Scattle, Sept. 10.—Sailed—British ship Normo, for Tacoma, San Diego, Sept. 10 .- Arrived-Schooner

Maweema, from Port Blakeley. Eureka, Sept. 10.—Arrived—Steamer Ruth, from Tacoma. Salled—Steamer Lakme, for San Pedro. Seattle, Sept. 11.—Sailed—British steamer Manauenz, for St. Michael; steamer Portland, for Nome

Tacoma, Sept. II.—Arrived—Bark Cory. phene, from Port Townsend. Victoria.—Sailed September 7—British Victoria.—Salied September 7—British bark Kate F. Troop, for Port Blakeley. Falmouth, Sept. 10.—Arrived—British ship Wega, from Portland. Nanaimo. Sept. 11.—Salled—Steamer Mincola, for Port Los Angeles,

Hamburg.-Arrived September 9-British bark Astoria, from Oregon. Queenstown.—Arrived September 9— British bark Carrhdale, from Tacoma. Southampton, Sept. 11.—Arrived—St. Louis, from New York.

New York, Sept. 11.—Arrived—Oceanic, from Liverpool: Werra, from Naples, Plymouth, Sept. 11.—Arrived—Deutschland, from New York for Hamburg. San Francisco, Sept. 11.—Arrived—Ship Centennial, from Cook's Inlet: steamer Czarina, from Tacoma, Sailed-Ship

anta Clara, for Karluk; schooner Kailua, Santa Clara, for Karluk, Scooner Kanua, for Gray's Harbot, Cherbourg, Sept. 10.—Arrived—Patria, from Hamburg, Salled September 11— Deutschland, and New York, via Plymouth, for Hamburg, Glasgow, Sept. II.—Arrived—Ethiopia,

Glasgow, Sep from New York. London, Sept. 11.-Arrived-Mesaba, from New York. Queenstown, Sept. 11.—Arrived—Rhyn-and, from Philadelphia, for Liverpool.

Sailed-Saxonia, from Liverpool, for Bos-Yokohama,-Sailed September 6-Emress of India, from Hong Kong, for Van-

Liverpool, Sept. 11 .- Sailed-Noordland, for Philadelphia. Southampton, Sept. 11.—Salled—Kalser Wilhelm der Grosse, from Bremen, for New York via Cherbourg.

New York, Sept. II.—Sailed—State of Nebrasko, for Glasgow, vis Philadelphia and Southampton; Vaderland, for Antwerp, via Cherbourg; Majestic, for Liver-Rotterdam, Sept. 11.-Arrived-Rotter-

New York, Sept. 11.—Arrived—Lahn, from Bremen and Southampton. Naples, Sept. 11.—Arrived—Trave, from New York, via Gibraltar and Genoa, and

Cherbourg, Sept. 11.—Sailed—Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from Bremen and so rigidly enforced that when the steam Withelm der Grosse, from Bremen and Southampton, for New York, Auckland, N. Z., Sept. II.—Arrived— Steamer Sonoma, from San Francisco, via Honoliuiu and Apia, for Sydney. Hong Kong, Sept. II.—Arrived previously-American Maru, from San Francisco, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Nagasaki and Shanghai.

Prayer Day at Baltibore. BALTIMORE, Sept. 11.—It is estimated that fully 75,000 persons attended the

services of prayer for the recovery of President McKinley in the various churches of the city in accordance with the proclamations of the Governor and Mayor of Baltimore. The most notable gatherings were those in the associate Congregational Churches, and Protestant Spiscopal Church of the Messiah. In the ormer church Democratic and Republican leaders were among those who sat on the platform. Highly eulogistic addresses were delivered by Mayor Hayes, United States Senator McComas and Rev. Dr. Hugh Johnston, the President's forme paster in Washington.

Your Grocer Knows "Webfoot

RUSSIAN CZAR RECEIVED BY GER-MAN KAISER AT DANTZIC.

Naval Display by William's Fleet Favored by Perfect Weather-Lunchcon on the Hohenzollern.

DANTZIC, Sept. 11.-The imperial Russian yacht Standart, with the Czar on board, was sighted off this port at 3:30 P. M. today, escorted by the German imperial yacht Hohenzollern, with Emperor William on board, and the Russian cruiser Variag and the German cruisers Sleipner and Niobe. The German squadron, which was

MEETING OF EMPERORS turned, both crews dressing ship, while the bands played the Russian and German national anthems. Count Plateau, the Kaiser's aid, went on board the Standart to escort the Czar, who went on board the Hohenzollern

The Kaiser received his imperial visitor at the gangway, where the two monarchs embraced each other. They then inspect ed the guard of honor together, afte which they retired to the quarter deck where they remained in conversation until luncheon, when the Czar sat on the righ of the Kaiser and Grand Duke Alexis on the left. The luncheon party included Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Foreign Minister; Count von Bulow, the German Imperial Chancellor; Count von Eulenburg, Baron Frederick, Count von Schlieffen, Admirals von Hoffman and Von Tirpitz.

Just as the meal ended Hela was sight-ed. The German squadron was drawn up in double line, the vessels being decorated with bunting and the crews man

LIST OF PUBLIC SCHOOL BOOKS First Grade-A Class. Retail Exchange price. price. Books needed, \$0.30 Wheeler's Primer. .15 Prang's Models No. 20, Slate, 7x11. .06 Natural Writing Book, No. 1. Books taken in exchange. First Grade-B Class. .25 Cyr's First Reader. .13 Barnes's or Harper's First. No exchange. Siate, ixll. .06 Natural Writing Book, No. 1. Second Grade-A Class.

Second Grade-B Class. .20 Cyr's Second Reader. .06 Natural Writing Book, No. 2. .15 Barnes' or Harper's Second. No exchange. Third Grade-A Class. .30 Cyr's Second Reader. .35 Reed's Introductory Lang. Work. .08 Natural Writing Book, No. 2. .15 Barnes' or Harper's Second. .18 Maxwell's First Book. No exchange. Third Grade-B Class. .20 Barnes' Third Reader. No exchange. .18 Maxwell's First Book. No exchange.

> No exchange. exchange.

No exchange. Fish's Arith, No. 2, or White's. Maxwell's First Book, No exchange

Kelly's Short Stories on Fred No exchange.
No exchange.
White's Elem. Arith, or Fish's No. 2.
Maxwell's First Book.
Natural Elementary Geography.
No exchange.
No exchange.
No exchange.

No exchange.
White's Elem. Arith. or Fish's No. 2.
Maxwell's First Book.
No exchange.
No exchange.
No exchange.
No exchange.
No exchange.
No exchange.

No exchange. White's Elem. Arith. or Fish's No. 2

.40 Cyr's Third Reader. .40 Eggleston's Stories Great Americans. .55 Reed's Introductory Language. .06 Natural Writing Book, No. 3. Fourth Grade-A Class. Cyr's Third Reader.
Eggleston's Stories Great Americans.
Reed's Introductory Language.
Reed's Word Lessons.
Frye's Elements of Geography.
Natural Writing Book, No. 3. .20 Barnes' Third Reader. No exchange. .18 Maxwell's First Book. No exchange. .30 Natural Elementary Geography.

Fourth Grade-B Class. Barnes' Third Reader.
Wentworth's Pructical Arithmetic,
Reed's Introductory Language.
Reed's Word Lessons.
Frye's Elements of Geography.
Natural Writing Book, No. 4. 25 Recd's Introduc 22 Reed's Word L .60 Frye's Element .06 Natural Writing .06 Speiling Blank. No exchange.

30 Natural Elementary Geography.
No exchange.
No exchange. Fifth Grade-A Class. .25 Kelly's Short Stories Shy Neighbors.

Cyr's Fourth Reader.
Baldwin's "Old Greek Stories."
Wentworth's Practical Arithmetic,
Reed's Introductory Language.
Frye's Elements of Geography.
Reed's Word Lessons.
Natural Writing Book, No. 4.
Speiling Blank. Fifth Grade-B Class. .25 Kelly's Short Stories Shy Neighbors. .23

.50 Cyr's Fourth Reader.
.45 Baldwin's Old Greek Stories.
.45 Wentworth's Practical Arithmetic,
.35 Reed's Introductory Language.
.22 Reed's Word Lessons.
.50 Stowell's "A Healthy Body."
.00 Natural Elementary Geography.
.05 Natural Writing Book, No. 5.
.06 Spelling Blank. Sixth Grade-A Class.

25 Kelly's Short Stories Shy Neighbors.
22 White's Elem, Arith, or Fish's No. 2.
20 Maxwell's Introductory Grammar.
21 No exchange.
22 No exchange.
23 Natural Elementary Geography.
25 No exchange.
26 No exchange.
27 No exchange. Ocyr's Fourth Reader.
Wentworth's Practical Arithmetic.
Reed & Kellogg's Graded Lesson.
Reed's Word Lessons.
Stowell's "A Healthy Body."
Frve's Complete Geography.
Thompson's Drawing Book, No. 5.
Spelling Blank. Sixth Grade—B Class.

Thomas's Elementary History U. S.
Wentworth's Practical Arithmetic.
Brooks's Mental Arithmetic.
Reed & Kellogg's Graded Lessons.
Reed's Word Lessons.
White's Elem. Arith. or Fish's No.
No exchange.

Seventh Grade-A Class. Cyr's Fifth Reader,
Thomas's Elementary History U. S.
Wentworth's Practical Arithmetic.
Brooks's Mental Arithmetic.
Reed & Kellogg's Graded Lessons,
Reed's Word Lessons.
"A Health" Book,
"Frye's Complete Geography.
Natural Writing Book, No. 6.
'laompson's Drawing Book, No. 6.
Spelling Blank. .30 Barnes' Fifth Reader,
No exchange.
.23 White's Elem. Arith. or Fish's No. 2.
No exchange.
.20 Maxwell's introductory Grammar,
No exchange. No exchange.
No exchange.
No exchange.
No exchange.
No exchange.
No exchange.
No exchange.

.05 Spelling Blank Seventh Grade-B Class.

.60 Cyr's Fifth Reader.
.45 Wentworth's Practical Arithmetic.
.30 Brooks's Mental Arithmetic.
.40 Reed & Kellogg's Graded Lessons.
.22 Reed's Word Lessons.
.23 Prye's Complete Geography.
.34 Natural Writing Book, No. 7.
.35 Thompson's Drawing Book, No. 6.
.05 Spelling Blank.

Eighth Grade

30 Barnes' Fifth Reader.
.20 White's Elem. Arith, or Fish's No. 2.
No exchange.
No exchange.
No exchange.
No exchange.
No exchange.
No exchange. Eighth Grade-A Class.

60 Cyr's Fifth Reader.
60 Guerber's Story of the Greeks.
61 Wentworth's Practical Arithmetic.
62 Brooks's Mental Arithmetic.
63 Brooks's Mental Arithmetic.
64 Reed & Kellogg's Graded Lessons.
65 Reed's Word Lessons.
66 Natural Writing Book, No. 7.
66 Spelling Blank.
66 Spelling Blank.
67 Grade-B Class.
68 Cyr's Fifth Reader.
69 No exchange.
69 Maxwell's Introductory Grammar.
60 No exchange.
60 No exchange.
60 No exchange.
60 No exchange.
61 No exchange.
62 No exchange.
63 No exchange.
64 No exchange.
65 Production of the Grade-B Class.
66 No exchange.
67 No exchange.
68 No exchange.
69 No exchange. Eighth Grade-B Class.

.00 Guerber's Story of the Greeks.
.45 Wentworth's Practical Arithmetic.
.40 Reed & Kellogg's Graded Lessons.
1.00 Thomas's History of United States.
.50 Dole's American Citizen.
.50 Natural Writing Book, No. 8.

No exchange.
.20 Maxwell's Introductory Grammar.
.50 Barnes' Brief History United States.
.40 Peterman's Civil Government.
.50 No exchange. Spelling Blank.

Ninth Grade-A Class. Guerber's Story of Romans.
Fish's Arithmetic, No. 2.
Brooks's Mental Arithmetic.
Reed & Kellogg's Graded Lessons.
Reed's Word Lessons.
Thomas's History of United States.
Doie's American Citizen.
Thompson's Drawing Book, No. 8.
Spelling Blank.

No exchange.
No exchange.
Barnes Brief History United States.
No exchange.
No exchange.
No exchange.
No exchange.

Ninth Grade-B Class. .60 Fish's Arithmetic, No. 2. to Fish's Arithmetic, No. 2,
30 Brooks's Mental Arithmetic,
60 Maxwel, s Advanced Grammar,
1.00 Barnes' Brief History U. S.
15 Thompson's Drawing Book, No. 8,
65 Spelling Blank.

*Special exchange for Portland only.

private vachts and excursion steamers,

decorated with flags, went to sea to meet the imperial flotilia, but they were all

kept at a wide distance from the Ho-

It was late before the Standart was sighted by the Hohenzollern. The delay

yacht Nautilus, with Prince Frederick Leopold, of Prussia, and the officers of

the Life Hussars on board put to sea, was not allowed to approach.

The German warships were drawn up

in the bay in the following order: In the

Russian Admiral, stood at salute behind

The Czar Boards the Hohenzollern.

HELA. Prussia, Sept. 11.—The meeting between Emperor Nicholas and Emperor

William was favored with perfect weath-

er. The Hohenzollern, flying the German and Russian Imperial standards at the

main, welcomed the Standart with an im-

Friederich Wilhelm and Kalser

collern and Standart.

drawn up in parade order, saluted the ning their eldes. The Hohenzollern, with imperial yachts. Emperor William put their imperial Majesties on the imperial to sea at 7 o'clock this morning and met the Czar out of sight of land. Many followed by the Standart and her escort. The two yachts anchored at the heads o their respective lines, after which the Admirals and principal officers of the squadron went on board the henzol lern, and were presented to the Czar.

No exchange. No exchange.

No exchange. No exchange. No exchange.

A Guarantee of World Peace. BERLIN, Sept. 11.-The German, Austrian and even the Russian papers unanimously recognize in the meeting of the

signted by the Hohenzottern. The detay
was due to a slight damage to the Russian imperial yacht and it compelled a
modification of the day's programme,
the projected evolutions of the German
squadron being omitted. The rufe excluding from the maneuvering waters all
ships not belonging to the squadron was
as rigidly enforced that when the steam Czar and the Kalser, further proof of the friendly relations between the two powers and a guarantee of the preserva-tion of the peace of the world. "Since this morning," says the Lokal Anzeiger, "the Russian Emperor abides in German waters, a guest of the Kaiser and in reach of the maneuvering fleet. While the visit here demonstrates the friendly relations existing between the two monerchs. front was the flagship Kaiser Wilhelm II; in the first row were ships of the imperial and Brandenburg types, and cruisers, and in the second row those of the Saxony and Siegfried type.

It was 3:35 P. M. when the Hohenzoltwo monarchs, the presence of both lead-ers of foreign policy proves the political significance of the meeting. We welcome the Czar warmiy. We owe it to the mighty ruler, who while directing the destiny of many nations, endeavors to be lern and Standart reviewed the fleet. Emperor William, in the uniform of a the prince of peace and the protector of humanity. Europe owes to him largely the shaping of the present conditions of the world's affairs, which permits us to the Czar, who wore the uniform of a German Admiral. After the inspection the Russian Emperor visited the Kalser Wilhelm der Grosse, Victorian Louise, accompany his further trip with the sin

The Paris Programme.

PARIS, Sept. II.-Notwithstanding the ositive assertione made in several newspapers that the Czar has decided to visit Paris September 20, the foreign office officials say they have received official notification on the subject. It is noteworthy that the official statement made at the Cabinet council this morning, while announcing that the final details of the resalute, which the Standart re- ceptions and fetes at Dunkirk, Complegne

and Rheims have been settled, does not mention a Paris programme for September 20, which therefore, remains a day of repose, with a dinner to be given by President Loubet and a performance at a theater in the evening.

Canrina at Kiel. KIEL, Sept. 11.-The Imperial Russian yacht Pole Star, with the Czarina and her children on board, has arrived here.

TURKEY AND FRANCE.

Constans Will Not Return to His Post Until Claims Are Settled. PARIS, Sept. 11 .- It is expected in official circles here that the Sultan of Turkey will ask the French Government, now that the Tubini claim has been settled by direct negotiations between the claimants and Porte to resume diplomatic relations, France, however, will reject any such proposition, and until the Sultan yielded in the case of the Lorando claim, which is nearly four times the amount of the Tubini claim, M. Constans will not return to Constantinople. Advices from that city say it is believed the Lorando claim will soon be settled.

The attitude of the Sultan toward the French claims is undoubtedly attributable to the decree of the French Minister of the Interior in expelling Turkish spies from France. The decree has been held back for several days, in the hore there the Sultan when the the Sultan when the control of the Sultan when the control of the Sultan when the Sultan wh in the hope that the Sultan who naturally was aware that it had been drawn up, would take the hint, but the patience of the government was finally exhausted and yesterday Feridouin Bey, head of the Turkish police in Paris and another spy were ordered to leave France. This step was followed by today's announcement that the Sultan had settled the Tubini

Forerunners of Massacres. CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 11 .- Fifty Armenian revolutionists, according to Turkish reports recently set fire to the Mussulman headquarters at Mush, Turkish Armenia, where fighting afterward occurred, the Armenians retiring towards It is also reported that on September 3

Armenians and Turks blew up the bar-racks at Sassoun, where 3000 troops were stationed, and that a state of panic prevailed there in consequence, Such Turkish reports have previously been forerunners of massacres of Armenlans, and it is generally apprehended by non-Mussulmans here that massucres have already taken place.

Murdered by Turks.

LONDON, Sept. 12.-The Constantinople correspondent of the Times says a dis-oatch received from Erzeroum reports that a gendarme, who was enamored of an Armenian girl in a neighboring vil-lage, mustered his friends, outraged the girl, murdered many persons and finally burned the village.

INCIDENT WAS EXAGGERATED. The Reservists Demonstration at

Montceau les Mines. PARIS, Sept. 11.-Special dispatches published in London announcing a riotous demonstration on the part of a number of Reservists at Montceau les Mines were evidently grossly exaggerated. The incident at Montceau les Mines, which was of a trivial nature, has absolutely no bearing on the general spirit of the French Army. The affair occurred Sun-day evening and passed almost unnoticed. Only three Paris papers alluded to it. Following are the facts in the case:

M. Bouverie, a Socialist Deputy from Montceau les Mines, obtained from the Minister of War, General Andre, the re-establishment of days of liberty for the Reservists called to the colors for a month's training, which leave had been suppressed by the local authorities, A number of Reservists consequently spent the day at Montceau les Mines, and took a train in the evening, a majority of the men being intoxicated, to return to the camp at Chalon Sur Saone. On arriving at the railroad station at Montceau les Mines, a Reservist shouted to a Gen-darme, who was on the platform: "Down with the Gendarmes.'

The Gendarme asked for the man's pa pers and wrote his name. His comrades, seeing this, began to shout: "Down with the Gendarmes," and abused the police. The latter tried to arrest one of the soldiers and 40 or 50 Reservists surrounded them and endeavored to release the man, "Long live the Revolution!" crying: "Down with the Gendarmes!" and "Long The station master intervened and made the Reservists re-enter

the train, which then left and the incident was closed. Montceau les Mines is the place where the mining strike occurred recently. It is notorious as being a hotbed of Socialism, and the miners do not change their opin ion when they don the military uniform. Being intoxicated on Sunday, some of noisily proclaimed their sentiments The incident has no further significance.

PLOT AGAINST CHAMBERLAIN. Story Told by a Frenchman Accused of Murder.

LONDON, Sept. II.-Mart Fatt Faugeron, a Frenchman who was charged today at Clerkenwell Police Court with the murder of Herman Jung, an old jeweler of Clerkenwell, about 10 days ago, told a remarkable stery of a plot to kill Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary. The day of the murder Jung summoned him to his shop, where they dis-cussed the misery caused by the South African War for which Jung declared Mr Chamberlain was responsible, and Jung told Faugeron that if he could kill Mr. Chamberlain, he (Jung), through inter-mediaries, would guarantee him a fortune, tendering him \$10 to buy good clothes in order to enable him to approach his vic-tim. Faugeron says he refused, whereupon Jung declared he should not leave the shop alive, and, picking up a heavy iron, rushed on Faugeron and felled him to the ground. Faugeron, in self-defense, drew a knife and stabbed his assailant in the neck. Jung was a noted socialist, the last survivor of the group of which

Marquis of Anglesey Robbed, LONDON, Sept. 11.—The Marquis of Anglesey was robbed of jewels valued at £30,000, which were taken from a room at Wallsingham house while he was at the theater last evening.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of a Frenchman named Gault, on suspicion of being the thief. Gault, who disappeared today, had been in the service of the Marquis of Angelsey only weeks. He obtained access to the room where the jewels were kept.

Legacy to Seckendorf.

LONDON, Sept. 11.-The late Downger-Empress Frederick's relations with Count Seckendorf, the Grand Marshal of her court, had been the subject of interna-tional gossip long before her death. It had been frequently said that she was married to the Count. Truth today makes the following unqualified statement concerning her will:
"The fact has transpired that there is a legacy of 3,000,000 marks to Count Sec-

kendorf, with whom her late Majesty is alleged to have contracted a morganatic marriage. American Oil Excluded.

LONDON, Sept. 11 .- A special dispatch from Pekin says: The Russian Adminis-trator at Tallen Wan has refused to permit the Americans to build warehouses for the storage of American kerosene. He also announces that Russia intends to exclude American oil from Manchuria.

Royalty on American Wheels. LONDON, Sept. 12 .- "Emperor Nicholas and King Edward," says a dispatch to Taylor Upton. both purchased American bicycles here.

The British Association GLASGOW, Sept. 11.—The annual meet-ing of the British Association began here

CANNOT SHAVE ON SUNDAY

CIRCUIT COURT SUSTAINS LAW CLOSING BARBER SHOPS.

Four Judges Join in Opinion That Legislative Act Was Neither Special Nor Local.

Barber shops must remain closed or Sundays. Judge Cleland yesterday ren-dered a decision in the State Circuit Court sustaining the act of the Legislature to prohibit barbering on Sunday, and the decision was concurred in by Judges Fraz-

er, George and Sears. The question of the constitutionality of he law was raised in the case of W. M. Northrup, who was connected in the Municipal Court May 13, for violation of the same. He filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus, which was argued last term of court by C. M. Idleman for the petitioner, and District Attorney Cham-berlain for the state. It has reported at that time that the proprietors of several large barber shops who desired to defeat the law were behind Northrup. An ap-peal to the Supreme Court will probably be taken. Following is the decision: This act declares it shall be a misdeme

unishable by fine or imprisonment for any erson to carry on the business of barbering Sunday has always been recognized in this state as a day upon which it is unlawful to perform certain acts. It is particularly ex-cepted in the computation of days within cepted in the computation of days within which the Governor may return with his objections bills passed by the Legislature and in his possession for consideration when the Legislative session adjourns.

The service of any civil process on Sunday is forbidden. If attempted, the service is void and the person attempting to make the service is liable to convenience by the

is liable to punishment by fine.

Hill's Code, section 1856: The keeping open of stores, shops and certain specified places of resort and places of armusement is forbidden under penalty of fine.

Hill's Code, section 1890: This section was

nitted to keep open shops and conduct their usiness of barbering until 10 o'clock Sunday ng. The act under consideration pro-the exercise of the trade at any time

n Sunday. The law-making power has at all times exerrised a discretion as to what acts should be rechibited on Sunday, and no general provi-sion forbidding all secular labor on that day has ever been enacted in this state.

One contention of the petitioner is that, in

he absence of a general law forbidding persons to engage in the pursuit of their usual avocations on the first day of the week, the act of 1901 is void, and particularly because in conflict with the 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which provides stitution of the United States, which provides that "no state shall make or enforce any law which shall ahridge the privileges and immunities of a citizen of the United States, nor shall any state deprive any person of Ille, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny any person within its jurisdiction of the equal protection of the laws."

It was conceded upon the argument that it is competent for the Legislature of the state, by a general law, applicable to all persons, to restrain all from the pursuit of ordinary business on Sunday. This concession recognizes the authority of the state in the

ordinary business on sunday. This concession recognizes the authority of the state in the exercise of the police power to establish a day of rest. Indeed this is stating nothing more than the principle of law well understood and amply sustained by text-writers and decisions. The Supreme Court of the United States has been supported by the order of the United States has eld repeatedly that the exercise of the police power by a state in this behalf is not a violation of the letter or spirit of the 14th amendment. This principle of construction has been held to include and sustain enactments which were limited to a particular business, and even to a single department of the opera-Georgia, 163, U. S. 299; Petit vs. Minnesuts, 177 U. S. 194.

Validity of Special Laws.

The validity of general and special laws itended to restrain ordinary business and ther on Sunday is not in any degree affected by the terms of the Federal Constitution. A consideration of the scope and purpose of A consideration of the scope and purpose of the laws enacted in the exercise of the police power of the state will meet and dispose of other contentions presented by the petitioner. A general and very satisfactory statement of what may be the subject of such legislation is found in Cooley's Constitutional Limitations, sixth edition, page 479: "Laws public in their object may, unless express constitutional provisions forbid, be either general or local in their application; they may embrace many subjects or one, and they may extend to all citizens or be confined to particular classes, as minors or married men, bankers or traders, and the like. The authority that legislates for the state at large must deter-mine whether particular rules shall extend to the whole state and all its citizens, or, on the other hand, to a subdivision of the state or a single class of its citizens only. . . . The Legislature may also deem it desirable to prescribe peculiar rules for the several occu-pations, and to establish distinctions in the rights, obligations, duties and capacities of citizens. The business of comman carriers, for instance, or of bankers, may require special statutory regulations for the general benefit and it may be a matter of public policy to give laborers in one business a specific Hen-for their wages, when it would be impracti-cable or impolitic to do the same thing for persons in some other employments. If the laws be otherwise unobjectionable, all that can be required in these cases is that they may be general in their application to the class or locality to which they apply; and they are then public in character, and of their property and policy the Legislature must judge. Unless express constitutional provision forbids, the discretion of the Legislature may

forbids, the discretion to be freely exercised."

The court believes that the authorities cited may be reconciled by determining whether or not in the given case there existed a consti-

cise of the power in the manner sought to be adopted by the law-givers.

In the State of California the constitution prohibits the passage of local or special laws for the punishment of crimes and misdemeanors in all cases where the general laws nearors in classes where the general access he made applicable. A similar provision obtains in the constitutions of Illinois and Missouri. In these states, grounded upon this particular chause, decisions have been rendered against the validity of acts substantially like the one under consideration. the absence of a similar restriction in the con-stitution of the State of Oregon these cases are clearly not in point, and have been, for the reason given, disregarded.

In other states where the limitation men-

tioned does not appear in the constitution. Sunday laws almost identical with the act of 1901 have been sustained. A number of citations were given. The pinion concludes with the

that: The court is of the opinion that within the doctrine announced and approved by the Su-preme Court of Oregon the act is neither special or local.

Secular Pursuits.

A statement of the ground upon which Sunday laws similar to that of 1901 is found in People vs. Reliet, supra. The court says. The better reason for maintaining the police power to prohibit citizens from engaging in secular pursuits on Sunday is the pecessity of such regulation as a sanitary measure. As to those employments which are noiseless and the property of the second of those employments which are nonseress and harmless in themselves, and conducted in a manner not calculated to offend those who, from religious scruples, observe Sunday as a Lord's day, this necessity appears to be the only valid source of legislative power; and this is based upon the fact that experience has demonstrated that one day's rest is requisite for the health of most individuals, and not all individuals possess the power to observe a day of rest of their own volition.

National Suffrage Association. BUFFALO, Sept. 11.-The session of the National Suffrage Association was well attended last night. Mrs. Catt, the National president, occupied the chair. Mrs. Fannie Humphreys Guffney, president of the National Council of Women, greeted the suffragists on behalf of that Associ-ation, Among the speakers were Miss Laura Clay, of Kentucky; Miss Ida Husted Harper, of Indiana, and Miss Harriet

The Omnha Carnival.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. II,-Today the Fall carnival of the Knights of Ak-Sar-Ben was opened to continue for 10 days. The features of the carnival include a street fair, a parade of civic and fraternal so-

cieties with appropriate floats Wednesday of next week, and an electric parade the following evening, The National Guard of Nebraska went into camp today at Old Fort Omaha to continue during the carai-val season, and will participate in the parades and other festivities. The siectric parade, which will be the largest of the kind yet attempted, will consist of 30 electrically lighted floats, the subject be-ng, "When Knighthood was in Flower," The carnival will close on Saturday night with a great ball at the "Den" of the Knights of Ak-Sar-Ben.

LUCY PARSONS INTERVIEWED She Says Crolgosz Is Undoubtedly a

Lunntie.

CHICAGO, Sept. H.-Lucy Parsons, widow of the anarchist who was hanged for his complicity in the Haymarket ri-ots in Chicago, was interviewed by a representative of the Associated Frees after the arrest of Emma Goldman. Mrs. Parsons was found in the garden in the rear of her comfortable cottage in North Troy street. She admitted that she knew Emma Goldman, stating that they first met in 1887 in Philadelphia, where Mrs. Parsons went on a lecturing tour. Mcs. Parsons declared, however, that for sev-eral years she had held aloof from the ctive circles of anarchism, and as an evi-Kinley will undoubtedly survive.

"I have known the Istaks," mimitted Mrs. Parsons. "They came here from the Parific Coast in January, and I have called at their home in Carroll avenue many times. I have not seen any of the family for several days." Despite this statement, Mrs. Parsons displayed after a few moments' hunt the latest copy of "Free Society."

ial columns of which were filled with glorlification of Bresei and his crimo, the killing of King Humbert of Italy, Mrs. Parsons steadfastly refused to part with her copy of the paper, maintaining that it might be the "last issue." Questioned as to the life of the Isaaks,

Mrs. Parsons expressed much ign enacted in 1865, and expressly excepts from its provisions certain avocations, among which is that of barbers. It is interesting to notice that by an act of 1864, barbers were only per-persons of considerable originality and managed to find printers who were willing to get out the sheet.

Mrs. Parsons declared that Crolgona

is undeniably a lunatic, "No person of sound intellect," she said "would assett the head of this Republic. With only a few years to occupy the position President what good could come of the attempted assassination? The President is the Chief Executive through popular choice and in view of the limited term of power conferred upon him no person of ound judgment could dream of benefiting mankind by attempting to bring about his death. It could have been the deed only of a lunatic. I have never met Czolgosz. He was, I am sure, connected in no way with the persons under acrest in this city. It is true, however, on the face of these statements, that he had visited Chicago and was acquainted with the Isaaks. But he was not supplied with funds by them, nor was he urged to do the shooting by any person con-the circle in Chicago,

"What could be gained by the wanton shooting of the President of the United States? Nothing. It is the frusts, the heads of the trusts with whom we should now contend. The trusts and those persons who control the necessities of life are the ones against whom the energies of all classes must be focused. Every urbecoming so dear as to be beyond the reach of common people. Such a state of affairs cannot continue. Everything I wish to purchase for the household has doubled in price, and its increase in value is enlefty due to the manipulation of with this the President of this grand untion has nothing to do. Therefore, I say Capigosa in his mad crime acted not as the agent of any circle or organized enehis fevered imaginings.

"What can I say about my relations with the Isaaks? Nothing while they are in the hands of the enemy. I do not see how they can even be extradited. They have committed no crime. But, walle they are in the hands of the police, they are in the hands of the enemy,

Retained by Lillywhite. LONDON, Sept. H.-J. A. Barrett, an American lawyer, has been retained by Charles Lillywhite, late of Tacoma, Wash., the naturalized American citizen who was arrested in New Zenland in November last, and arrived in England June 16, charged with being Arthur Blatch, who is accused of murder, rebbery and arson, committed at Colchester in 1893. and who was subsequently release the witnesses failing to identify The lawyer informed a representative of the Associated Press today that the United States Government has finally decided to take up the case and that Mr. Choate, the United States Ambassador, will shortly present a petition asking the British Government to give Lillywhite

Spokane Industrial Fair. The O. R. & N. round-trip rate to Spe-cane on September 17 is only \$8.50, which kane on September 13 is only 1950, which includes one admission to the fair. Limit for return trip, September 11. Ticket of-fice Third and Washington.

DISORDERS



Dr. Talcott & Co.

A DAMAGED PROSTATE As a Factor in So-Called "Weakness" Cannot Be Too Highly Emphasized.

Assuming that the functions of the Prostate Gland are understood, it should be apparent that when damaged by either contracted disorder or dissipation that disapparent that when damaged by either contracted disorder or dissipation that disordered function must result. The first symptoms pointing to this prostatic disorder are referable to the reproductive system. It is first actived that patients suffering from this disease are embarrassed by prematureness. This is invariably followed, sooner or later, with all of those symptoms known as "Weakness." The most common form of damage to the gland is congestion of more or less severity, which finally becomes localized as Prostatic Catarth, and if this catarth once becomes chronic, than various arrows symptoms arise, which are known to physicians as Neuroschenia, or exhausted nerve force. The greater number of nations suffering from this secalled weakness are healthy and robust men in every other respect—men who possibly have been treated by tonics, electricity, etc., for a weakness which, if the above had been made cierar, will be understood never to have existed. For the past few years we have been calling the attention of the medical profession and others to the fact that the above well-defined symptoms were not weaknesses, but results of inflammation, and that drugs could not cure, but procedures directed toward repairing the damage always prove successful. It is no longer a theory, but a fact, and the adoption of ways prove successful. It is no longer a theory, but a fact, and the adoption of the Talcott Prestatic Dilator as a necessity in the treatment of these troubles is proof of our assertion. Colored chart of the organs sent free on application.

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