WHAT EXPERT SAYS

Ferdinand W. Peck Talks of 1905 Fair.

BELIEVES IT WILL BE A SUCCESS

Commissioner-General at Paris Exposition and Authority on World's Fairs Tells Why Portland Enterprise Is Good One.

"There is no reason why the Lewis and Clark Fair should not be a success if carried out on the lines I understand have been laid down for it." These words spoken by Ferdinand W. Peck, of Chicago, Commissioner-General of the United States exhibit at the Paris exposition, and vice-president of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, will carry weight, for Mr. Peck has had wider experience with great expositions than any other man in the country, and is recognized as the most able and enterprising promoter of such projects ever connected with any of them. He is on a tour of the Pacific Coast, and came back from Spokane expressly to see Portland, which he has not visited since 1890.

When asked at the Hotel Portland last night what he thought of the Portland enterprise, he replied that he believed an exposition could be made as great a success on the Pacific Coast as anywhere else in the country.

"With the great growth of the Pacific Coast of late," he said, there is every opportunity for such a fair, and Portland is the logical place for it. I do not think that 1905 will be too early for it, even if the St. Louis Fair is postponed until 1904, and in case they postpone it still another year you can postpone yours without suffering. There is as much reason why Portland should be one year late in celebrating the anniversary of the Lewis and Clark explorations in Oregon as there was for Chicago to be one year late in celebrating the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America. People have become used to expositions. They like them, and like to go to them. It was said that the Paris exposition would fail because it followed too soon after the World's Fair, and that other expositions must not follow too closely after the Paris exposition. I do not believe that there is anything in this contention. The attendance at the different fairs throughout the country proves that Americans like them and will see them.

"In fact, Portland will have an advantage in following so closely after St. Louis. There will be Oriental exhibits there, and they can be brought here bodily and made features of the fair. They will be far more readily obtained in this way than by sending for them to the Philippines, Japan or China, and will be just what will be wanted.

"There should be no difficulty in securing a Government appropriation for Portland. The precedent has been established in the case of St. Louis and other cities, and the growing importance of Oriental trade and of Alaska, as well as the Pacific Coast itself, makes it all the more desirable that Congress should recognize such a project, and I believe if the Pacific delegation unite in the request for it there will be no difficulty about obtaining it.

"In my judgment, and I have had a great deal to do with expositions, it will be advisable to limit the exposition to the Pacific States, the Orient and Alaska. Business with the Philippines, Japan and China is assuming larger and larger proportions all the time. Within 30 days two trading posts will be opened in Siberia under a concession from the Russian Government to a Pacific Coast firm, and this will greatly benefit Portland, as well as other cities of the Coast. All these things tend to assure the success of an exposition in Portland, and I think the time for it has not been fixed too early.

"The distance of Portland from the centers of population should make but little difference. It is a luxury to travel in the magnificent trains that now run into Portland on the O. R. & N. and the Northern Pacific. There are no finer trains in America, and none that compare with them in Europe, and with such magnificent transportation facilities people will not take the distance into consideration."

Mr. Peck will remain in Portland until Saturday. He is pleased with the city, and desires to see more of it.

DEMOCRATIC INCAPACITY.

No Safe Alternative for Policies They Furiously Denounce.

New York Times.

The Democrats have held their conventions and adopted their platforms of principles in five states—Tennessee, South Carolina, Indiana, Kansas and Oregon. The Democratic party opposes and denounces the policy of the Republican Administration in the Philippines. It is of interest in the present moment to inquire whether the Democrats have shaped and declared a substitute Philippine policy, a policy of their own, which wise statesmanship would accept, or a Nation possessed of a moral sense and conscious of its responsibility before the judgment of mankind would approve.

The platform of the Tennessee Democrats, adopted on May 30, condemns as a breach of National honor the Republican policy in the Philippines and continues:

> We demand that this Government at once announce to the people of the Philippines that when peace is restored they shall be allowed to establish a Government of their own, and that when such stable Government is established they shall be given their independence.

After condemning and denouncing the present policy the platform of the South Carolina Democrats declares:

> The Filipinos cannot be citizens without endangering our civilization; they cannot be subjects without imperiling our form of government; and as we are not willing to surrender our civilization or to convert the Republic into an empire, we favor an immediate declaration of the Nation's purpose to give the Filipinos, first, a stable form of government; second, independence, and, third, protection from outside interference.

The Indiana Democratic Convention, evidently approving the South Carolina declaration, copied and adopted it verbatim, except that it proclaimed in language slightly modified the Nation's duty to be immediately to declare its purpose "to assist the Filipinos to establish for themselves an independent Government protecting them from outside interference and securing to this country such commercial and moral rights and advantages as would be just and fair and fully protect American interests."

The Democrats of Kansas made this declaration:

> We indorse the position taken by the Democratic members of the National Congress with respect to the duty of the Government of the United States toward the Philippine Islands and their people.

The Oregon Democratic platform, after certain sound and sensible criticisms upon the tariff policy of the Republicans toward the new possessions, says:

> We believe that the true policy is to prepare the people of those islands (the Philippines) for self-government as speedily as possible, and when so prepared to grant them independence, retaining such coaling stations and ports as may be necessary to protect those islands from foreign interference and to maintain our trade relations in the Orient.

The policy approved by the Oregon Democrats is in substance the policy of the Republican Administration. Under that policy the Filipinos are being trained for self-government as rapidly as possible. President Roosevelt has not proclaimed that when prepared for self-government they will be made independent. He has no authority to make such a declaration, and to make it would be a reckless act. But he has said that when they give evidence of fitness to govern themselves, then, and not till then, the question of their independence shall be determined.

The Kansas declaration is unintelligible except as a dodging of the question. Short of reading 100 speeches, many of them ignorant, some of them violent, and none of them that we now recall embodying any matured and reasoned-out plan, no one could say what position the Democratic members of the National Congress have taken with respect to the Philippines. All the Democratic Senators voted against the Civil Government bill, which provides a civil administration for the islands and district and municipal governments with popular representation—the very thing demanded by the Oregon Democrats.

All the other Democratic platforms adopted so far this year, that is to say, the platforms of the Democrats of Tennessee, South Carolina and Indiana, offer alternatives to the Republican policy such as no sane man of any party clothed not only with the power, but with the responsibility of the Presidential office, would ever adopt, and that no civilized people of any nation would ever permit to be followed.

The declarations of purpose approved by the Democrats of South Carolina, Tennessee, and Indiana would make any other government but military government impossible in the Philippines. We should be compelled either to maintain order there by a permanent military authority or to withdraw and leave the Filipinos to their fate. The one would involve governing without the consent of the governed in perpetuity, the other a disgraceful and dangerous repudiation of National and international duty.

It is perfectly plain that the Democrats have no Philippine policy. They have formed no plan, proclaimed no principles, indicated no method that the American people in any conceivable circumstances would approve. If the State Democratic Conventions yet to come have no wiser or safer pronouncements to make on this subject the leaders will be forced to confess that they have failed miserably in the effort to create a Philippine issue.

STEPHENSON'S FINE FARM

An Ex-Congressman Who Took to Farming and Stockraising.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Ex-Congressman Sam Stephenson, the millionaire lumberman of Menominee, Mich., who, after his defeat for renomination six years ago by Congressman Sheldon, quietly dropped out of politics and took up farming and stockraising as his hobby, possesses in his Pine Hill farm, located a few miles from the city, one of the finest farms in Michigan. It comprises more than 1000 acres, and only a comparatively few years ago formed a wooded waste.

Crops and fruits of various kinds are raised in abundance, and much attention is given to the livestock and dairy department. In the pastures are a herd of 250 blooded cattle, a large drove of high-bred horses and flocks of sheep and Angora goats, and the stables are models of their kind. The dairy is equipped with the latest machinery and the output of butter is large. The farm buildings are all provided with steam heat, electric lights, hot and cold water, telephones, and are furnished fire protection by a system comprising an artesian well, reservoir and hydrants.

A cold-storage plant is also a feature of the farm, which has as its superintendent a graduate from the agricultural department of the University of Wisconsin.

Attacked by Infuriated Deer.

EVERETT, June 19.—Dr. Alexander de Soto, of Seattle, while accompanying a party of engineers on a preliminary survey for a trolley line across Snohomish County, in which venture several Philadelphia capitalists are interested, was attacked near Sultan Basin by an infuriated buck deer. De Soto was hurled to the ground, where a desperate struggle occurred. After receiving a broken rib and severe cuts on the head, Dr. de Soto killed the animal with a hunting-knife.

The local G. A. R. expects 2000 delegates here four days next week, to attend the annual encampment for the districts of Washington and Alaska.

Hundreds of pounds of trout are being killed in Snohomish County by hunters using dynamite.

People in Paris may converse with people in Cologne by telephone, but only by way of Berlin, which makes the distance 1000 miles.

WANAMAKER'S SUCCESS

HIS REHABILITATION OF "STEWART'S," NEW YORK.

John Wanamaker Today Spends $1,000,000 a Year for Advertising—His Business Methods.

(From the National Advertiser.)

Whatever may be said of the merit of John Wanamaker as a politician, there can be no difference of opinion concerning his position in the advertising field. Among the merchant princes of the United States, he easily stands first as an advertiser. A man who spends a million dollars a year in advertising and makes no scruple of spending more than one-tenth of that sum with a single newspaper in that period, has a courage that is saturated with audacity.

Wanamaker believes in advertising. He ascribes his phenomenal success in great measure to it. Beginning without a dollar of capital, like Carnegie, the Rockefellers, Marshall Field and many other American multi-millionaires, he has steadily advanced from the smallest beginnings to a foremost place in the mercantile world, owning two of the largest houses in the country. His success has come of the possession of many strong characteristics, no one of which is especially predominant. Honesty, application, energy, organization and executive force are chief among these. He was but a boy when he began business for himself—scarcely of age. This was about forty years ago. His business sense, thus early acute, enabled him to make selection of one of the most desirable sites in Philadelphia. At the very outset of his career the keynote of his action was this: "Bring the people to you." With this end in view, he advertised. He spent in this work far more money than other merchants who carried much larger stocks of goods. Early in his career his name became a synonym for princeliness in advertising, and today he is known everywhere as the corypheus of all advertisers.

The idea fastened itself in his mind that he should give the people everything they might need, or as nearly so as possible. He broadened and widened in every direction, until "Wanamaker's" became a veritable bazaar or market. But all the time he advertised. His crowning success, after all, has come to him here in New York. He took "Stewart's," the once famous store, but Stewart's then dragged down and bankrupt. He brought to it all the potentialities of his personality, his energy, experience and indomitable will. His success was instantaneous. Nothing was seen like it before in all the history of this country. From the outset buyers flocked there, and in the nearly five years that he has owned this business, his annual sales have been enormous, and have been steadily on the increase. At New York, as at Philadelphia, he has advertised on a large scale. Mr. Wanamaker employs all legitimate means that are profitable for advertising.

Mr. Wanamaker's advertisements are unique in their phrasing, if they do not always appear in best manner of the printer's art. They are expressed well, and are easily understood. There is no ambiguity about them. He avoids generalities by inviting attention to special lines of goods, and the prices at which they are offered. It goes without saying that one gets at his stores just what he goes there to find. No man could have accomplished the work he has done if he had failed of uprightness in business. While the style of his advertising is such as to be recognizable under all circumstances, there is sufficient variety in them to make them in all cases interesting reading matter. They are excellent objects for study by those who follow advertisement-writing.

One sees in them no vain boasting, yet they never are wanting in positiveness. They do not advertise competitors by attacking them. Mr. Wanamaker's success has been due to strict attention to his own business—a most admirable quality, as well as a necessary one to success—and this shows throughout all of his advertisements. The advertisements show the man in every way. They prove merit, force, energy, organization.

Mr. Wanamaker is one of the highest types of the American merchant prince—one who has filled high political place with great personal credit, and whose social and private life is equally creditable to his character.

"Demonstrated" in Undress.

New York Evening Post.

The convention of American Dancing Masters, which was held the other evening, might not greatly interest those whose joints are too refractory for "the military-dip waltz," but the throwing to the winds by the "professors" of the traditional decorum of the calling cannot be remarked without deep concern for the manners of the rising generation. It may be read in our sprightly neighbor, the Sun, that the dancing masters, "discarding the conventional dress of the dancing-floor, 'demonstrated,' some in shirts without suspenders, and some with both suspenders and belts. The women gyrated in short skirts of thin material." The costumes described are tolerable in the ordinary mortal; not in the dancing-master. With him what little "manners" is left in the world has taken its last refuge. With him alone rests the secret of the bow deferential and the scrape discreet. If he fails us, we are utterly given over to a coatless, cross-legged, mannerless dispensation. Nor need we say that these representatives of the entire profession were bound to a more scrupulous conventionality than they observe in their individual capacity. Let no one say that it was very hot, the other night; a dancing-master is every whit as much obligated to suffer in immaculate evening dress as a "bad man" is to die in his boots.

FUNERAL OF S. M. REEDER

Prominent Pioneer Who Died Wednesday on Sauvie's Island.

The funeral of Simon Morgan Reeder, the prominent pioneer of 1853, who died Wednesday at his home on Sauvie's Island, will take place today. The services will be held at noon at the Taylor-street

Simon Morgan Reeder.

Methodist Church, of which he had been an active member. The pallbearers will be Sylvester Farrell, Judge John F. Caples, John A. Beck, Captain S. B. Jones, Captain H. Caples and S. A. Miles. Mr. Reeder was born in Daviess County, Indiana, in 1825. With his wife, who was the daughter of General John Abel, he crossed the plains in 1852, and on arrival took up a donation land claim on the island, where his hospitality endeared him to many of the pioneer families of the state.

GIRLS QUIT SMOKING.

Filipino Maids Are Improving Under Contact With American Women.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—An Army officer who has just returned from the Philippines says the native women are imitating the American women, school teachers and wives of Army officers, in the matter of dress, personal adornment and manners.

During the last year a great change of this nature has been observed among the native women, who have been thrown into contact with the "Americanos."

The Philippine women now insist not only upon having more clothes, but better clothes, and the result is a marked improvement in their average personal appearance.

A year and a half ago this officer passed through a village in Luzon. In the house where he lodged was a girl of 10 to 12 years who smoked big, black cigars and apparently enjoyed them. Visiting the same village a few months ago the officer called to see his friends, the native family. He found the girl, now a little larger, of course, and also very much better dressed.

"You are not smoking, I see," he said to her.

"No, Senor."

"Well try one of these," he said, offering her his cigar case.

"No, thank you, Senor," replied the girl in fair English, "me no smoke now. Americano women no smoke."

AS SEEN BY A VISITOR

COMMENT ON PORTLAND'S STREETS AND SIDEWALKS.

Ex-Controller McCardy, of St. Paul, Tells How the City Might Be Improved.

J. J. McCardy, who was for 10 years Controller of the City of St. Paul, Minn., is among the delegates to the Supreme Lodge, A. O. U. W., being receiver of the Minnesota Grand Lodge. Last month he surrendered his city office to a Democratic successor, the city having concluded to change its politics. The Controller in St. Paul has charge of street improvements, and Mr. McCardy's long experience in that office enabled him to make a thorough study of various methods of making and preserving streets. He says they tried almost everything there, and have now settled down to asphalt, brick and sandstone for pavements.

"We have come to the conclusion that wood is no good for paving purposes," said Mr. McCardy last night. "No matter what kind or how treated, it is very expensive paving material. We have tried 'em all. Some are better than others, of course, but, generally speaking, wood pavement is out of date. And they are worse in wet climates than in dry, because they wear faster when wet.

"What I should regard as almost an ideal paving material for Portland is sandstone. It is not so hard and noisy as granite or your Belgian block, it does not wear off at the corners, leaving the centers to stand up like truncated cones, slippery and hard to travel. On hillsides sandstone is the very best pavement, for horses can always get a footing on it. It is a clean, comparatively noiseless and very durable pavement. If you have not ample quarries of sandstone now opened, it will pay the city to send out men to discover and open sandstone quarries for street paving.

"Asphalt on a proper cement foundation makes a good pavement, but where only part of the streets are thus paved there is much complaint about the dust. Dirt from the other streets is carried on the asphalt, where it dries quickly and is soon in people's faces. If a city were entirely paved with asphalt, I think it would be very satisfactory. But the foundation ought to be better than is usually laid. It ought to be of cement, not mixed as the average contractor will mix it, but as a skilled engineer knows how to mix it. Then it will stay, and a thin coat of good asphalt on top of that will last a long time.

"Brick makes a very satisfactory pavement on level ground. Even common building brick last well when properly laid. But, of course, the vitrified brick are preferable, and they cost more money. Competent and honest inspection is a very important part of street work.

"I should think Portland would be poor on account of personal damage suits," continued Mr. McCardy, referring to the condition of the sidewalks. When it was explained to him that in Oregon municipal corporations cannot be sued for personal damages, he thought he saw a reason for the poor condition of sidewalks. "If our city tolerated such sidewalks our personal damage lawyers would have fine pickings," said he.

"And how does it come that the different street railways are permitted to have the paving about their tracks in such wretched condition? Are the city officials responsible for that?" The explanation that the street-car companies were on the eve of extensively rebuilding their lines hardly seemed to him a sufficient excuse for the present condition of the pavements about the tracks.

"Another thing I would advise Portland to do," said Mr. McCardy, "is to invest a few hundred dollars in street signs, so we strangers, when sober enough to read, can find our way about the city. I have been greatly annoyed by the absence of street names, and I have also been unable to find a policeman to tell me. It contributes mightily to the comfort of a stranger to be able to tell at any corner what street he is on. But, by all means, keep advertising off the street signs. If permitted to get a footing there, it will soon become the chief feature of the signs.

"Your Civic Improvement Association will be able to do a great service for the city, and its service is much needed. A great deal of the filth and unsightliness of the streets can as well as not be prevented by proper attention. Banners and flaunting signs, and even the numerous poles that disfigure your streets can be gotten rid of, all to the beauty and credit of the city. You have a handsome, thriving town, and proper attention to its streets would make it quite a model."

Mellin's Infants' Food

Send for a sample of Mellin's Food and our book, "The Care and Feeding of Infants." The book tells you how to use Mellin's Food. It also has valuable information in regard to the nursery.

MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.

TRESCOTT SUES WARREN

ASKS FOR $50,000 AS HIS SHARE IN FISHING BUSINESS.

Also Wants the Partnership Dissolved—Request That a Receiver Be Appointed Granted.

ASTORIA, June 19.—A suit was filed in the Circuit Court this afternoon by C. B. Trescott against F. M. Warren and the Trescott Packing Company. The complaint alleges that a partnership was formed between the plaintiff and Warren in 1893 to buy and sell fish. Warren was to advance the money, to be repaid with interest, while Trescott was to conduct the business at a salary of $100 per month. The net profits were to be divided. The business was continued until October, 1901, when it is alleged the plaintiff was let out. He estimates the profits of the partnership at over $100,000, and asks that the defendant be required to pay over half of that amount, and that the partnership be dissolved, and that during the pendency of this suit a receiver be appointed to take charge of the Trescott Packing Company's books. The last request was granted by the court, and John Adams was named as receiver, with bonds fixed at $1000.

The complaint alleges that in the year 1893 Warren and Trescott entered into a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the business of buying and selling sturgeon. A year later, owing to Mr. Warren being engaged in other enterprises of conflicting nature, it was agreed to form a corporation, styled the Trescott Packing Company, of which Mr. Warren became owner of all the stock, valued at $20,000, all of which has since been in his control. In 1895 the business was extended to include the operation of a cold storage and the handling of salmon was run up to October, 1901, under the same arrangement, Warren advancing money and having full charge of the accounts, and Trescott being in full control of the management of the business.

The complaint further alleges that at that time the defendant for the purpose of cheating and defrauding the plaintiff and appropriating the entire profits to his own use, excluded the plaintiff from the business and refused to make any accounting or settlement.

City Compromises Damage Suit.

The case of W. A. Dees vs. the City of Astoria was called for trial in the Circuit Court this morning, but after six of the jurors had been selected the case was settled. The suit was brought to recover damages in the sum of $2000 for injuries alleged to have been received by the plaintiff's 5-year-old son by falling through a hole in the sidewalk on Commercial street while that thoroughfare was being improved, last January. Under the terms of the settlement the plaintiff is to receive judgment for $500 and costs not to exceed $20. Of this, one-half is to be paid by the city and one-half by J. K. Wirt, the contractor who was improving the street at the time the accident occurred.

Street to Be Improved.

The street committee of the City Council will open bids on next Monday for the improvement of six blocks on the west end of Astor street. This thoroughfare, which is in a very bad condition, leads to several canneries and some of the principal manufacturing plants in the city.

Logging Engine Boiler Explodes.

The boiler of the logging engine in William Davis' camp, near Burnside Point, exploded this morning, wrecking the engine and scattering the pieces for some distance around. Several of the workmen were standing near by at the time of the accident, but not one of them was injured.

NEW HEAD FOR STATE SCHOOL.

Superintendent of Deaf Mute Institution to Be Elected Soon.

SALEM, June 19.—A new superintendent for the Oregon State Deaf Mute School will be elected soon by the State Board of Education to succeed Clayton Wentz, present superintendent of that institution. State Superintendent Ackerman, a member of the board, tonight stated that a selection would be made within a few weeks. Superintendent Wentz has not made application for reappointment, and it is understood he will not be an applicant. Several applications for the position have been received. Governor Geer favors the appointment of an Oregon man, and in support of his position says there are competent men in this state to take charge of the school. Superintendent Ackerman, while not opposed to the selection of an Oregon man, thinks efficiency and proper qualifications are superior in consideration of applicants to the question of geographical location. Secretary Dunbar, it is understood, entertains a similar view.

Salem Sends Lumber to Portland.

SALEM, June 19.—An open meeting of Salem Labor Union was held tonight and the wage-earners were addressed by Frank Davey, Representative-elect from this county. Mr. Davey recognized in labor unions the solution of many questions of reform, and pledged his support to all matters of legislation to promote the interests of the laboring man. The secretary of the local union was instructed to notify labor organizations of Portland that the Salem lumber and planing mills were shipping their products to Portland, and thereby directly aiding the striking mills in the metropolis. Salem's lumber mills have not yet been unionized.

Boy Badly Injured by Horse.

OREGON CITY, June 19.—John Hosey, the 17-year-old son of John Hosey, of Green Point, was kicked by a horse this afternoon and suffered frightful injuries, his face being crushed beyond possibility of recognition. Harris' grocery team was tied near the Hosey residence, and the horses were feeding. One of them caught its foot in a rope. The boy ran in to cut the rope and release the animal, when the horse kicked him in the face, crushing it in a horrible manner. The boy managed to crawl out from under the feet of the horse. He was bleeding badly and was taken to his home. He will recover.

Funeral of Pioneer of Roseburg.

ROSEBURG, June 19.—The funeral of Mrs. Mary A. Howell occurred here today. She was an old resident of this city, and died at the age of about 80 years. She left two sons and two daughters as follows: W. G. Howell, Portland, Or.; Nelson Howell, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. George Kohlhagen, Miss Frances Howell, Roseburg. The funeral was conducted by the Order of Eastern Star, of which the deceased was a member.

Salem Pastor Resigns.

SALEM, June 19.—Rev. T. H. Henderson, who for several years has been serving as pastor of the Central Congregational Church of this city, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Congregational Church at South Bend, Wash. Rev. Mr. Henderson has resigned his pastorate of the Salem church to take effect on July 1. His successor has not yet been named.

Warrants Served on Spreckels.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19. — Sheriff Hammel, of Los Angeles, today served warrants of arrest on J. D. Spreckels and W. S. Leake, proprietor and managing editor, respectively, of the Morning Call, on a charge of criminal libel, preferred by Governor Henry T. Gage. Defendants were immediately released on $500 bail each, by Police Judge Fritz.

Myrtle Creek Mines to the Front.

ROSEBURG, June 19. — Some excellent specimens of ore were brought in yesterday by R. M. Armitage from his Alzora and Little Chieftain mines on Myrtle Creek. Assays show values ranging from $40 to $1809 per ton. Preparations for shipping ore are now in active progress, and that district will soon become a regular producer.

Colonel Battenburg.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—News of the death of Colonel Battenburg, an Austrian Army officer in the service of the Colombian Government, has been received by the steamer Leelenaw, arriving from Panama.

Oregon Mining Stock Exchange.

PORTLAND, June 19.

Today's quotations were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Alaska M. & M.	...	11
Bronze Monarch	...	18½
Caribou	...	8
Crystal Consolidated	17½	20
Chicago	...	8½
Cascade Calumet	...	4
Gold Hill & Bohemia	...	10
Huronian	...	3½
Lost Horse	...	25
Oregon-Colorado M. M. & D.	...	50
Sumpter Consolidated	...	4
Sweden Copper (Gtd.)	...	90
Winnipeg (Ltd.)	...	10

SPOKANE, June 19.—The closing quotations for mining stocks today were:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Amer. Boy	7¾	7¾	Ramb. Car	80	83
Blacktail	11½	12½	Republic	7¾	9½
Butte & Bos.	2	2½	Reservation	½	1
Deer Trail	1½	1½	Sullivan	6	6½
Gold Ledge	1¾	1¾	Tom Thumb	15¼	15¾
L. P. Surp.	5½	6	San Poil	20	22¾
Mtn. Lion	21	22½	Trade Dollar	9	11
Morn. Glory	2	2½	Jim Blaine	1	4
Prin. Maud	1½	2½	Flathermaiden	6	7½
Quilp	35		Ben Hur	8¾	11½

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—Official closing quotations for mining stocks:

Alta	$0 05	Kentuck Con	$0 01
Andes	5	Mexican	40
Belcher	12	Occidental Con	14
Best & Belcher	10	Ophir	1 10
Bullion	2	Overman	30
Caledonia	85	Potosi	19
Challenge Con	10	Savage	7
Chollar	7	Seg. Belcher	6
Con. Cal. & Va.	1 30	Sierra Nevada	12
Crown Point	3	Silver Hill	47
Exchequer	1	Union Con	16
Gould & Curry	6	Utah Con	6
Hale & Norcross	30	Yellow Jacket	12
Justice	7		

NEW YORK, June 19.—Mining stocks today closed as follows:

Adams Con	$0 20	Little Chief	$0 12
Alice	45	Ontario	7 25
Breece	50	Ophir	1 05
Brunswick Con	9	Phoenix	6
Comstock Tunnel	5	Potosi	18
Con. Cal. & Va.	1 20	Savage	6
Deadwood Terra.	1 00	Sierra Nevada	11
Horn Silver	1 25	Small Hopes	40
Iron Silver	75	Standard	3 00
Leadville Con	$0 05		

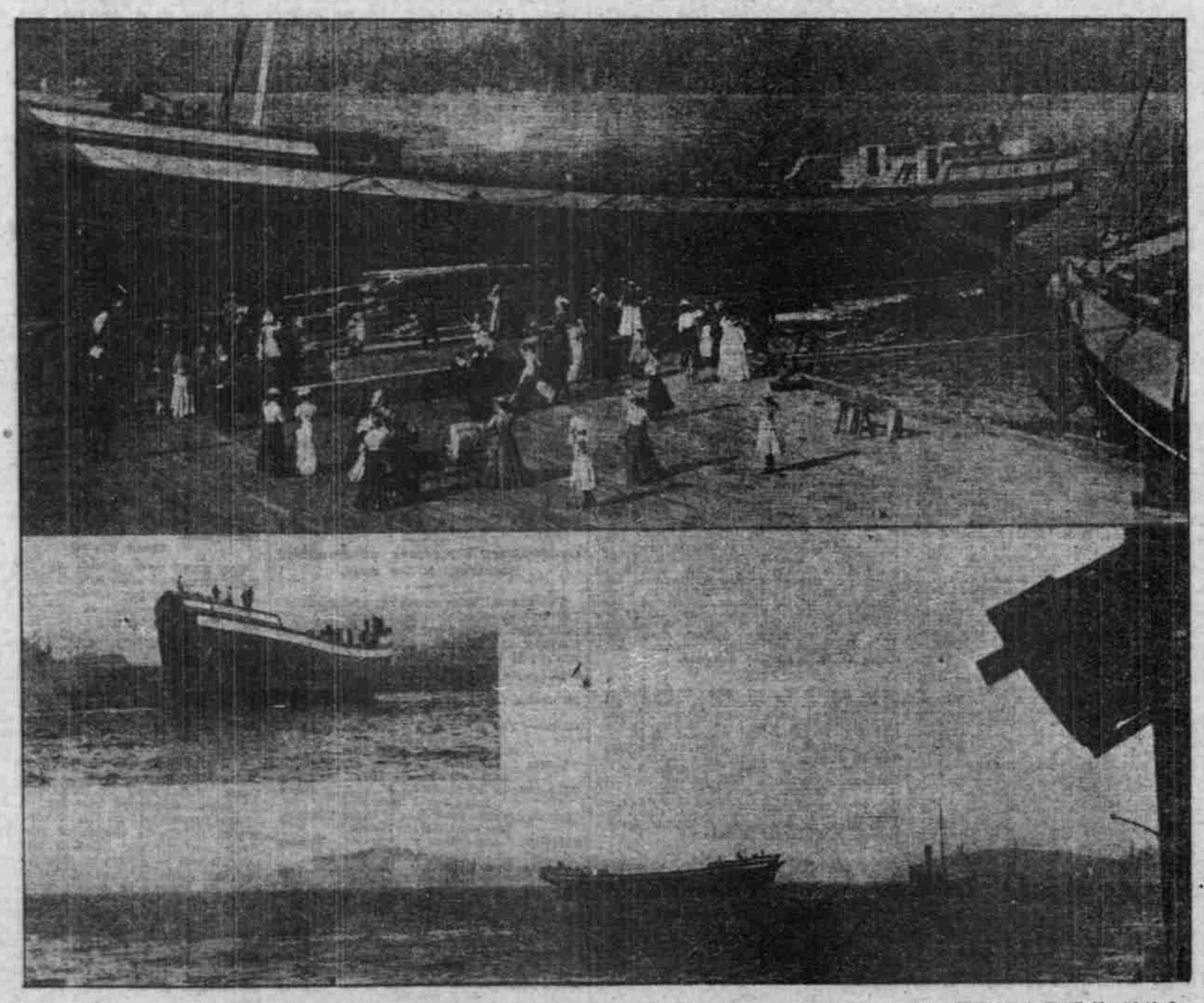
BOSTON, June 19.—Closing quotations:

Adventure	$ 23 50	Osceola	$ 61 00
Allouez	2 75	Parrott	23 00
Amalgamated	67 00	Quincy	135 00
Daly West	43 75	Santa Fe Cop.	1 87
Bingham	34 75	Tamarack	175 00
Cal. & Hecla	600 00	Trimountain	95 00
Centennial	18 50	Trinity	12 50
Copper Range	56 50	United States	20 00
Dominion Coal	137 50	Utah	21 25
Franklin	11 00	Victoria	6 00
Isle Royale	12 25	Winona	4 00
Mohawk	41 00	Wolverines	54 50
Old Dominion	21 00		

Violent Attack of Diarrhoea Cured and Perhaps a Life Saved.

"A short time ago I was taken with a violent attack of diarrhoea and believe I would have died if I had not gotten relief," says John J. Patton, a leading citizen of Patton, Ala. "A friend recommended Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I bought a 25-cent bottle and after taking three doses of it was entirely cured. I consider it the best remedy in the world for bowel complaints." This remedy is certain to be needed in almost every home before the Summer is over. It can always be depended upon, even in the most severe and dangerous cases. It is especially valuable for Summer diarrhoea in children. It is pleasant to take, never fails to give prompt relief. Why not buy it now and be prepared for such an emergency? For sale by all druggists.

Valentine Ziegler, a Louisville, Ky., cigarmaker, became a grandfather at 34, and now has a daughter three months old.



—Photo by Ernest A. Stauff, Marshfield, Or.

FOUR-MASTED SCHOONER MARCONI, LAUNCHED AT NORTH BEND, OR., JUNE 10.

The new schooner Marconi launched at North Bend, on June 10, is said to be one of the finest craft ever built in Southern Oregon. The dimensions of the latest addition to Simpson's fleet are: Length of keel, 170 feet; over all, 190 feet; beam, 39 feet; depth of hold, 15½ feet. She is expected to carry over 1,000,000 feet of lumber.