SITE TO BE ON SIXTH

Soldiers' Monument Location Definitely Chosen,

IF COMMON COUNCIL APPROVES

Committee Acts Favorably on Street Between Portland Hotel and U. S. Postoffice—Changes in Walks Necessary.

Location of the monument to the dead soldiers of the Second Oregon Regiment between the Postoffice and the Portland Hotel was approved yesterday by the committee which will erect the memorial. Selection of this site is subject to action of the City Council. If the Council will permit seven feet to be taken from the width of the sidewalk on each side of the street opposite the base of the monument, the committee favors putting the memorial at that place. If not, the sentiment of the committee, as expressed yesterday, is in favor of another site.

The width of Sixth street, from curb to curb, is 60 feet. The base of the monument, in horizontal cross section, would be oval, and its minimum diameter 25 feet, would be across the street. Thus the avenue would be contracted to 12½ feet on each side of the monument. To obviate this, it was deemed necessary, if the Sixth-street site was chosen, to take about half the width of the sidewalk on each side of the street in a line conforming with the oval circumference of the monument base. The sidewalk is 16 feet wide. If seven feet were added to the street, the sidewalk would yet be sufficiently wide and so would the street passages around the monument, for their width would be nearly 20 feet. The United States Government, which owns the Postoffice block, could have no objection to the sidewalk alteration, because the streets are under the jurisdiction of the city.

The chairman of the committee, H. W. Scott, will bring the question before the Council through Mayor Williams. This plan of procedure was adopted by the committee.

The subcommittee on site reported in favor of Sixth street on April 28. This report was adopted yesterday, on the condition above recorded. The report was as follows:

We have selected the center of Sixth street, between Morrison and Yamhill streets, between the Portland Hotel and the Postoffice. We believe that a space 25 feet in diameter will be sufficient, and as this is a wide street, it will leave a driveway on each side of 12½ feet. If this is not enough, the sidewalks on this street are 15 feet wide, and five feet or more could be taken off each side opposite the monument and still leave sufficient sidewalk. This would leave a driveway on each side of the monument of 17½ feet or more. I enclose herewith two blue prints, one showing the monument round and the other oblong.

We trust that this selection will be satisfactory to the general committee, and that they will give a decision quickly, so that the necessary arrangements can be made with the city authorities for the use of the street for the monument, and the work pushed ahead as quickly as possible, as the people seem to be dissatisfied with the delay. In case the committee are not satisfied with this selection, the subcommittee on selection of site will be pleased to take further action at any time.

C. E. McDonell, the only member present of the site committee, reported that location at the plaza and on the postoffice grounds had been considered, but that Sixth street had been chosen as the fittest of all.

The monument fund now amounts to about $14,000, most of which is drawing interest. Colonel James Jackson has recently been to San Francisco, where he interviewed several sculptors and designers. His investigations there convinced him that a very handsome monument can be built with the funds on hand. He favored submitting the general plan of a monument to one recognized sculptor rather than to a number of them. Any other method, he pointed out, would be very expensive. It will be necessary for the designer to study the site before making his plans. If many designers should do this, traveling expenses and cost of plans would amount to a large sum of money. Colonel Jackson's advice was favorably received by the committee.

VALUE OF ALASKAN TRADE

A Million Dollars a Month Is Government Bureau's Estimate.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—A million dollars a month is the estimate made by the Bureau of Statistics of the present value of the market which "frozen Alaska" offers the producers and manufacturers of the United States.

"Commercial Alaska in 1901" is the title of a monograph just issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. In it are presented some striking figures about this (until recently) little explored and little understood territory of the United States. By reason of the application of modern systems of travel and transportation, Alaska is now as accessible as Arizona. Three days of travel by modern ocean steamers from Seattle, among the islands and along the coast, which forms the southeastern extension of Alaska, lands the traveler at Skagway; 12 hours by rail over the mountains carries him to the headwaters of the Yukon, where comfortable and well-equipped river steamers carry him to the gold field of Central Alaska or down the Yukon River, which is navigable for more than 2000 miles at this season of the year. From the mouth of the Yukon another comparatively short trip, by steamer, carries him to Cape Nome—the latest and greatest of the gold fields of Alaska.

Gold, fish and furs are, according to this monograph, the principal industries of Alaska at the present time, and they send to the United States $15,000,000 worth of their products, $8,000,000 of gold, $6,000,000 of fish, chiefly salmon, and the remainder furs.

The cost of Alaska was $7,200,000. The revenue which the Government has derived from it since its purchase amounts to over $9,000,000, and the value of the products are now twice as much every year as it cost. The total value of the products of Alaska brought to the United States since its purchase is (according to the best estimates that the Bureau of Statistics is able to make) about $150,000,000, of which $50,000,000 is precious metals, $50,000,000 products of the fisheries, chiefly salmon, and $50,000,000 more furs, chiefly seal fur. Probably $50,000,000 of American capital is invested in Alaskan industries and business enterprises alone, the companies engaged have a capitalization of $22,000,000, and the value of their plants, including vessels, is given at $12,000,000. In the mining industries there are large investments—the great quartz mill at Juneau being the largest quartz stamp mill in the world, while several other quartz mills represent large investments. With the inflow of capital, the development of transportation systems, and the gold discoveries, has come the building up of towns and the development of cities with modern conveniences of life. Nome City, which is located but a comparatively short distance south of the Arctic circle, has now a population of over 12,000; postal facilities have been so extended that the number of postoffices is now about 60, and mails are being regularly delivered north of the Arctic circle.

Agricultural possibilities in Alaska have until within a recent period been considered of but slight importance. As the country was explored, however, and its conditions of climate and soil studied, its natural products observed and experiments made with various classes of agricultural productions, it became apparent that the agricultural possibilities of the country, and especially of the south and southeast, where the climate is modified by the Japan current, were of considerable importance, in view of the practicability of furnishing at least a part of the food supply of the population, which the varied resources of Alaska seem likely to sustain and make permanent. These observations and experiments lead those who have participated in them to the belief that vegetables in great variety can be produced all along the southern coast and in the valley of the Yukon, and by some the possibility of the successful production of wheat and oats is strongly supported. The grasses for the support of cattle are abundant, and the experiments with livestock thus far justify the belief that this feature of the food requirements of Alaska may be furnished by the development of stock farms in the southern sections. In the north vast areas are covered with a moss similar to that upon which the reindeer thrives in other parts of the Arctic regions, and in view of this fact the introduction of reindeer from Siberia was begun a few years since, and has proved extremely successful, about 2000 now being distributed through Northwest Alaska, and the experiment has advanced sufficiently to justify the confident belief that the reindeer will within a few years prove an important feature in furnishing both the transportation and food supply of Northern and Northwestern Alaska.

The gross area of Alaska is, according to the 1900 census, 590,884. The Governor of Alaska in a recent report states that this is equal to the combined area of the 20 States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee.

20TH CENTURY DRAMA.

Alarming Inroads of the "Freak" Upon the "Legitimate."

Indianapolis News.

Since late last season, when a report was circulated that the New York theatrical manager, Charles Frohman, had made arrangements for a special production of "Romeo and Juliet," with his protegee, Maud Adams, as the Juliet and Sarah Bernhardt as Romeo, the report has been often denied and often ridiculed. Recently it has been revived; press matter regarding the project has been sent out from the New York office, and now we have a dispatch from Manchester, England, announcing that Sarah Bernhardt declares that all arrangements have been made for the production, which is to be carried out as originally planned.

Aside from the fact that the play which is thus to be "circused" by an astute theatrical manager is a classic and that the two "stars" who are to play the leading roles have achieved enviable reputations, too much importance should not be attached to this announcement. Miss Adams has played Juliet before, to the Romeo of Mr. William Faversham, and if the New York critics are to be believed, her performance was not remarkable in any way. Sarah Bernhardt, in the one male role in which she has appeared in America, made a popular success, and that was in "L'Aiglon," the central character of which, effeminate and pathetic, lent itself admirably to the art of a woman. Even Maud Adams made a fair success of the role.

That the proposed "Romeo and Juliet" can be anything but absurd few who love the classic drama and pay heed to the traditions of the English-speaking stage but will be fearful. The "divine Sarah" has no English—at least not enough to enable her to mouth English blank verse—and the probability is that she will speak her lines in French, while the rest of the company uses English. This experiment of two languages was tried when Salvini the cider toured the country and acted with Booth, and though the dignity and power of the two great artists made the incongruity seem less absurd, the experiment was hardly an artistic success. It may be taken for granted in advance that this company will be regally equipped; the costumes will be the best obtainable, the scenery will be lavish, the appointments perfect. The combination of two such names will insure free advertising, and one may even go further and say that it is certain that such a combination is predestined to financial success, such is the insatiable curiosity of our theater-goers.

And that is the pity of it! That in our carelessness about dramatic art, as a people, we can be relied upon to make a success of a "freak" performance of this kind. During the coming season there will be, doubtless, many worthy efforts by American dramatists; there will be worthy representations of Shakespearean plays and many of these will surely fail for lack of support, for it has come to be regarded as an axiom that in this country "Shakespeare spells ruin," but the Bernhardt-Adams "Romeo and Juliet" which in the very nature of things is bound to be artistic and which can appeal to the patrons of the drama on illegitimate grounds alone will coin money for its projector.

Long years ago some wag in the theatrical profession suggested that Shakespeare might pay in this country if vaudeville specialties were introduced here and there; if Hamlet would sing a comic song at Yorick's grave, or Macbeth do a song and dance just before the murder of Banquo. It would seem that the joke is in a fair way to come true.

Returned to Asylum.

SALEM, July 16.—Oliver Marshall, the insane convict who escaped from the asylum several months ago, was returned to that institution today. He had gone to his former home in Baker County.

LODGES ELECT OFFICERS

WILLIAM SMITH, OF BAKER CITY, IS GRAND MASTER WORKMAN.

Mrs. Laura Smith, of Baker City, Is Made Grand Chief of Honor—Adjournment Today.

The second day of the conventions of the grand lodges of Ancient Order United Workmen and Degree of Honor was devoted to the election of officers. William Smith, of Baker City, was elected grand master workman and Mrs. Laura Smith, of Baker City, grand chief of honor.

The state grand lodge, A. O. U. W., resumed its labors yesterday morning, adjourning for the day at 6 P. M. The only matter of general importance was the annual election of officers, which resulted as follows:

Grand master workman, William Smith, of Baker City.

Grand foreman, G. H. Durham, of Portland.

Grand overseer—Virgil E. Walters, of Corvallis.

Grand recorder, Newton Clark, of Hood River.

Grand receiver, R. L. Durham, of Portland.

Grand guide, W. J. Clarke, of Gervais.

Grand inside watchman, Philip Gevurts, of Portland.

Grand outside watchman, J. Warner, of Albany.

Grand trustee, J. P. Dodge, of Ashland.

Supreme representatives—C. C. Hogue, of Albany; D. C. Herrin, of Ashland; Ralph Feeney, of Portland.

The supreme lodge, A. O. U. W., and the superior lodge, Degree of Honor, both of which met in this city last month, were so highly pleased with the hospitality extended by their brothers and sisters of Oregon that they presented official badges of solid gold to the officers of both grand lodges now in session. Framed letters of testimonial were also sent to each grand lodge.

The Workmen will continue the grand lodge this morning, and take final adjournment late in the afternoon. Installation of the newly elected officers will occur this afternoon.

Degree of Honor Convention.

The second day's session of the Degree of Honor began yesterday morning in the Selling-Hirsch building. The convention first took up a number of unfinished matters of business, after which the question of district conventions was discussed. An interesting report was read by Mrs. Harriett C. Looney, of Jefferson, who has devoted considerable time to the district convention work. When the convention took up the work of the afternoon, W. D. Hare, of the A. O. U. W., presented the officers of the Degree of Honor with beautiful gold officers' badges, gifts from the supreme and superior lodges, which met in this city last month.

The annual election of officers resulted as follows:

Grand chief of honor, Laura Smith, of Baker City.

Grand lady of honor, Addie B. Colvig, of Jacksonville.

Grand chief of ceremonies, Sarah Fastaband, of Astoria.

Grand recorder, Ollie F. Stephens, of The Dalles.

Grand receiver, Mary Randall, of Portland.

Grand usher, Hattie E. McCormack, of Marshfield.

Grand inner watch, Harriet C. Looney, of Jefferson.

Grand outer watch, Harriet B. Davis, of Tillamook.

Representatives—Wilda Belknap, Ollie F. Stephens and Maggie A. Barker. Alternates—Mamie W. Briggs, Kate J. Misener and Maggie Houston.

Then followed the presentation of engrossed vote of thanks, from supreme lodge, A. O. U. W., and superior lodge, Degree of Honor, to the grand lodge, Degree of Honor, by Mrs. Margaret E. Herrin. The convention will resume its labors this morning, finishing in the afternoon.

Stony Point Battle Celebrated.

STONY POINT, N. Y., July 16. — The capture of British fortifications by General Anthony Wayne, in the American Revolution, was celebrated today, the 122d anniversary of the event, by the dedication of the public park at the scene of the conflict. For years the American Scenic and Historical Society has been engaged in making improvements, and the reservation today presents a beautiful appearance. Through the action of the Legislature, the hill where the battle was fought has been converted into a state reservation, and hereafter it will be taken care of by the state.

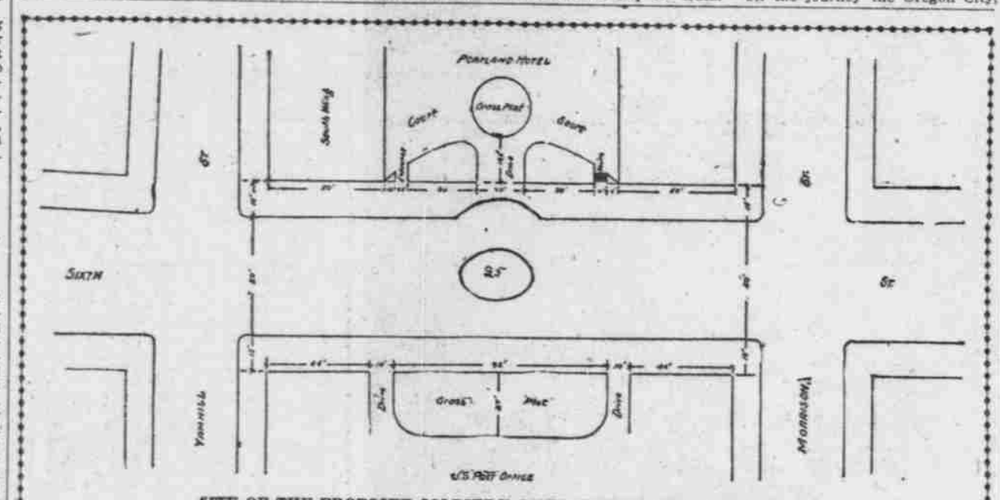
DENVER SHORT OF WATER

Scarcity and Extravagant Waste Alarm City Officials.

DENVER, July 16.—Scarcity of water and extravagant waste of the diminished supply have brought on a condition of affairs in Denver that compels prompt official action. Acting Mayor Hover and City Engineer O'Brien called in Secretary W. P. Miller, of the Water Company, today, and also held a consultation with Secretary Williams and Meyer Friedman, of the Chamber of Commerce. It was decided to hold a meeting tomorrow of the officials directly concerned, the directors of the Chamber of Commerce, committees from the Commercial Club, Real Estate Exchange and City Council, looking to the adoption of some method by which enough water can be retained in the depleted reservoirs to keep epidemics from breaking out in the city.

"The crops, trees and lawns must go," said Mr. Miller, "and it is for the city to decide where the sacrifice shall begin. We can run 20,000,000 gallons a day for three months, then our supply would be practically exhausted. We may not have a drop of rain, and if we do it will be necessary to get four inches before it would do us any good, because the ground is so thoroughly dried out."

Weather reports for the last 20 years were consulted, and it was found that the fall of water to supply the present consumption must be unprecedented. Mr. Miller stated to the meeting that the Water Company had not been able to store a drop of water for nearly three years. Water for manufacturing purposes will be cut off at once, and the mills depending on the river and ditches will have to shut down. Irrigation must also cease unless an unprecedented rainfall comes within a few days. The Water Company says that the consumption must be cut down from 35,000,000 to 25,000,000 gallons a day at once. For the ordinary consumption there is but 40 cubic feet per second in the canyon, and a normal supply is 600.



SITE OF THE PROPOSED SOLDIERS' MONUMENT ON SIXTH STREET.

BILLS AGAINST NICARAGUA

Demands Made by Great Britain and Colombia.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, June 22.—Ralph Paget, British Charge d'Affaires at Guatemala City, arrived here May 20. His visit, as rumored among the British residents of the city, is to present a claim of £80,000 against the Government of Nicaragua for putting into liquidation in 1901 the London Bank of Central America, Ltd., formerly known as the Bank of Nicaragua. Some reports say that the sum in question is only £20,000.

Rumors are also current here that the Government of Colombia is demanding from Nicaragua 20,000 pesos in silver for damages caused by armed expeditions sent in 1901 by permission or order of President Zelaya on the warship Momotombo, to assist the rebels in Colombia who had risen against the government of that country. It is also said that Colombia demands that President Zelaya and other government officials deposit their official power with certain prominent Nicaraguans.

Judge Jose Francisco Aguilar, of Leon, and Jose Antonio Roman, of Jinolep, are mentioned as the Governors who will probably hold national power until a bona fide election occurs for national officers.

Commerce is about at a standstill in Nicaragua, and foreign exchange is quoted on the street (none being offered at the usual banking-houses) at from 450 to 500 per cent premium.

Steyn Goes to Europe.

CAPE TOWN, July 16.—Ex-President Steyn, Mrs. Steyn and two doctors sailed today for Europe on the steamer Carisbrook Castle. Mr. Steyn is suffering from enteric fever.

MILITIA STARTS TODAY

NATIONAL GUARD WILL TAKE UP CAMP NEAR ALBANY.

Boys in Khaki Will Be Drilled and Disciplined for a Week at Camp Williams.

Armed and equipped for eight days' camp duty, the Portland companies of the Third Regiment, Oregon National Guard, Companies B, C, D, E, F and G, and Battery A, Light Artillery, will assemble this morning at 7 o'clock at the Armory, Tenth and Davis streets, as the first step in the long list of arrangements for the annual encampment at Albany. Breakfast, consisting of coffee and sandwiches, will be prepared at the regiment's kitchens, located in the Armory, and will be served to the troops before they start, along with one-third rations to be used on the way in case of any change in the programme. Accompanied by the regiment band of 24 pieces, under Bandmaster Everest, the soldiers will march to the Union Terminal depot, where they will start at 8 o'clock sharp in 11 cars for Albany. Two cars for mounted officers and artillery horses will be attached to the train. On the journey the Oregon City, Woodburn and Salem companies will be picked up. Then ho! for Camp Williams.

Last night the Armory presented a busy scene. Militia boys in warlike khaki and campaign hats were much in evidence, and the west end of the drill floor was littered with regimental baggage. The latter will be hauled away at 6 o'clock this morning to the depot. The uniform and equipment of the troops will consist of khaki uniform, campaign hat, leggings, overcoat, knapsack, blanket, canteen, tin cup, haversack, mess kit, cartridge belt and stout, easy shoes. A detail of two man will be made by each company commander, except Company A, and will report to the regimental Quartermaster at 6:30 o'clock this morning for duty in connection with his department. Upon arrival in camp of the company property and baggage, he will relieve these men from further duty, after the property has been properly distributed.

Arrived at Camp Williams, the Portland, Oregon City, Woodburn and Salem companies and Battery A will be joined by eight companies of the Fourth Regiment, three companies of the separate battalion from Eastern Oregon, Troop A, cavalry, from Lebanon, and Second Battalion, Fourth Regiment, of Ashland. A battery of artillery regulars from Vancouver Barracks is now on the road to Albany, and is expected to arrive there Saturday. There will be about 1200 men in camp, the commanding officer being General Charles F. Beebe. Colonel Everett will command the Third Regiment, Major G. C. von Egloffstein the First Battalion, and Major C. E. McDonell the Second Battalion. Colonel Yoran, of Eugene, will command the Fourth Regiment.

Portland was like a garrison town last night. Boys in khaki walked about in twos and fours along the streets, and were favored customers at restaurants and places of amusement. "Are you going home tonight?" asked one soldier boy of a neighbor in khaki. "You bet," was the decided answer. "I want all the sleep I can get this last night at home. I'll get precious little sleep in camp. I've been there before."

Salem Company Ready to Leave.

SALEM, July 16.—Company F, O. N. G., prepared this evening to leave for Camp Williams at Albany tomorrow. During the two encampments in which Company F has participated, no member of the company has been placed in the guardhouse and the company intends not to break the record this year.

WOOD FROM "WILDERNESS."

How the National Capital Gets Its Fuel From Virginia.

Washington Star.

Passengers on the Potomac River day boats, as they go up and down the river from now until Fall, will pass some curious craft, which are illustrative of an interesting branch of commerce. It is an industry about which the general public knows but little, for the men engaged in it never come nearer than the hem of the elaborate garment of civilization which clothes the great city.

As the steamer slips down the river at a 12-mile-an-hour rate, there drifts across the course a two-masted schooner. Her gunwale is almost awash, for she is loaded deep with cord wood. Her two big mainsails flap idly, holding just enough of the light breeze to afford steerage way. The sails are dirty and patched, the cordage is ragged and knotted, and she looks very unkempt. A white man, in trousers, shirt and big straw hat, lounges on top of the poop, beneath which is the tiny cabin. A barefooted negro stretched out on deck holds the wheel, a couple of other negroes asleep forward on the woodpile complete the crew.

The big steamer being pressed close to the shoal water of the flats by the impudent little craft, stops, backs and passes on the other side. There is an exchange of a few sulphurous epithets between the respective commanders, ending in a derisive laugh from the wood-carrier, and the vessels continue on their way, one the type of steam, progress and civilization, the other a relic of the good old days when nobody was in a hurry.

This is a sample of the wood-carrying schooners which ply between Washington and the estuaries of the Lower Potomac, keeping up the supply of cordwood and kindling wood. They run steadily through the Summer and Fall, discharging their cargoes along the river front, the Captain going ashore to lay in his supplies of ham, coffee, flour and tobacco, and the crew indulging in a little gin, after their fashion. Then away for another cruise on the lonely reaches of the Lower Potomac.

It is another world, this Lower Potomac region. Here the river broadens to a width of five miles or more, opening in bays and reaches, into which empty deep tidewater creeks. These little waterways stretch far up into Virginia and Maryland, narrow and sinuous, but with the tide on the flood affording sufficient channel for the wood-carriers. They are overhung by dense forests, whose shade is grateful on a hot day. Deep silence broods over the locality, broken only by the sullen plunge of the big-mouth bass, as he makes a dash for a bunch of grass minnows. The big-mouth bass attain a weight of five to seven pounds. There are also great yellow perch 12 inches long and the usual run of river fish.

When the wood schooner heads into the mouth of one of these little creeks she lowers her sails, and the hands pole her up the creek to the wood landing, where she is to take on her load. For miles and miles back of the landing stretches a forest of pine and oak. This is a wild region since the war left its mark of devastation upon it. You are now on the edge of the great "Wilderness" of Virginia. All the men who were not killed in the Army and who since could get away have gone; the lands have grown up with pine trees; the fields are covered with scrub timber. A woodhauler's road winds its way through the sandy soil; the country is flat and monotonous, and apparently good only for the use to which it now is being put, to furnish firewood for the cities.

It does not take long to get a load, even though the crew have to pause once in a while to feel the baited lines hung overboard as a lure to stray catfish, big-mouth bass or "yaller peerch." The captain knows his crew will be all the happier if they can alternate their bacon that night with some "fried feesh." So, next day, with the ebbing tide, the little craft is poled down the creek and out into the broad water, where her sails are raised. There is not much wind in this region in the Summer, and the sail to Washington is to be an experience of tacking and reaching. But it is not hard work. The air is soft and warm, the distant Maryland and Virginia shores are bathed in a blue haze, the river sparkles as the little waves lap the sides of the grimy old boat; it's nice to stretch out on the woodpile and snooze until the captain calls for a shift of the boom.

Then, when evening comes, they draw off from the main channel, drop anchor, hanging a lantern in the rigging to note their position. One of the negroes fries the bacon and makes the coffee, and soon after supper the whole outfit is asleep, to be turned out at first crack of day in the morning.

THE "THREE BLACK KINGS."

The Famous Tavern at Augsburg to Be Sold at Auction.

Manchester Guardian.

A famous hostelry, the Drei Mohren, in Augsburg, is about to come under the hammer. Built in the early years of the 16th century, by Hans Herwart, a wealthy merchant of Augsburg, and bought from him in 1560 by Jacob Fugger, the Rothschild of his time, the house passed through the hands of various private owners until in 1723 it was bought by one Andreas Wahl and by him converted into a hotel. It is probable that the Emperor Charles V. staid in the house in Herwart's time, and the Emperor Maximilian II. is known to have been Jacob Fugger's guest there in 1566. The list of illustrious and famous personages who visited the house during its palmy days as a hostelry, when Augsburg was a much-visited town—apart from its own attractions, it was a kind of halfway house between Ulm and Munich, and a natural halting way on the journey to and from Switzerland and Italy—seems an endless one, and the guest books of the hotel, which have been carefully preserved, must be very interesting reading. In 1732 Kaiser Francis II stayed there with his wife, Maria Theresa.

In 1801 Napoleon stopped at Augsburg, and many of his Generals stayed at the Drei Mohren. Napoleon himself occupying the episcopal residence. The Empress Josephine was a guest in 1805 on her way to Munich, whither Napoleon had summoned her. Late in December of the same year the Bavarian Major von Hausman signed the guest book, and opposite his name appears the statement that he came "to occupy our free town in the name of the Prince of Bavaria." On March 3, 1806, the formal delivery of the town to the Bavarian Commissioners was celebrated by a great banquet at the hotel. In 1810 the Archduchess Marie Louise stopped there with a great suite on her journey to Paris to supplant the divorced Josephine. During the later Napoleonic wars there was much journeying of soldiers and diplomats backward and forward through Augsburg, and we find in the guest book of the Drei Mohren the names of Metternich, Castelreagh, Canning, Wellington, Talleyrand and others entered on their journey to the Congress of Vienna. Soon, however, the stream was turned in the opposite direction, and there was great journeying of the notables of France, where Napolean had reappeared and was showing very scant respect for the decrees of congress.

After Napoleon's final fall the Drei Mohren sheltered Jerome Fouche (who signed himself Duke of Otranto), Count Walewski, Gustavus Wasa and others of the great Corsican's proteges who had shared in his fall. In the following decades we find names whose fame is of a different kind—Fauerbach, Lamartine, Walter Scott, Paganini, Spontini, Uhland. In 1865, on August 24, the German federation was dissolved in Augsburg, and here again the Drie Mohren was the scene of the formalities. This was Augburg's last appearance as a "Weltstadt," and since then, though the Drei Mohren has extended its hospitality on several occasions both to the old Emperor William and to his son, who, as Crown Prince was immensely beloved in Augsburg as indeed throughout Bavaria, and whose visits were always made occasions of great rejoicing—both Augsburg and its famous "Gasthof" have suffered eclipse. Augsburg is no longer a great place of call; the travelers who would once have stayed there are now whisked past in the Orient express, and the Drei Mohren is fallen from its high estate.

Expansion in Shoe Trade.

BOSTON, July 16.—One of the most remarkable campaigns in commercial history has been inaugurated by the Board of Trade of Lynn, Mass. It has opened communication with all United States Consuls and Consular Agents and is securing from them detailed reports of the condition of the shoe market and the possibilities for Yankee shoes in their respective localities. Already hundreds of answers have been received and the manufacturers are energetically preparing to invade every corner of the earth where shoes are sold. Each nation is being studied to find out its particular wants, and shoes are not only made to conform to these wants, but packed and shipped in the manner desired by the consignee.

CHEAP RATES EAST.

The Rio Grande System announces greatly reduced excursion rates to Eastern points via the world-famed "Scenic Line."

For particulars, call at or address the ticket office, 124 Third street.

A MYSTERIOUS APPEARANCE

IN THE QUIET LITTLE VILLAGE OF WILSEY, KANSAS.

A Strange Event With a More Wonderful Sequel—Its Effect on the After-Life of One Woman.

About six years ago a stranger, a woman, came to the little village of Wilsey, Kan., to live. This was the important link in a chain of events which set the whole town wondering. Mrs. Rachael A. Gardner, the person whose life was most affected by it, tells the story.

"It was very strange," she says. "I never could tell what caused it, and neither could anybody else. For a long time I had bad spells with my stomach. The pain would commence about my heart, and was so deadly agonizing that I would have to scream aloud. Sometimes it would last several hours and I would have to take laudanum to stop it. Besides this, I had a headache almost constantly, day and night, that nearly crazed me, and hemorrhages caused by the change of life, so you see I suffered a great deal. And when I think of the agony it still makes me shudder.

"Doctors, did you say? Their medicine made me sicker. I couldn't take it, and I kept growing worse until this lady came to our village. She advised me to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I did. I only took half a box before I began to feel better, and after taking the rest was wholly converted to this wonderful medicine. It did me more good than I had ever hoped for. I kept on with the pills, and now I recommend them to all who suffer."

The pills which cured Mrs. Gardner have accomplished as wonderful results in hundreds and hundreds of other cases just as severe. They are an unfailing specific for locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, and all forms of weakness either in male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold at all druggists' or will be sent direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., postpaid, on receipt of price, fifty cents per box; six boxes for two dollars and a half. Send for free booklet of medical advice.

Trade Mark Registered.

FREE

People have been so imposed upon that we do not expect you to take our word for the following statements. If you will send us 25 cents in stamps to pay the express we will send you absolutely free one full-sized $1.00 bottle. Those who have never used the restorer write today and be sure to mention the original color of hair.

Mary T. Goldman's Gray Hair Restorer

will restore gray and faded hair to its original color in from 7 to 14 days. It is not a dye and affects the gray hairs only, and, therefore, does not change the original color. Pure as water, has no sediment or coloring matter, is not sticky or greasy, and does not stain skin or scalp; curling, washing or anything else will not affect it.

Address MARY T. GOLDMAN, ST. PAUL, MINN.

The bottle we send you free is the full-sized $1.00 bottle, for sale and recommended by

WOODARD, CLARKE & CO. 280 Wash. St., Portland, Or.

C. GEE WO, The Great Chinese Doctor

is called great because his wonderful cures are so well known throughout the United States, and because so many people are thankful to him for saving their lives from operations. He treats any and all diseases with powerful Chinese herbs, roots, buds, bark and vegetables, that are entirely unknown to medical science in this country, and through the use of these harmless remedies. This famous doctor knows the action of over 500 different remedies that he has successfully used in different diseases. He guarantees to cure catarrh, asthma, lung troubles, rheumatism, nervousness, stomach, liver, kidneys, female trouble, and all private diseases. Hundreds of testimonials. Charges moderate. Call and see him. CONSULTATION FREE. Patients out of the city write for blank and circular. Inclose stamp. Address THE C. GEE WO CHINESE MEDICINE CO., 122½ Third street, Portland, Or. Mention this paper.

Scott's Santal-Pepsin Capsules

A POSITIVE CURE

For Inflammation or Catarrh of the Bladder and Diseased Kidneys. No cure no pay. Cures quickly and Permanently the worst cases of Gonorrhoea and Gleet, no matter of how long standing. Absolutely harmless. Sold by druggists. Price $1.00, or by mail, postpaid, $1.00, 3 boxes, $2.75.

THE SANTAL-PEPSIN CO., BELLEFONTAINE, OHIO.

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We Will Not Ask for a Dollar Until a Cure Is Effected.

DR. TALCOTT & CO.

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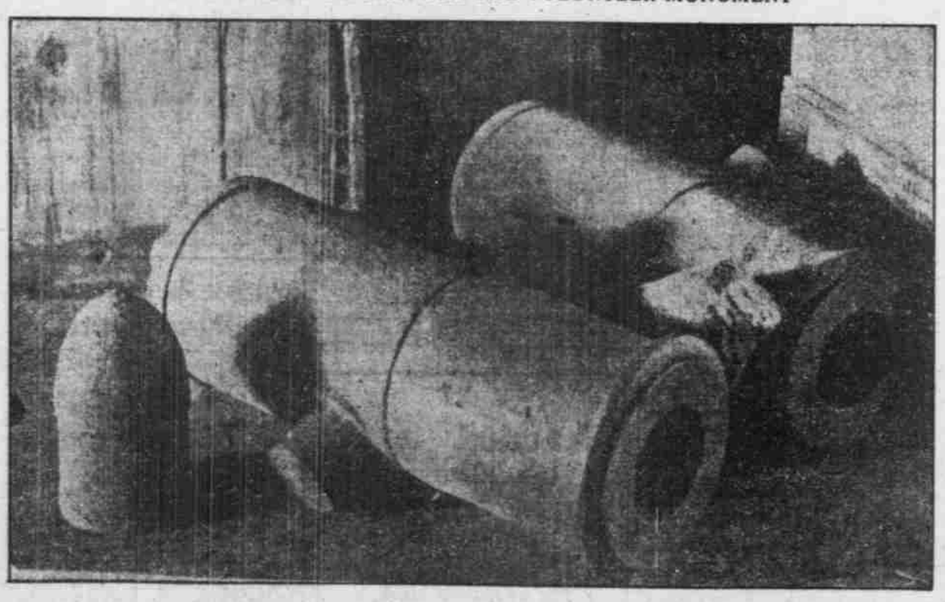
Specialists—Men Exclusively

An Interesting Statement.

By far the greater number of patients seeking relief for so-called weakness are strong, robust men in every other respect. Loss of vitality, prematureness, etc., are not weakness, but the symptoms of inflammatory processes in the Prostate Gland (so-called neck of bladder), caused by contracted disorders and too-often-repeated and too-long-continued excitement. Under our local plan of treatment, directed toward reducing the enlarged and swollen Prostate, immediate results, as indicated by increased circulation and renewed strength, are observed. Our colored chart of the organs, which we send free on application, is interesting to any one wishing to study the anatomy of the male.

FORT SUMTER CANNON FOR THE VOLUNTEER MONUMENT



OBTAINED AT CHARLESTON BY COMMISSIONER H. E. DOSCH.

The accompanying illustration shows the two howitzers from Fort Sumter which were obtained for the City of Portland by Commissioner H. E. Dosch. The cannon were used in the defense of Fort Sumter, but were later condemned and cast over the ramparts. They were discovered by Mr. Dosch in his rambles about the old fort, and he later secured them as a gift to the city from the United States Government. They will be used to adorn the monument to be erected in memory of the Oregon volunteers in the Spanish-American War.