PUREFOODCONGRESS

National Convention Opens in This City.

THREE SESSIONS ARE HELD

Delegates Welcomed by Professor Withycombe and Mayor Williams—Matters of Discussion at Opening Meetings.

TODAY'S PROGRAMME.

Address, "Adulterated Coffee, Glazed and Otherwise," Hon. J. E. Blackburn, Ohio.

Discussion, Hon. H. C. Adams, Wisconsin, and Hon. Jesse Cope, Pennsylvania.

Address, "How to Label the Different Food Products, and Rulings on Same," Hon. Grosvenor, Michigan.

Discussion, Hon. J. E. Blackburn, Ohio, and Hon. R. O. Eaton, Connecticut.

Address, "A United States Pharmacopoeia," Dr. E. N. Eaton, Illinois.

Discussion, Dr. A. S. Mitchell, Wisconsin, Dr. R. E. Doolittle, Michigan, and Dr. J. M. Nelson, Nebraska.

Report of committee on rulings, Hon. J. E. Blackburn, Ohio, Hon. John Hamilton, Pennsylvania, and Hon. H. C. Adams, Wisconsin.

Election of officers.

The annual National convention of the Pure Food and Dairy Commissioners was opened yesterday, and morning, afternoon and evening sessions were held. A number of interesting papers were read, and the delegates generally showed much interest in the discussions. The topic of most interest to the convention was the National pure food law, which was presented by John Hamilton, Secretary of Agriculture for Pennsylvania, and which received the unanimous approval of the convention. The subjects of "Antiseptics and Coloring in Foods" and "Decisions Affecting Our Food Laws" were also dealt with, and a great amount of interest shown. The interest was perhaps at its height when L. M. Frawley, representing the Manufacturers' Association, attempted to convince the delegates that it is not possible to put articles on the market without the use of antiseptics and preservatives. Professor Sheppard and Professor Hamilton each took an active part in the discussion, and the argument that they presented carried the day for the pure food champions. Another session will be held this morning when the business of the convention will be concluded. The place of meeting today will be the Odd Fellows' Hall, at First and Alder streets. At 11:30 this morning an excursion will be given for the ladies of the convention. The party will go to Oregon City by boat and return by rail. While there they will visit the Willamette Falls and various points of interest at Oregon City.

At yesterday's meeting the address of welcome in behalf of the state was given by James Withycombe, of the State Agricultural College at Corvallis. In the absence of the Governor, Mayor Williams then welcomed the visitors on behalf of the City of Portland. J. E. Blackburn, of Ohio, responded in behalf of the association.

President Jones' Address.

After thanking the people of Portland, on behalf of the convention, for the cordial reception tendered them, and expressing their satisfaction of the choice of a place of meeting, A. H. Jones, president of the convention, said:

"Your attendance in such numbers from all sections of our country attests your deep interest in an organization having for its prime objects the enforcement of the food laws of the different states, and to obtain uniformity of laws and rulings in regard to the manufacture and sale of the various food products, as well as devise a system or method by which the food products of our country can be properly and uniformly labeled so we may have one set of labels for all the states and territories. If this can be accomplished, then the dealer, purchaser and consumer, as well as every one interested, may know just what the article is; if a uniform law and rulings can be secured for every state and territory, then substantially one form of labels and one set of rulings will answer for every state and territory in the Union, and there is no good reason why the law on all these food products and the rulings thereon might not be the same and applicable alike in every state and territory. It will teach what we are all endeavoring to teach—that the public should be plainly advised as to the true name of the article or ingredient of food.

To Formulate National Law.

"Another of the objects of this association is, if such laws as are needed to accomplish any of these objects are not in the statute books of the respective states, for this organization to formulate such a law so that it may be applicable to all the states alike, so that the commissioner of that state can recommend the law to the Legislature of the state that has no such laws, so that this uniformity in the laws and rulings may be obtained, whereby these objects so vitally necessary to the lives, health and welfare of the people of our country may be protected. You could not have been convened for a more commendable purpose, and the furtherance of the principles of our platform will entitle you to the lasting gratitude of this generation and to the highest esteem of your successors. This is no ordinary gathering, and the influences for good of this meeting of organizations of this kind will extend down the ages. We see state after state falling in line and vying with each other in passing laws guarding the food products, but the legislation along these lines is new, and it takes time to educate the people and teach them how these laws are for their health; that they are enacted in their interests. As soon as we can show them that these laws are in their interests and meant for their protection, then a sentiment will be created so strong in their favor that courts and juries will not hesitate to enforce them.

Necessity of Fixed Standards.

"While I have mentioned some of the more important objects to be accomplished by this association, I did not mention them all, for there are many others that are really necessary in order to secure the absolute enforcement of our state food laws, and among the many of what we might term secondary helps is the necessity for standards relative to the various food products. There is scarcely any one thing that caused the state food departments more trouble than the absence of a fixed standard—that is, some measure fixed by law—the necessity for other standards fixed by law, such as money weights and measures, has been recognized. Our different state governments have generally been content to measure food by the quart, the pound, the peck and the bushel. The time has come when there should be a change. We find in this, the morning of the 20th century, advances along all other lines of progress but this. The time has come when foods should be measured by their composition as to strength, quality, purity and effect upon the health. The state food laws do not accurately, as a general rule, define what shall be the standard in food, and on account of there being no fixed standard the violators of the law hold that inasmuch as no standards are fixed by law they cannot be held to a definite composition in their preparation of any article of food, and consequently may sell as pure any article of food that is not injurious to the health, no matter how low in percentage its food constituents may be. At the last meeting of our association this question was taken up and a committee was appointed to meet with the National Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, which was to meet at Washington, D. C., and see if the question of standards for our various food products might not be agreed upon, and that report, I presume, will come up at this meeting, and it is the opinion of all that this perplexing question may be finally settled. But in order to make these proposed laws a success, there should first be a National Food Commission, at the head of which shall be a National commissioner, with laws governing all the questions. For instance, such a National law as that set forth in the Warner bill, as introduced in the present Congress by Congressman Warner, of Illinois. The law should give the commissioner quite wide or general powers in regard to making rulings, labeling, stamping, as well as power to make standards for the various food products. This would be no interference with the interstate commerce law, as no one can bring into a state an adulterated article of food and claim the exemptions that are allowed under the interstate commerce law. We know what it is to have the manufacturer or packer have the goods in his warehouse, marked 'Illinois,' 'Wisconsin,' 'Michigan' and so on, and has to have his set of labels, stamps, brands—these things are of constant occurrence, and we know what it means, not only for the manufacturers and packers, but for the food commission as well; and nothing, in my opinion, could be more effective or do more for the cause of pure food than the unification of these laws, National and state, and so blend them together that in the future these questions may be substantially settled.

Campaign for Pure Food.

"The magnificent campaign against adulterated, unwholesome and impure food, which you have so successfully conducted during the past year, will conduce greatly to bring about these needed laws, as well as enhance the health, happiness and material prosperity of our country, and when we look back over the past five years of our organization and see the condition of the food products of the different states, and the absence of a state food commission or food laws in nearly all the states, and see today 35 states are enrolled under a state food commission or state food inspection, meant to answer the purpose of a commission, and that all the other states have enacted laws of some kind to regulate the manufacture and sale of the food product and protect the life and health of the citizen, we can rejoice that our work has not been in vain.

"It is with much pleasure that I call your attention to the last annual report of this association, as in it is embraced much that is of interest to the members of this association, as well as every one interested in the enforcement of the food laws of the different states. Among other matters of interest is a compilation of the food laws of the different states, or substantially all of the laws with the rulings thereon; also the bill introduced in Congress by Congressman Warner, of Illinois, with the amendments thereon creating a National Food Commission. The report shows that much pains have been taken in its preparation, and will be of great help to our cause and prove a valuable addition to the literature of pure food.

Zealous Work of Members.

"It is very gratifying to be able to report that there has been no lack of zeal and enthusiasm in the general effort that has been put forth the past year by the members of this association to enforce the state food laws, and to make them more effective, and when we see what has been accomplished in the different states, as well as in the Nation, we feel that our association is placed upon the highest plane of usefulness.

"When we think that the whole human family is dependent on the food products; that it is engaged in a struggle for it and cannot live without it; that the condition of humanity depends upon the quality of its food, and that a people are prepared for this struggle for existence in proportion as its food products are kept pure and wholesome; that you can tell the standard and character of a nation by the wholesomeness and purity of its food products—by the food it eats—and that in our respective states we are intrusted with the duty of enforcing these food laws, and thus guarding the people and protecting them from manufacturer and dealer in impure and unwholesome foods, we can understand what a great duty we have to perform.

"The citizens of Portland have spared no pains or time to complete arrangements for this meeting, and I vouchsafe to say you, each and every one, will receive that cordial reception and enjoy the gracious hospitality characteristic of the cultured people of this beautiful city.

"My heart is full of gratitude to my associate members of the National Association of State Dairy and Food Commissioners who have labored so devotedly and earnestly, and they are entitled to the country's highest esteem for the success of the work accomplished, and to the secretary and committees who have so ably and acceptably discharged their duties. I join with you and the association workers in extending a full measure of commendation and thankfulness. In conclusion I would refer to the excellent programme prepared for this meeting. The members who have so kindly accepted our invitation to address you are authorities on the subjects which they will present, and will receive your most kind and courteous attention."

On a National Pure-Food Law.

In his address, John Hamilton, of Pennsylvania, presented the many reasons why a National pure food law is needed, and outlined the requirements of a food law that would meet the conditions throughout the United States. At the close he presented a bill which he has arranged and in which he has atempted to meet these requirements.

During his address he said:

"A National pure food law should have six purposes, clearly defined, in its provisions:

"First—It should protect the public health. In order to effect this, provision should be made for the collection of samples of foods found upon the market, their subsequent examination or analysis by skilled experts, and if found to be injurious to health, the arrest and punishment of those who are responsible for placing these goods upon the market.

"Second—It should prevent fraud. Its provisions should be such as shall require that foods placed upon the market shall be sold for what they are, and that no deception shall be practiced upon the purchaser through the use of imitation food products or such as have their real character concealed.

"Third—Such a law should protect foreign commerce. Goods manufactured in this country, intended for sale in foreign countries, should be subject to inspection in order that no inferior or imitation product shall be put upon these markets without their nature being disclosed by the label or certificate which accompanies the goods.

"Fourth—It should provide for the proper labeling of all food products placed upon the markets. Uniformity of labeling is essential in a National food law, both for the benefit of the manufacturer and the consuming public.

"Fifth—It should provide for the fixing of standards. Many foods now upon the market have no fixed standard for comparison. It is essential before purity of foods can be insisted upon that the standard of purity be discovered and announced. To secure this information the law should provide for investigation into the properties of preservatives, coloring matters and other added constituents, to determine their effects upon the health, and also to discover the proportions of food ingredients that are necessary in order to constitute purity.

"Sixth—The law should provide for the publication of the results of the work of the bureau. The publication of the decisions of the National Pure Food Bureau should be made as frequently as practicable, and be distributed among the state officials having charge of the administration of the pure-food laws in the several states. Copies should also be given to manufacturers of food products throughout the United States, and also the public press, so that the widest publicity may be given, and the public be made fully acquainted with what is being done for their protection against fraudulent and impure articles of food.

"The appended bill, in part, at least, embodies the suggestions that have been submitted. The bill is composed of such items taken from other proposed pure-food laws as have seemed best adapted to express the purposes which have been outlined, and there have also been added such other matter as my experience in the administration of state pure-food laws has convinced me as being necessary in order to perfect the bill."

Mr. Hamilton's bill was then discussed by H. R. Wright, Deputy Dairy Commissioner of Iowa, and T. L. Monson, Dairy Commissioner of Colorado, when the discussion was thrown open to the house. The delegates all expressed themselves as in favor of the bill as presented, and feel confident that they will succeed in getting it to pass.

Afternoon Session.

The afternoon session was opened by Professor A. S. Mitchell, of Wisconsin, who read a paper on "Antiseptics and Coloring Matter in Foods." Dr. E. N. Eaton, State Chemist, Illinois, and R. E. Doolittle, State Chemist, Michigan, discussed the paper, after which a number of the delegates were heard from. The Manufacturers' Association was represented by L. M. Frawley, who held that it was impossible to put food products on the market without the use of preservatives. The convention was not of the same opinion as the visitor, however, and a lively discussion followed. The delegates were well up on their chemistry, and held their own in the discussion. The question of how far the law will support the food commissioners in their work is of vital interest to the convention, and the address of Hon. R. M. Allen, of Kentucky was upon the subject of "Decisions Affecting Our Food Laws." E. O. Grosvenor, of Michigan, and Scott Bonham, of Ohio, led the discussion. The points brought out were:

First—That the general provisions of the state food laws are constitutional.

Second—That the state has the right, under its police power, to prohibit the sale of articles of food containing substances injurious to health, and also to prohibit the sale of foods put in a condition to deceive the consumer as to the true nature and food value of the food.

Third—The state can punish ignorance and carelessness in the food profession, and absence of intent is no defense for a violation of the food laws.

Fourth—The principal is responsible for sales made by his clerk or agent.

Fifth—Foods must be proven to be injurious to health before they can be destroyed by the food commissioners.

Sixth—That legislation aimed at the cause of the adulteration, by prohibiting the use of some substance in the manufacture of the article, is constitutional.

In his address Mr. Allen said: "The enforcement of the statute is with the man. Whatever laws may be enacted and established by court decisions, their impartial enforcement depends upon the tireless energy and broad-mindedness of those intrusted by the people to enforce them. Public sentiment will enforce a law when conditions become so dangerous as to be recognized by the public at large; but the food law is intended to nip these conditions long before they become frauds to honest business or menaces to the public. In the enforcement of the law, with this purpose in view, the food commissioner stands at the helm of the Nation's health.

"The first object of the law is to prosecute, but when we begin to enforce its provisions we find honest efforts endeavoring to comply, with which we must cooperate. We find ignorance that must be taught; prejudices which must be overcome before the jury will convict and the grocer submit and support the law's enforcement. We find great industries with trade reputations which are the prided results of many years of honest dealing with the public, and which must be respected. We find problems which prosecution alone cannot solve, and which invite our personal investigations for the purpose of submitting better methods for the one which we must condemn as injurious to the community's health. The work is and will remain problematic, but of this we have been assured, whenever an appeal is made to the courts in the name of pure foods every just measure of our laws will be upheld."

Evening Session.

The evening session was opened by an address—"Enforcing the Pure Food Laws in the West," Hon. C. P. Sherwood, Dairy and Food Commissioner, South Dakota, followed by a discussion, opened by Hon. J. W. Bailey, Dairy and Food Commissioner, Oregon, and Hon. E. A. McDonald, Dairy and Food Commissioner, Washington.

The special topic of the evening was the address of Professor R. E. Doolittle, State Chemist of Michigan, "A Review of the Laws and Rulings Regulating Flavoring Extracts," which was formally discussed by Herman Harms, State Chemist, Utah; Professor A. S. Mitchell, State Chemist, Wisconsin, and Dr. E. N. Eaton, State Chemist, Illinois, and then thrown open to the house. In his paper Professor Doolittle held that the use of all coloring matter and extracts used to deceive the fancy should be prohibited, and was backed up in the discussion by Professor J. H. Sheppard, of South Dakota. Professor John Hamilton and Dr. E. N. Eaton held that the use of these articles need not be prohibited unless their use was found to be injurious. The discussion was long and spirited, and most of the members of the convention expressed their views one way or another.

NATIONAL PURE FOOD BILL.

Draft of Measure Proposed by John Hamilton, of Pennsylvania.

The National pure-food bill proposed by John Hamilton, of Pennsylvania, is as follows:

A bill for the establishment of a food bureau in the Department of Agriculture, and for preventing the adulteration and misbranding of foods in the District of Columbia and the territories, and for regulating interstate commerce therein, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That, for the purpose of protecting the commerce in food products between the several states and in the District of Columbia and the territories of the United States, and with foreign countries, there is hereby created within the Department of Agriculture a food bureau, the head of which shall be known as the food commissioner, who shall be appointed by the President, and shall receive for his services an annual salary of $3000. His term of office shall be for four years, and until his successor is appointed and has qualified. The food commissioner shall, with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, appoint a chief chemist, who shall receive for his services an annual salary of $3000. The food commissioner, under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall prescribe all rules and regulations of the food bureau, and shall analyze, or cause to be analyzed or examined, microscopically or otherwise, samples of food offered for sale in any state or territory other than where manufactured, or from a foreign country. The food commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, is hereby authorized to employ such chemists, experts, inspectors, clerks, laborers and other employes as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, and make such publication of the results of examinations and analyses as he may deem proper, as hereinafter provided in section 3 of this act.

Sec. 2. That the introduction into any state or territory, or the District of Columbia from any other state or territory, or the District of Columbia or foreign country of any article of food which is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act is hereby prohibited, and any person who shall ship or deliver for shipment from any state or territory or the District of Columbia or foreign country to any other state or territory or the District of Columbia or to a foreign country, or who shall receive in any state or territory or the District of Columbia from any other state or territory or the District of Columbia or foreign country, or who, having received, shall deliver for pay, or otherwise, or offer to deliver to any person any such article so adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act, or any person who shall sell or offer for sale in the District of Columbia or the territories of the United States such adulterated or misbranded foods, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for such offense shall be fined not exceeding $200 for the first offense, and for each subsequent offense not exceeding $300, or be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court; provided, however, that in the case of articles received from or shipped to a foreign country, each package shall be considered a separate and distinct offense.

Sec. 3. That the food commissioner shall make or cause to be made examinations of specimens of food offered for sale in any state or territory other than that in which they shall have been respectively manufactured or produced, or from any foreign country, or intended for shipment to any foreign country, which may be collected from time to time under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the food commissioner, and publish in bulletins the results of such analyses. If it shall appear from such examinations that any of the provisions of this act have been violated, the food commissioner shall at once certify the facts to the proper United States District Attorney, with a copy of the results of the analyses, duly authenticated by the analyst, under oath.

Sec. 4. That it shall be the duty of every District Attorney to whom the food commissioner shall report any violation of this act to cause proceedings to be commenced and prosecuted without delay for the fines and penalties in such case provided.

DEFINITIONS.

Sec. 5. That the term "food," as used in this bill, shall include all articles used for food, confectionery, flavoring, drink or condiment by man, whether simple, mixed or compound. The term "misbranded," as used herein, shall apply to all articles of food or articles which enter into the composition of food, the package or label of which shall bear any statement regarding the ingredients or substances contained in such article, which statement shall be false or misleading in any particular; or any statement purporting to name the substances of which said article is made, which statement shall not fully give the names of all the substances contained in measurable quantities in such article, or which shall be false as to the state, territory or country in which the article is manufactured or produced.

ADULTERATIONS.

Sec. 6. That for the purposes of this act an article shall be deemed adulterated in the case of food or drink:

First—If any substance or substances has or have been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength, so that such product when offered for sale shall deceive or tend to deceive the purchaser.

Second—If any substance or substances has or have been substituted wholly or in part for the article, so that the product when sold shall deceive or tend to deceive the purchaser.

Third—If any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted, so that the product when sold shall deceive or tend to deceive the purchaser.

Fourth—If it be an imitation of, or sold under the specific name of, any other article.

Fifth—If it be mixed, colored, coated, powdered, polished or stained in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed, so that such product when sold shall deceive or tend to deceive the purchaser.

Sixth—If it contain any added poisonous ingredient or any ingredient which may render such article injurious to the health of the person consuming it.

Seventh—If it be labeled or branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser.

Eighth—If it consist of the whole or part of a diseased, filthy, decomposed or putrid animal or vegetable substance, or any portion of an animal unfit for food, whether manufactured or not, or if it is the product of a diseased animal or of an animal that has died otherwise than by slaughter; provided, that articles of food which shall be labeled, branded or tagged as prescribed by the food commissioner showing their exact character, and which do not contain any poisonous added ingredient, or ingredient injurious to health shall not be deemed to be adulterated in the following cases:

First—In the case of mixtures or compounds sold under their own distinct names or under coined names which may now or from time to time hereafter be known as healthful articles of food, and which are not an imitation of or sold under the name of any other article.

Second—When any matter or ingredient has been added to the food because the same is required for the production or preparation thereof as an article of commerce in a state fit for carriage or consumption, and not fraudulently to increase the bulk, weight or measure of the food, or conceal the inferior quality thereof.

Third—When the food is unavoidably mixed with some extraneous matter in the process of collection and preparation.

Sec. 7. That the food commissioner, under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, is hereby authorized to cause all food products whether simple, compound, mixed or blended to be properly branded, and prescribe how this shall be done; provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed as requiring or compelling proprietors or manufacturers of proprietary foods to disclose their trade formulas, except in so far as may be necessary to secure freedom from adulteration, imitation or fraud.

Sec. 8. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of Agriculture to fix standards of food products, and to determine the wholesomeness or unwholesomeness of preservatives or other substances which are or may be added to foods. To aid him in reaching just decisions in such matters he is authorized to appoint for a period of four years one physician, one food analyst, one physiologist and pharmacologist, one medical officer of health, and one representative of food manufacturers and producers, at a salary of $3000 per annum each, to be known as the committee on food standards, each of whom shall be an expert and a recognized authority upon the subject embraced by its profession. The committee on food standards shall consider jointly standards for food and food products, and recommend the character of the label which it shall be lawful to use upon each article of food or food product. The standard of each article of food or food product agreed upon and recommended by said committee, and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be the standard to which all articles of food or food products manufactured for sale, offered for sale, exposed for sale, sold or exchanged, shall conform. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of Agriculture to publish from time to time the decisions of said committee for the information of the public, and said decisions, when duly approved and certified by the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be admitted as prima facie evidence in the United States courts.

Sec. 9. That every person who manufactures for shipment and delivers for transportation from any state, territory or the District of Columbia to any other state, territory, or the District of Columbia, any article of food, and every person who exposes for sale or delivers to a purchaser any article of food received from a state, territory or the District of Columbia other than the state, territory or the District of Columbia in which he exhibits for sale or delivers such article of food, shall furnish to any person duly authorized by the food commissioner to receive it, applying within business hours, a sample of such food article in his possession in sufficient quantity for examination and analysis, upon tender of payment of the selling price of such article. And in the presence of such dealer and an agent of the Department of Agriculture, if so desired by either party, said sample shall be divided into two parts, and each part shall be sealed by a seal of a design to be prescribed by the food commissioner. One part shall be left with the dealer and one delivered to the chemist of the food bureau.

Sec. 10. That whoever refuses to comply, upon demand, with the requirements of section 9 of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be fined not to exceed $100 nor less than $25, or imprisoned not exceeding 100, nor less than 30 days, or both. And any person found guilty of manufacturing, offering for sale, having in possession with intent to sell, or selling an adulterated, impure or misbranded article of food in violation of the provisions of this act shall be adjudged to pay, in addition to the penalties heretofore provided for, all the necessary costs and expenses incurred in inspecting and analyzing such adulterated articles which said person may have been found guilty of manufacturing, offering for sale, selling or having in possession with intent to sell.

Sec. 11. That all manufacturers, manipulators, compounders or mixers of compound, mixed or imitation food intended for interstate or foreign traffic shall make application to register said products for any state or foreign transportation to the Secretary of Agriculture, and in such application certify, under oath, that the article or articles manufactured, manipulated, compounded or mixed are not deleterious or injurious to health, and agree to brand or pack said articles as prescribed by the rules of the food commissioner; and upon the payment of $10 the Secretary of Agriculture shall register such individual, firm or corporation and have issued a certificate of registration under the rules prescribed by him of all the articles described as above provided; and said certificate of registration, together with the label, brand or package prescribed, shall be lawful evidence of compliance with the provisions of this act to all transportation companies engaged in interstate or foreign traffic. All moneys received under this section shall be covered into the Treasury, and to be appropriated by Congress for the purpose of properly carrying out the provisions of this act, or for such other purposes as may be deemed advisable in connection with the work of the Department of Agriculture.

Sec. 12. That any article of food that is adulterated within the meaning of this act and is transported or is being transported from one state to another for sale, or that be sold or offered for sale or had in possession with intent to sell in the District of Columbia and the territories of the United States, shall be liable to be proceeded against in any district court of the United States within the district where the same is found, and seized for confiscation by a process of libel for condemnation. And if such article is condemned as being adulterated, the same shall be disposed of as the court may direct, and, if sold, the proceeds thereof, less the legal costs and charges, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States. The proceedings in such libel cases shall conform, as near as may be, to proceedings in admiralty, except that either party may demand trial by jury of any issue of fact joined in such case, and all such proceedings shall be at the suit of and in the name of the United States.

White Clothes

I have used Pearline for the last ten years. Always satisfied with it. It never turns the clothes yellow.

Mrs. Rev. R. G. J.

One of the Millions. 678

Another Ancient Violin.

MARSHFIELD, Or., July 5.—(To the Editor.) — I take the following from The Weekly Oregonian:

"W. Desart, a farmer living near Salem, has a violin which has been in his family 80 years. A stranger examining it yesterday found it bore the name of Antonio Stradivarius, 1770, and at once offered $100 for the instrument. The offer was refused."

I am prepared to go Mr. Desart one better, as I have a violin which I purchased in a San Francisco pawnshop 30 years ago. This violin has on the inside the brand of Antonio Stradivarius, Cremona, 1690.

L. D. SMITH.

The difference in the dates is proof conclusive that at least one of the instruments is not a Stradivarius violin. Circumstances seem to point in favor of Mr. Smith, as Antonio Stradivarius was born in 1649 and died in 1737. Hence it would be impossible for him to manufacture an instrument in 1770.

PLAN TO GET FIREBOAT

CITIZENS UNDERTAKE TO RAISE SUM OF $40,000.

Construction by Private Subscription—But City Council Will Be Asked to Reimburse Builders.

If those having authority prove as enterprising as a few business men and property-holders, Portland will have a fireboat in less time than it would take to set the machinery of legislation fairly in motion. A committee from the Chamber of Commerce, consisting of E. M. Brannick, of the Studebaker Company; J. C. Flanders, F. H. Ransom, of the Western Lumber Company; A. F. Biles, of W. P. Fuller & Co., and Johan Poulsen, of the Inman-Poulsen Lumber Company, will undertake to raise the $40,000 deemed necessary to build a fireboat suited to Portland's needs, provided the Legislature will authorize the Council to levy a tax to reimburse those who subscribe, and further provided that the Council promises to levy such a tax if it is given the right to do so.

The members of the committee are now making an active canvass among Legislators to convince them that it will be to the interests of Portland to have a fireboat as speedily as possible, and thus far they are meeting with success, all the members of the next Senate and House seen so far having expressed their willingness to vote for such a measure. As the matter is purely local, no opposition is likely to arise in either house, provided the Multnomah County delegation is in its favor. A systematic canvass is also being made among the Councilmen, and the committeemen have little fear that that body will not levy the tax, which will be very small, as soon as they receive the authority from the Legislature. As soon as enough promises have been secured from Legislators and Councilmen to make the refunding of the subscriptions seem assured, the committee will go before the business men and ask for subscriptions. Mr. Flanders, of the committee, has written to the office of the Insurance "compact" in San Francisco, asking to what extent insurance rates would be lowered in Portland by a fireboat, and as soon as he receives a reply he will make an exhibit to those asked to subscribe which he believes will be all the argument necessary. No one feels the need of a fireboat more keenly than the property-holders whose insurance rates have been recently increased, and it is thought that there will be plently of these willing to advance the money to make up the necessary $40,000.

The fireboat to be built in this matter will have a wooden hull, which will serve well in fresh water, and not only be cheaper than steel, but capable of much more speedy construction, a prime requisite while the water front is in need of protection as badly as the East Side fire proved it to be. Chief Campbell, who has given considerable thought to the fireboat problem, says that even with hose, a fireboat would be of the greatest assistance at a fire as far back as Seventh street, while by the construction of fire mains up the streets leading from the river, the boat could be made serviceable even further back. The need of a boat, however, is a subject upon which everyone is agreed, and the offer of the Chamber of Commerce to provide one without waiting a year to receive the necessary sanction has met with very general favor among those who are most interested.

Suitable Reward Desired.

COTTAGE GROVE, Or., July 8.—(To the Editor.)—I see that the proprietor of one of the closed gambling-rooms states that he kept sentinels to refuse admittance to young men, married men and drinking men. It is a shame to close such a place, and if Mayor Williams refuses to grant him a special license I think public sentiment should demand that that proprietor be made secretary of the Y. M. C. A.

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E. W. Grove.

This name must appear on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets, the remedy that cures a cold in one day. 25 cents.

THE ONE WITH THE IMP—How in the world do you keep your baby so quiet and happy this dreadful trying weather?

THE ONE WITH THE CHERUB—Why it's the easiest thing in the world. I take a CASCARET Candy Cathartic every night at bed-time. It makes mother's milk mildly purgative, keeps the baby's bowels cool and regular, stops sour curd and wind colic. They work while you sleep, you know—greatest blessing for nursing mothers.

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There is a certain cure for these diseases without resorting to those unpleasant and painful methods still used by many, which aggravate, rather than give relief. With the same certainty as that of a perfect diagnosis, I adapt my special French treatment to the radical cure of

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It affords instant relief. I remove every vestige of disease without resorting to those painful processes usually employed and which do not give satisfaction. It is not reasonable to suppose that a man can exercise the essential functions while the urinary channel is blocked by stricture or other disease, which destroys the vital power and which becomes more aggravated under improper treatment. These diseases, while they last, always detract from the sexual and bladder functions, and an early cure is always advisable.

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THE CURE—If you are a victim of this dire disease, come to my office and let me explain to you my process of treating it. You will then not wonder why I have cured, to stay cured, more than 700 cases of VARICOCELE during the past 12 months. Under my treatment the patient improves from the very beginning. All pain instantly ceases. Soreness and swelling quickly subside. The pools of stagnant blood are forced from the dilated veins, which rapidly assume their normal size, strength and soundness. All indications of disease and weakness vanish completely and forever, and in their stead comes the pride, the power, and the pleasures of perfect health and restored manhood.

I also cure to stay cured forever, Stricture, Syphilitic Blood Poison, Impotency and all associate diseases and weaknesses of men. To these maladies alone I have earnestly devoted my whole professional life.

If you cannot call at my office, write me your symptoms fully. My home treatment by correspondence is always successful. My counsel is free and sacredly confidential, and I give each patient a legal contract in writing to hold for my promise. Address

J. H. KESSLER, M. D., Cor. Yamhill and Second, Portland, Or.