GROWING POWER OF MORMONISM

SUPERSTITION, HOWEVER, HAS BEEN BUSY WITH ITS ACHIEVEMENTS, WHICH ARE NOT AS WONDERFUL AS PAINTED

SALT LAKE CITY, June 13.—(Staff Correspondence.)—In this blue-canopied Zion of the saints are written many tales. High up the mountains the great lake has left its story. On the margin of its waters saints have left theirs. The lake has shrunk away from its once proud estate and is doomed to vanish from the earth. The Mormons have spread over the erstwhile domain of the lake, and are destined to be even more fruitful. They have full many a tale to tell of how they grew. The lake has nothing to tell of how it fell away, for it is dead and nothing within it feels the thrill of life.

Professor Loeb has revealed the intimate relation between salt and the genesis of life. The tale of the Mormons reveals how delusion fed by this inland sea of salt has waxed into a great religious belief or doctrine. The Dead Sea, of salt; the Sea of Galilee, of fresh water, and the Jordan River, in the promised land; Great, Salt Lake, Utah, lake of fresh water, and the Jordan river, also in the promised land—no wonder the imagination of the Mormons became a frenzy as they saw the prophecies of the ancient Hebrew seers about to be fulfilled. Daniel had not spoken vainly when he said: "And in the days of these kings shall the God of Heaven set up a kingdom which shall never be destroyed, and the kingdom shall not be left to other people; but it shall break in pieces and consume all these kingdoms, and it shall stand forever."

All the tribulations of the Mormons have come from two causes—plural marriage and politics. Wherever the Mormons have been, in Ohio, Missouri, Illinois or Utah, these have been paramount elements of discord. The practice of plural marriage is now almost extinct. The other problem is working itself out in the new generations, whose horizon has been raised and expounded by the world's contact.

The younger Mormons are reducing the friction which has heated contact with the "Gentiles." Plural marriage is distasteful to them, men and women alike. Occasionally there are enthusiasts who would follow out the dictum of their belief to the letter by "celestial marriage," as it is called, but they are rarely found. Intelligent Mormons dismiss this question as outgrown of the present. They never admit that the founders of the church gave rise to a pernicious custom. Instead, they say they are willing to forego this article of their faith for the sake of peace on earth. But inasmuch as glory in the hereafter is conditioned upon celestial marriage, they involve themselves in an inconsistency which even the manifesto of President Woodruff in 1890 cannot avoid.

Between the old Mormons and the Dutch Boers of Africa a close parallel may be drawn. Both are distinguished by their narrowness, their ignorance of the world, their fanaticism, their bigotry. These Mormons threatened to defy the power of the entire United States as the Boers have defied the power of Great Britain. The old Mormons have crystallized in their apathy to progress and improvement. Their sons and daughters are educating the old folks. The mission work of these young people has had a great modifying influence on the Mormon church. They have brought home the knowledge that Mormonism is only a very small part of the world. But for the youngers, Salt Lake City would be the same unkempt city that it was in 1890, without pavements, sidewalks, street-cars, public works of art or free school system. But for the youngers the "Gentiles" would be unable to carry any improvement measure. But for them Utah would be a seat of turmoil.

The growth of the church is marvelous. In every part of the world it is gaining ground. In Utah it is the dominant political power, when it chooses to exercise itself. In Idaho, Colorado, Wyoming, Nevada, Montana, Arizona and New Mexico it wields a virile influence. In Oregon its influence is growing so steadily that it may yet become the balance of power in the state.

It would seem that the growth of Mormonism will some day make a mighty problem for the nation. But the nation is so great that the danger will probably not be formidable. Besides, there is the probability of schism in the church, as assured by the history of every sect.

Whether the vitality of the church lies in the organization or its insane beliefs is difficult to analyze; probably in both. If it were not for outside power, no doubt the theocracy would assume a militant spirit, intolerance and persecution. Civil strife is avoided now simply by the self-restraint of the church and its outward show of weakness. Government and church apart is not Mormon doctrine. Deseret is a state within the state, but whether it will assert itself as such remains to be seen in the future. The menace of Mormonism is that its subjects are subservient first to their church and then to their government. No government can endure such relation when it becomes dangerous. If it were dangerous now, Uncle Sam would put it out of business. In this sense, the strength of the Mormon church is in its weakness.

In just 75 years this excrescence of Christianity has attained its present proportions. In 1827 Joseph Smith discovered and revealed the book of Mormon; in 1830 the first church organized; it now has 400,000 adherents. Even Christianity did not make such great progress in its first century of life. Mormonism pretends to be a reformed Christianity. But if it bases itself on the sensuality, laziness and greed of man, as it does, then perhaps it is not an improvement over Christianity.

"The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the race," prophesied Isaiah. The Mormons boast that their promised land is the place that has blossomed as the rose and that Deseret is the fulfillment of the prophecy. They vaunt themselves as the people chosen of God to work this marvelous work and wonder.

But the truth is that the varvelous work and wonder is neither marvelous nor wonderful. In the first place the land is the natural home of the wild rose, so that Deseret was blossoming before the present "hosts of Israel" saw it. In the second place quite as marvelous and wonderful work have been done in this Western country, although the heroes of them were not God's chosen people. And it would seem from the way God has delivered the "hosts of Israel" into the hands of the gentiles that he is always on the side of power, no matter whether it presses down his chosen people or not. In the third place the Mormons are not distinguished above their neighbors, either for their intelligence or for their industry. In fact, were it not for the brains furnished by the theocracy the rank and file of the church would probably accomplish little.

Mormon farmers do not share the progressive spirit of the Nation. They do not till their lands with the brains and energy that have raised American methods of agriculture to high standards of efficiency. They are slow to take up with improvements; their farm machinery is ill kept and falls to rust in the furrow; their houses are mostly dingy shacks without beauty of environment or home-like scenes, and their standard of living falls short of the ordinary American. The competition of the time they meet with a low standard of desires commensurate with their low power of production. The Oregon farmer is a butt of ridicule, but really his lead over the Mormons is like that of the Chinese over the Chinook Indians.

A wholesome stimulant to the waning energies of Deseret would be trade unionism. But the visitor looks for it in vain. The church is first and last and all the time the fetish of the Mormons. The theocracy frowns down all attempts to organize labor. It sees in unions a force that would work enlightenment and weaken the dominion of the church. "What need of unions when the church is all in all?" they say. But there would be no Government of the United States if the church had the power to be all in all. The Nation tolerates the church, although the church is a state within a state. But the church is not so tolerant with an organization that might grow in similar relation within its vitals. The Nation endures a canker in Deseret, but Deseret will not endure a canker in trade unionism.

The politics of Utah is a jumble to an outsider. The visitor beholds the anomoly of the Mormon church allied with the Catholic. This is through the machinations of a clique. Senator Kearns holds a large Catholic vote at his back, and has secured the favor of the Mormon church by several deals which he is said to have worked through Congress in its behalf. The newspapers of Salt Lake are owned or controlled by this trust in politics. Perry S. Heath, owner of the Tribune, has enlisted his paper in the trust, and is said to desire the Senatorship as a reward. The fawning flattery which Senator Kearns gets from the organs of the trust is obtrusive to a visitor. The Tribune, the Telegram and the News are all turning the crank of the trust organ. These journals have fallen in with the sycophantic procession of American newspapers. Salt Lake bears a resemblance to Seattle and Tacoma in this respect, where newspapers truckle to politicians and corporations. All over the United States newspapers are likewise losing their individual functions. L. S.

AID FROM MISSOURI.

How Oregon May Secure Help for 1905 Fair.

Senator Alex. Sweek has received a letter from Secretary Charles M. Reeves, of the committee on legislation, Louisiana Purchase Exposition, suggesting co-operation of the states of Oregon and Missouri in supporting the two celebrations—that at St. Louis in 1904 and the 1905 fair in Portland. Mr. Reeves was in Portland a few weeks ago, and then made inquiry into conditions here and the attitude of members of the Legislature toward such enterprises. His suggestion in the following letter may open a way to reciprocal action that will be of benefit to both states:

You can rely upon us to do everything possible to insure Missouri's participation in the Lewis and Clark Exposition, to be held in your city in 1905. Oregon's participation in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will be a standing advertisement of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, and will bring your own great undertaking directly to the notice of the very people you most wish to interest.

If the Oregon Legislature can be induced to make provision for the state's participation in this exposition, early in the session, it is entirely probable that you can get immediate reciprocal action by the Missouri Legislature, whose session lasts 20 days longer than your own.

I wrote to Henry E. Reed, secretary of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, a day or two ago, but misinformed him as to the date of the Legislative session in this state. I told him that there would be a session in 1904. This is incorrect. The Assembly will convene January 12, 1903, and remain in session 70 days. Of course, you could not afford to wait until your Legislature actually shall have passed a bill before you take steps to secure an appropriation from Missouri for the Lewis and Clark Exposition, but you can have the matter well in hand, so that mutual assurances can be given, and in this way both states will profit.

Thousands of Lives Imperiled.

CHICAGO, June 16.—In a sermon on "Rain, Storm and Fire," Bishop Samuel Fallows has laid stress on the danger of fire in hospitals, apartment buildings and hotels in Chicago. The sermon was delivered in the pulpit of St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church.

"I am no alarmist," said the Bishop, "but I simply speak the truth when I say that the vigilance of our municipal authorities is needed in scores if not in hundreds of directions in Chicago today to guard against the contingency of fatal fires. Thousands of lives are in deadly peril every moment. It is not a spasmodic but a steady investigation that is needed of every building where people congregate that is not erected on fireproof principles."

REPLIES TO H. A. ADAMS.

Archdeacon Glover Says His Lectures Are Misleading.

PORTLAND, June 16.—(To the Editor.)—If Henry Austin Adams thinks that intelligent and well-read people believe all he says in his lectures about the glory of the Middle Ages, he is very much mistaken. Only those believe him who happen to be of his own religious persuasion, as is very natural. There were, indeed, many grand things in those ages that some have regarded as "dark," but on the whole the period from A. D. 500-1500 was far from being "light."

To be sure, the "spires of Cologne," the "pages of Dante," the "Madonnas of Raphael," the "Summa" of Thomas Aquinas lifted the dark cloud hanging over Europe so long, but these things did not affect the happiness of the great mass of humanity still unable to read and write!

It is not grand cathedrals and fine art that constitute civilization, but the general enlightenment and prosperity of the people. Your grand cathedrals I myself admire, Mr. Adams, but we must not forget that around these vast and towering temples might be seen the miserable hovels of the half-brutalized common people! The only classes that were at all advanced were the better portion of the Christian clergy, the Jews and the Freemasons; but even the clergy for several hundred years were so ignorant as to be unable to read the simplest Latin! King Alfred and Emperor Charlemagne are our witnesses!

Mr. Adams again says that the Magna Charta was "written by Catholic priests!" True, Mr. Adams; but not by "Roman" Catholic priests. The very first line of that charter of English liberties says that the "Church of England" shall be "free!" Those bishops and barons who composed the charter and compelled King John to sign it were champions of English Catholic independence, against Roman usurpations, and they demanded of King John that he recognize the independence of both the church and state of England—an independence never yet surrendered.

Let everybody read the first words of the Magna Charta, and they will find that the barons and clergy were speaking in the name of the old English church, and not in that of the Church of Rome. "Ecclesia Anglicana"—the "English church." It is surprising how Mr. Adams can translate "Anglicana" into Roman! The Magna Charta is open to all eyes, and if Mr. Adams' hearers will look it up, they cannot be mislead by his erroneous statements.

Moreover, the grand cathedrals of England and the continent were not the products of general enlightenment, but the monuments of the skill of the Freemasons, who numbered among themselves many priests and bishops, while most of the money came from the pockets of the persecuted Jews and the enslaved Christian peasantry.

In closing, let me say, with many others, that your language is not at all kindly and peaceful in dealing with your favorite topics, Mr. Adams. Portland is a cosmopolitan city, where we are all at peace with one another, and we do not propose to permit you to leave religious bigotry behind you in our midst. Speak the truth! Love one another! This is good religion.

A. KINGSLEY GLOVER.

AT ST. HELEN'S HALL.

Junior and Primary Pupils Begin Commencement.

The preliminary programme of the 33d annual commencement exercises of St. Helen's Hall was rendered yesterday to a large audience of friends and patrons of the school. The exercises were confined to the junior and primary departments, while tomorrow and Wednesday will be devoted to the older students.

The first piece on yesterday's programme consisted of a callisthenic drill by 16 of the little kindergarten tots. They were all dressed in white and each carried a small American flag. The next event was a similar drill by 18 of the larger girls, this time each girl carrying two flags. Both drills were carried out with military precision, showing careful training on the part of Miss Buckenmeyer, the athletic instructor. Immediately succeeding this was the junior recital, consisting of the following selections:

(a) "Cradle Song" ..... Brahms
(b) "Wanderer's Greeting" ..... Abt
Misses Scott, Cumming, Nickell, Hartman, Banfield, Coleman, McGuire, Reed, Taber, Weatherdon, Beard, Burns.
"Overture to Titus" ..... Mozart
First piano, Misses Smith and Wells. Second piano, Misses Wilson and Miller.
"Sonate in C, Allegro" ..... Mozart
Miss Emeline Powell.
"Il Trovatore" ..... Arranged by Ganten
Misses Blake and Myrtle Wilson.
"Andante" ..... Dancla
Misses Enole and Elgro Miller.
"Marche Militaire" ..... Schubert
Misses Beard and Brune.
"Hommage a Verdi" ..... Duroc
Misses Short, Grimett, Stewart and Walker.
"Wedding Music" ..... Jensen
Misses Gray and Scott.
"La Morena" ..... Chaminade
Miss Mary Besse Lewis
(a) "Chant Sans Paroles" .... Tchaikowsky
(b) "Romanze" ..... Rentsch
(c) "Tarantelle" ..... Popper
Mr. Konrad.

After this "An Afternoon in Japan" was presented by the little children. The raised platform was covered with an artistic decoration of Japanese lanterns, bric-abrac and chrysanthemums. The participants were dressed in Japanese costumes, and sang their little Japanese songs with such sweet voices that they were encored many times by the audience. This part of the entertainment was under the direction of Mrs. Walter Reed and Miss Cannon. The programme was:

Choruses—"Happy Japan" .....
"A Cup of Tea" .....
"The Jewel of Asia" .....
A Chrysanthemum drill .....
Evelyn Grayson, Jean Morrison, Vivien Tully, Pearl Cawston.
A Japanese lullaby—"Nenneko Wootah"
Barbara Mackenzie, Helen Goode, Katherine Hart.
Solo—"A Jap Doll" .....
Lucile Fenton.
"The Sailor and the Dear Little Jappy Jap Jappy" .....
Master Bertie Pirk and Pearl Cawston.
Solo—"A Japanese Love Song" .....
Nancy Zan.
"Chou Kina Song and Dance" ("The Geisha") .....
Evelyn Carey.
Song—"Six Little Wives" ("San Toy")
Master Paul Riggs, Nancy Zan, Esme Burton, Barbara Mackenzie, Helen Goode, Lucile Fenton, Katherine Hart, Henry Goode, Alexander Morrison, Quincy Daniels, Norman Armstrong.

This afternoon at 2:30 the annual musicale will be given by the juniors and seniors.

IS THIS MAN AN ANTI?

He Certainly Gives Grounds of Suspicion and Will Bear Watching.

PORTLAND, June 16.—(To the Editor.)—It was refreshing to read in this morning's Oregonian the article from the Globe-Democrat entitled "Our Political Children." The Globe-Democrat credits the United States with having led all the governments and the affairs of the western world, since its grand promulgation of the immortal Declaration, and its maintenance in the field of arms; and it goes further and truthfully says: "Not Athens, Rome, England, or any other country has influenced the corporate birth and the island vessel of mankind as the United States." The Globe-Democrat's statement is refreshing as a rebuke to the statesmen of this country, some of whom have fluttered in the vicinity of Washington, who seemed to undervalue the relative importance of this country. They have argued that we must secure "a place" among the nations, and that we ought to become a world power in influence and leadership. The tone they assumed was belittling and discreditable. We have had the leadership of the world since the foundation of our Government, whether we knew it not, or whether the world knew it not. We had the leadership for many reasons. One was that we had the broadest and best Government the world had ever known. We proclaimed the widest possible liberty for the individual compatible with the public welfare, under law. We abolished hereditary rulership and special privileges to classes. We placed government on the wide basis of popular rights and justice to all. We declared with the immortal bard that "A man is a man, for a' that, and a' that," and that the race of life should be left free and open to all. These generous and just provisions of government touched the minds and hearts of men everywhere. Our Declaration had put into words and ringing sentences what all humanity had felt and longed for, but which it had never been able to realize in fact, and all men turned toward us and the beacon light we had set up. We were the natural leaders from that moment onward, because we had placed ourselves in the van of all men marching toward liberty and justice in government. It enables us to say we ought to find "a place" among the nations, or that we should seek to become "a world power." Why, we graduated in all that more than 100 years ago, and it would be childish to go back and begin over again. No, we have our place already at the head of the advancing column of mankind, and there we will remain so long as we are true to our mission, and properly appreciative of our opportunities and responsibilities.

LEVI W. MYERS.

Prince Henry as Godfather.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Prince Henry of Prussia has made glad the hearts of Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Blume, of Newark, by consenting to act as godfather by proxy of their twins, who were born the day Emperor William's yacht was launched. Mrs. Blume wrote to the Prince, saying that she would like to name the boy twins William and Henry, and asking if he would stand as sponsor. She has just heard from the German Consul at this city that Prince Henry has consented and expressed the hope that the twins may some day do honor to their names. The Prince also sent a check for a good sum for each boy.

Mrs. Roosevelt's Plans.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Mrs. Roosevelt, who has gone with the family to Oyster Bay, plans to return to Washington after the Fourth of July, and to remain until Congress adjourns. It is evidently the opinion of President Roosevelt that Congress will be here a good part of the month of July.

For trunks, go to the Harris Trunk Co.

CARGO FOR THE FAR EAST

INDRAVELLI SAILS AT DAYLIGHT FOR THE ORIENT.

Inward and Outward Cargo Aggregated 10,000 Tons—Overdue Francois Coppee Reaches Falmouth.

The Portland and Asiatic liner Indravelli finished loading last evening and will leave down the river at daylight this morning. The big liner will not go out with a full cargo, but her agents succeeded in rustling up more cargo than was in sight when she arrived, and she will get away with about 4000 tons, which, with her good inward cargo, will make a total of 10,000 tons for the round trip. The Indravelli goes out with a much smaller consignment of flour than usually goes forward at this season of the year, and the total is only about 12,000 barrels, nearly half of which is for Yokohama, and none for Hong Kong. She has aboard about 600,000 feet of lumber and a lot of box shooks, lath, etc. For Shanghai there is about 1,000,000 yards of sheeting and 350,000 feet of lumber, and for Kobe 110,000 feet of lumber and 151 bales of cotton. Several hundred pounds of butter and cheese are on board for Nagasaki and Yokohama, and for Hong Kong there is a shipment of 100 bales of hay and a lot of lumber. In addition to about 1000 barrels of flour there are 120 casks of beer and 150 bales of cotton for Nagasaki.

The big liner has been in port only a week and could probably have filled up nearly to her capacity had she waited a day or two longer, but as her sister liner, the Indrapura, is due the latter part of the week, she was hurried out in order to enable her to get back on her schedule again.

LAST OF THE 1901 FLEET.

French Bark Francois Coppee Arrives at Falmouth After Long Trip.

Merchants Exchange advices yesterday reported the arrival at Falmouth of the belated Francois Coppee, and the British ship Bardowie. The Francois Coppee was the last vessel of the 1901 fleet still out, and was apparently reaching for long passage honors, for she was 168 days in making the voyage. The Bardowie, which sailed nearly a month later than the Francois Coppee, did not make very much of a showing for speed herself, for she was 144 days out when she reached Queenstown yesterday. The arrival of these two ships makes a clean-up of the season's fleet down to February 1, with the exception of a trio of vessels which sailed out of the Columbia in company January 25. The vessels which seem in a fair way to spoil the good average of the January fleet are the Carl, Castor and William Mitchell, now out 143 days from this port.

The Francois Coppee made a very slow passage up the Atlantic, so slow in fact that her experience has supplied a gleam of hope for the reinsurance speculators on the H. F. Glade, which is now out nearly 240 days from San Francisco, and has never been spoken. There seems to be conflicting advices about the condition of the Glade when she left San Francisco, and the speculators may find some comfort in the following, from the Examiner, of San Francisco:

"A statement alleged to have been made by the captain was much discussed in shipping circles here, and has tended to buoy up those who do not despair of the vessel. Captain Haeslop is quoted as having said before he left this port that his vessel was so foul that he expected to be from 200 to 250 days, and would not be surprised if he was 300 days on the voyage. 'My vessel can scarcely move,' he is reported to have said. 'She has been in the water for two years without having once been on the drydock.'"

As an offset to this, it might be mentioned, the Glade on her last trip out from Europe made the run to Honolulu in 118 days, and then came up to San Francisco in 21 days, passages which are strangely out of keeping with the story of a foul hull.

ABANDONED AT SEA.

British Steel Bark Fannie Kerr Caught Fire.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—The steamer Alameda, which arrived from Honolulu tonight, brings news that the British four-masted bark Fannie Kerr, Captain Charles Gibbons, was abandoned May 29 about 800 miles northeast of the Island of Kauai, the vessel being on fire. Her decks blew up shortly after, and she is now either a dangerous derelict or has gone to the bottom. The crew was saved. The Fannie Kerr was a steel vessel of 2286 tons, 10 years old, and was on her way to San Francisco from Newcastle with 3750 tons of coal. She left Newcastle April 7. The fire was not discovered until the day before the vessel blew up. It had been slowly making its way below, however, for some time. It was first discovered after a heavy explosion that made the hull quiver and sent the ventilators high into the rigging. This was at 2 o'clock on the morning of May 28. After a battle of 29 hours against the flames it was found necessary to leave the bessel, and all hands took to the boats. The vessel was within 200 miles of Laysan Island, but, supposing that island to be uninhabited, Captain Gibbons gave orders to steer for Kauai, where a landing was made.

Before abandoning the Fannie Kerr Captain Gibbons had her helm lashed so that she would continue on a proper course if she remained afloat. It is thought by the captain and others here that she has remained afloat and is a valuable salvage. The Inter-Island Steamship Company and the Wilder Steamship Company, of Honolulu, are preparing to send out island steamers to search for her. The value of the steel hull, if it can be found and towed in, is estimated at over $50,000.

The Fannie Kerr was built in Liverpool in 1892, and cost $375,000.

ANOTHER BIG LUMBER DROGHER.

Four-Masted Schooner Ariel to Load at Portland for Shanghai.

Another big four-masted American lumber drogher arrived in at Astoria late Saturday evening. The stranger, which came up without advance notice, was the schooner Ariel, whic heame from Honolulu in ballast to load lumber for Shanghai. She made a fair run up from the islands, covering the route in 23 days, which is pretty good time, but does not compare with that of the schooner Fred J. Wood, which arrived in earlier in the day Saturday. The big fore-and-after, which brought a cargo of sulphur from Hakodate, made the run across the Pacific in 23 days, a run that would be highly creditable to some of the square-rigged clippers which come across in ballast. The Fred J. Wood will leave up this morning in tow of the Harvest Queen, which will also bring up the schooner Alcalde, which follows the Lizzie Vance, now loading at the North Pacific Mill. Another four-master, which will reach Portland within the next few days, is the Churchill, which is now out nine days from San Francisco.

FOR ALASKA LIGHTHOUSES.

Steamer Homer Will Load a Cargo of Supplies at Portland.

The steamer Homer has been chartered to load a cargo of lighthouse supplies at Portland for Alaska, and will leave San Francisco this week. She will take aboard the greater part of her cargo here, and will proceed to Seattle, where a deckload of lumber will be added to her cargo. It was intended to load the lumber here, but the mills are so crowded with work that it could not be delivered in time, and the order was accordingly placed with a Seattle firm. The Homer will also take on a supply of coal at Seattle. The steamer comes to P. F. Du Fion, who was agent for her when she ran here in the coasting trade a number of years ago. She is an old-timer in the coasting trade, and at various times in her long career has visited about every port and run on about every route between Mexico and Alaska.

Astoria Marine Notes.

ASTORIA, June 16.—The Government tug George H. Mendell spent today on the bar taking soundings, and if the weather remains favorable the work will be continued for several days.

The lighthouse tender Manzanita left out this afternoon for Tillamook Rock, where she will deliver supplies, and from there will go to Destruction Island for the same purpose.

The schooner Repeat cleared at the Custom-House today for San Pedro, Cal., with 509,440 feet of lumber, which was loaded at the Knappton mills.

Schooner Eliza Miller Ashore.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—According to a dispitch received at the Merchants' Exchange, the schooner Eliza Miller, which left here May 28 for Altata, went ashore 12 miles north of that port on June 13, was abandoned by officers and crew and will probably prove a total loss.

Marine Notes.

The American bargentine Addenda arrived at Valparaiso April 29, after a slow passage of 89 days from Knappton.

The British ship John Cooke, which sailed from Liverpool for this port April 24, was spoken May 19 in 8 north 28 west.

The tramp steamer Kirkdale, which has been lying idle in San Francisco since last January, has been chartered to load lumber on Puget Sound for Taku at 37s 6d. She has been on the disengaged list longer than any vessel in San Francisco harbor.

The British ship Ventura, now loading at Antwerp for Portland, was chartered yesterday to load wheat or flour at Portland next December at 28s 9d. Ships at this figure have the appearance of being cheap, but statistics do not seem to warrant anything better.

Domestic and Foreign Ports.

ASTORIA, June 16.—Condition of the bar at 4 P. M., smooth; wind northwest; weather clear.

Falmouth, June 14.—Arrived—French bark Francois Coppee, from Portland. Arrived June 16—British ship Bardowie, from Portland.

Yokohama, June 13.—Sailed—German bark Bertha, for Portland.

New York, June 16.—Arrived—Vaderland, from Antwerp; Minneapolis, from London; Oscar II, from Copenhagen; Victoria, from Naples.

Berlin, June 16.—Arrived—Grosser Kurfurst, from New York.

Hoquiam, Wash., June 16.—Arrived—Schooner Metha Nelson, from San Francisco for Hoquiam.

Seattle, June 16.—Sailed June 15—Steamer Meteor, for Nome; steamer Eureka, for San Francisco; steamer Santa Ana, for Valdes. Sailed June 16—Steamer City of Seattle, for Skagway. Arrived—Steamer City of Topeka, from Skagway; steamer Dolphin, from Skagway; steamer Robert Dollar, from San Francisco; steamer American, from San Francisco.

Liverpool, June 16.—Arrived—Celtic, from New York.

London, June 16.—Arrived—Minnehaha, from New York.

Moville, June 16.—Arrived—Furnessia, from New York.

Queenstown, June 16.—Arrived—Ultonia, from Boston.

Tacoma, June 16.—Arrived June 15—American schooner H. K. Hall, from Blakeley. Sailed June 15—British bark Braemar, for Queenstown; steamer Mackinaw, for San Francisco.

San Francisco, June 16.—Arrived—Steamer W. H. Kruger, from Seattle; steamer Umatilla, from Victoria; schooner Ocean Spray, from Coquille River.

Philadelphia, June 16.—Arrived—Rhynland, from Liverpool.

Liverpool, June 16.—Arrived—Parisian, from Montreal.

St. Michaels, June 16.—Arrived—Washington, from Genoa for New York.

Gibraltar, June 16.—Passed—Ping Suey, from Glasgow for Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Victoria and Seattle.

Yokohama, June 13.—Sailed—Empress of China, from Hong Kong for Victoria.

CANCEROUS ULCERS

Are in many respects like other ulcers of sores, and this resemblance often proves fatal. Valuable time is lost in fruitless efforts to heal the sore with washes and salves, because the germs of Cancer that are multiplying in the blood and the new Cancer cells which are constantly developing keep up the irritation and discharge, and at last sharp shooting pains announce the approach of the eating and sloughing stage, and a hideous, sickening cancerous sore begins its destructive work.

No ulcer or sore can exist without some predisposing internal cause that has poisoned the blood, and the open discharging ulcer, or the festering sore on the lip, cheek or other part of the body will continue to spread and eat deeper into the flesh unless the blood is purified and the Cancer germs or morbid matter eliminated from the circulation.

In February, 1899, I noticed a small lump on my lower lip. The doctor cauterized it but another came and broke out into an open sore. I began to take S. S. S. and after I had taken seven bottles the place healed entirely and no signs of the disease have been seen since. W. P. Brown, Hollands, S. C.

S. S. S. cleanses the blood of all decaying effete matter. It has great antidotal and purifying properties that soon destroy the germs and poisons and restore the blood to its natural condition. And when pure blood is carried to the ulcer or sore the healing process begins, the discharge ceases and the place heals over and new skin forms. S. S. S. is a strictly vegetable blood purifier containing no mercury or minerals of any description.

SSS

If you have an ulcer or chronic sore of any kind, write us about it, medical advice will cost you nothing. Books on Cancer and other diseases of the blood will be sent free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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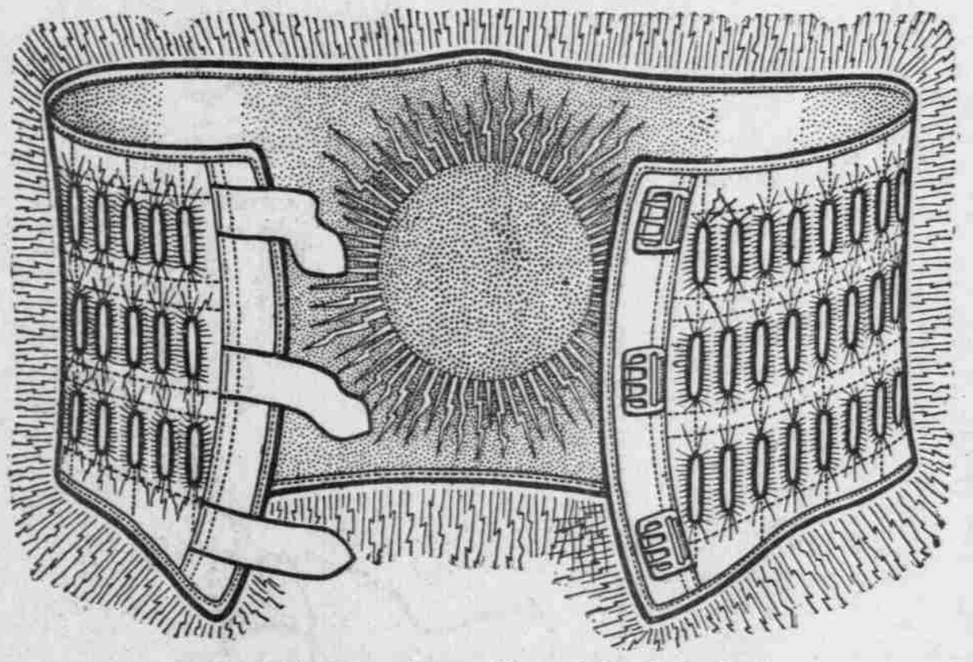

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