

PILLOT-BOAT PUT ON

Washington Takes a Hand in Bar Business.

SCHOONER BAYARD SECURED

Astoria May Be Obligated to Contend With a New Factor in Columbia River Situation—No Decision Now.

The Washington Pilot Commission as now constituted is about to recognize the fact that the Columbia River is not owned exclusively by the State of Oregon. The failure of the State of Oregon to appoint new pilots as the number of ships coming to the port increased has resulted in the Washington men taking a hand in the business and when the shipping season opens our neighboring state will be represented by a good schooner, carrying a sufficient number of pilots to handle the ships, even when bad weather causes them to bunch up inside or outside of the bar.

SEATTLE, July 17.—The schooner Thomas F. Bayard has been commissioned by the Washington Pilot Commission as a pilot-boat for the Columbia River bar.

The Bayard was built at Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1896, and originally cost \$48,000. She is built of oak and black walnut, and copper-bottomed, 20 tons gross, 66 tons net; length, 85 feet; beam, 21 1/2 feet; depth of hold, 8 feet 6 inches. Formerly the Bayard was a pilot-boat engaged at New York Harbor, and made an excellent record, proving one of the fastest pilot-boats of the fleet, and having the honor of winning one of the great races of pilot-boats and yachts of her class on the Atlantic Coast. She came around the Horn with a large party bound for Alaska during the Klondike excitement, and was sold by the owners at Juneau, Alaska, since which time she has been engaged in the passenger service in the Nome trade, last season making the run from Nome to Seattle in 11 days. She is said to be a faster boat than the schooner Jessie, and shipping men on Puget Sound and the Columbia River that are familiar with boats of this class are of the opinion that she is a faster boat and a more suitable pilot-boat than the Pullitzer. In fact, the Pullitzer and Bayard resemble each other very much. The Bayard's gross tonnage is 20 tons; net length, 75 feet; beam, 22 feet. During the past month the Bayard has undergone extensive repairs in being specially fitted up for the bar service, and her rigging and rigging gear has been replaced with two water tanks, with a capacity of 1000 gallons of water.

The placing of the Bayard on the Columbia River has caused the numerous complaints of shipping interests and the agitation by the Portland Chamber of Commerce to bring about a satisfactory service at the mouth of the river. It will be remembered that meetings were held at Portland with the Oregon Pilot Commissioners, without satisfactory result, and the former Washington Pilot Commissioners were acting with the Oregon Commissioners and Oregon pilots. The laws of the State of Washington regarding the licensing of pilots and the keeping of a pilot-boat off the Columbia River had intended that such Washington pilots shall belong to the Washington bar, but the former Board of Commissioners acted on the theory that the Oregon bar, owned by the Oregon pilots, was sufficient, and that the Washington pilots were compelled to be attached to that bar.

There is no gate feeling, jealous or selfish interest between the States of Oregon and Washington as to what state has a pilot-boat, but what they do want is competition, and that sufficient pilots and boats be in service at the bar properly to take care of the ships.

When Governor McBride, of Washington, appointed the present Board of Washington Commissioners it was with the understanding that the Commissioners would do all possible to improve the service and rectify the complaints made by the shipping men of Portland and others, and, if possible, to have in service a Washington pilot-boat manned with Washington pilots. The vast amount of wheat from Eastern Washington that finds its way to the sea through the Port of Portland, down the Columbia River and the State of Washington has as much interest in cheap tolls and unobstructed traffic to the sea as the products of the State of Oregon, and the Commissioners of Washington board and pilots on the Washington bar will aid and do all possible to that end and work in harmony with the shipping interests of the State of Portland, as well as those on the Washington side of the river. They feel satisfied that in their present undertaking they will have the moral support and backing of the shipping interests of the State of Portland, who will gain so much by this improved service.

Just how many new pilots the Washington board will have attached to the Bayard the Commissioners do not now state, but it is reported on good authority that the Commissioners will feel their way along in the present matter, the number of pilots from time to time as the necessity may demand, their object being an efficient service, whether it requires three pilots or twenty.

The Bayard is expected on the Columbia River about August 1. She will be in command of Captain G. W. Torrey, her principal owner and a mariner of many years' experience on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, and who stands high in shipping circles. She will carry a crew of three men besides the cook.

CUBA'S IMPENDING RUIN.

Vigorous Arrangement From the Reciprocity Point of View.

Chicago Inter Ocean. The Diario de la Marina, of Havana, demonstrates in figures the ruin with which Cuba's chief industry is now threatened. The figures are taken from the books of a leading exporter. They set forth, therefore, an actual and recent transaction.

This planter had 10,000 bags, or 2,000,000 pounds, of such high grade that he was able to get for 15 cents a bag above the current New York price. Yet, having no other market, he was obliged to sell his crop at a net loss of over 5 cents a bag. His expenditures and receipts were as follows: Actual cost of production and transportation to Havana, per bag, \$1.25; freight, insurance, brokerage, etc., Havana to New York, per bag, 65 cents; duty, per bag, 55 cents; total cost delivered to refinery, per bag, \$1.85; received from refinery, per bag, 95 cents; net loss to planter, per bag, 90 cents.

In other words, for sugar that cost him \$1.85 to produce and get to market the planter received but \$1.00. With no allowance whatever for local taxes, interest on capital, and depreciation of plant, his net loss on his year's work was \$545. No business man needs to be told that to attempt to do business under such conditions is simply ruin.

It is to be noted that \$53,900 of the planter's total expenditure of \$100,940 was for taxes paid to the United States. In other words, more than half of every \$100 produced by capital and labor on Cuban sugar plantations goes to the United States Treasury, which does not need the money.

"Some may call this," observes the Diario de la Marina, "liberty, independence and sovereignty, but others call it the barest kind of economic dependence."

The fact is that we are treating Cuba as harshly, from the commercial viewpoint, as old Spain. While giving Cuba political freedom, we have condemned her to an economic slavery which makes that freedom worthless.

Such is our record in Cuba to date. Such is the record written by Republican Senators and Congressmen who have listened to the voice of Oxnard rather than to the voice of the American people.

The Republican members of Congress do not think they can defend and justify that record before the American people at the polls have an unenviable task—a task of which the Republicans who stand with William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt would gladly wash their hands.

AFFECTIONATE TO DEGREE

Tribute of Sincere Praise From the Gentle Sex, So Called.

PORTLAND, July 15.—(To the Editor.)—In an editorial some time ago you said the reason why the men at the Poor Farm outmanned the women in securing at any stage of life's battle, women are better able to take care of themselves than are men. I wanted to thank you for this, Mr. Editor, for that statement. Coming, as it does from a man, and a newspaper man at that, it is doubly welcome to woman-kind in general. It shows that you appreciate our herculean efforts to bring ourselves up to masculine perfection.

Then, some days later, I read with much interest a letter by your correspondent, "L. S.," who is evidently touring in Colorado, in which letter he, like so many newspaper men, calls women silly. Your editorial and the welcome information imparted by "L. S." concerning us poor women, made me think—something we are not often credited with doing. And it came to this body of silliness that it is very, very strange that such a foolish being as a woman—who does and says all of the senseless acts and sayings that are done and said in this world—should come out ahead when pitted against the most perfect being, known to us by the absurdly little word, "man." Now, if we women had arrived at the goal of our endeavor, viz., feminine perfection, according to example set by men, the fact stated in your editorial would not surprise me in the least.

Take art, for instance. If we only understood art like men do. Then we could have our ice cream parlors decorated with pictures of nude males—you always call us "females," whenever opportunity offers, Mr. Editor—leaving against an old rotten stump, with a bird perched on one hand, while the other holds a piece of pink mosquito-net. No wonder you men think we are silly if you judge us by the pictures hung in your ice cream parlors. I never in all my life saw a woman act that way; most of them have too many other duties, and take too much interest in their work, to be satisfied with a piece of mosquito-net, even in August. Your conception of what work we have to do is erroneous.

And if only the candy stores were on corners, with the two outside walls replaced by windows! Then we women could stand there and stand there, and make remarks about the shapes of the men as they go tripping by. Another step toward masculine perfection. But where and how we are to get our meals is a mystery to us, as we are evidently never allowed to leave our places, when once stationed. Perhaps, kind Mr. Editor, you could send one of your reporters to solve the problem for us. Are we to be fed by the fairies; or, what is more substantial and certain, do we have to lay in a supply of slowly digestible food before we leave home? You'll be tendered a rising vote of thanks, Mr. Editor, if you can answer this. You see we could find out for ourselves, but we are so dull that it would take us a year and seven days, and we can but ill afford to lose so much time now, as we have so much to do to raise ourselves to the aerial heights of masculine and perfect womanhood. Some of us are more advanced than others. There are women who can smoke, chew, swear and drink most beautifully, but I notice the men don't care to be seen in their company. They seem to prefer the silly ones and let their own fault if there are so many of that class. The men discourage all advancement to many habits among their own women, and that is why they do it. It is because they cannot bear rivalry, or is it because—but of what am I thinking—men can have no rivals or faults, can they, Mr. Editor? MRS. W. H. BARRY.

AS TO MAINE SALMON.

Very Scarce in the Water, Though Proliferous on the Bills of Fare.

New York Sun. BUCKSPORT, Me., July 4.—This notion of advertising Kennebec River salmon which has been adopted by the New York and Chicago hotels and restaurants cannot be a very successful one, according to a dealer in the largest dealers in fish on the river. "I won't say that there are no salmon in Kennebec River, because I have not taken the pains to investigate; but so far as taking salmon out of the river is concerned, there has not been a ton captured within the past 20 years."

"Why, the people on the Kennebec gave up trying to catch salmon during the Civil War. They set no nets, put out no weirs and have no hope of ever securing any. One of the men who run big hotels in the cities are not the only liars about salmon. I admit we do something in the immediacy line right here at home. The Kennebec salmon is the best I have ever seen on the Penobscot this year will hardly be enough to supply the local demand. Meanwhile, I am buying salmon right out of the weirs, packing them in ice and shipping them to private customers in all parts of the country east of the Mississippi River."

"I am getting on an average 50 cents a pound for what I can sell. Rich people who want Maine salmon are willing to pay well for them, so long as they are sure they are getting the genuine article. At the very time I am charging 50 cents a pound for Maine salmon, the buyers are settling the express charges, the local marketmen are selling salmon for 20 to 25 cents a pound. If you ask them 'where the fish were caught' they will say they came right out of the weir, which is true, though the weirs are out in Oregon, and the fish came through in mid-September."

"No one suffers from the deception. The salmon for Pacific salmon is as good as ours, but the lie is there, just the same, and the men who sell the fish smile to themselves whenever they get a new customer in the shape of a Summer visitor who has come to his old home in Maine just to get a taste of some of the famous salmon of the coast."

"The salmon season in Maine closes July 15, and I think the total catch this season will be worth about \$300,000, which is a very low figure for an industry that has received so much advertising."

"Down in Orland the United States has a fish hatchery, which takes about 100,000 salmon every year. This season the manager of the hatchery says they get a new customer in the shape of a Summer visitor who has come to his old home in Maine just to get a taste of some of the famous salmon of the coast."

"In other words, for sugar that cost him \$1.85 to produce and get to market the planter received but \$1.00. With no allowance whatever for local taxes, interest on capital, and depreciation of plant, his net loss on his year's work was \$545. No business man needs to be told that to attempt to do business under such conditions is simply ruin.

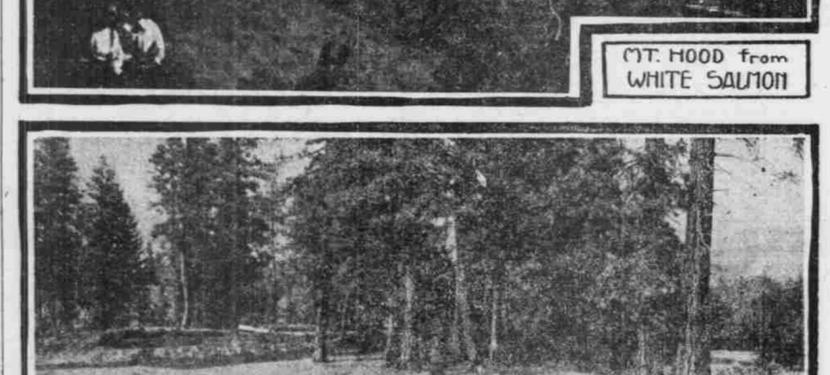
SCENES ABOUT MT. ADAMS, WHERE THE MAZAMAS ARE TAKING THEIR OUTING



MT ADAMS from Mazama Camp



MT. HOOD from WHITE SALMON



Mazama Camp Photos by Hicks, Chatterton

WHITE SALMON, Wash., July 17.—The last of the Mazamas has passed White Salmon for Mount Adams, and in all over 100 are camping at Trout Lake. The road has been fitted with mountain-climbers for two days, the first party arriving Monday and starting for the camping grounds Tuesday. The second party arrived here Tuesday and left for Trout Lake yesterday. Last night there was a jolly reunion around the campfire. Today President Mark O'Neill and H. L. Fitzek started for the mountains. The Mazamas are busy in preparing their outfits for the climb, and will move their camp tomorrow up to the snow line. Saturday the ascent will be made.

BIG CLIP OF OREGON WOOL

PORTLAND DEALERS NOW HOLD ABOUT 4,000,000 POUNDS.

State's Product Estimated at 10,500,000 Pounds—Not More Than 2,000,000 Pounds Unsold in Northwest.

About 4,000,000 pounds of wool, one-fifth of Oregon's clip, is in Portland. It is held mostly by two local dealers, who are preparing it for export at the rate of about 200 bales a day. Warehousemen are choked with the product, and people who wish to see a large collection of wool now have the opportunity. The balers have been busy for two or three months from Eastern Oregon as far away as Elgin and Huntington districts. Those districts have no balers, and the O. R. & N. makes a low freight rate to Portland to enable the wool to be done here. The quality of the clip is better than ever before. The wool is cleaner than usual, especially from Eastern Oregon. Weather last winter was mild, so that the texture of the wool is very good.

Not much more than 2,000,000 pounds remains unsold in the Northwest. This left-over clip is scattered all over the Northwest, in quantities mostly over 20,000 pounds. The total clip this year of the three states is estimated at close upon 20,000,000 pounds. Oregon produced about 10,500,000 pounds, and Washington about 2,000,000 more. The Willamette Valley has yielded about 2,000,000 pounds. There are more sheep in Oregon than ever before, but the clip is somewhat lighter than usual per sheep, and of better grade, due in part to freedom from dirt.

The season has been a free selling one at good prices. Valley wool began at about 15 1/2 cents, and went up as high as 16 cents. Eastern Oregon's clip started about 14 cents, but most of it brought 12 1/2 cents. A New Jersey mill bought 2,000,000 pounds, direct from Eastern Oregon, paying as high as 15 1/2 cents. This venture is regarded as the beginning of a movement to eliminate middlemen.

A strong reason for the free selling movement is the good profit which current prices assured to growers. "Fleeces have averaged about eight pounds each," said a dealer yesterday. "This means \$1 per sheep to the grower. The meat of the sheep is worth \$1 more. It takes from 60 cents to \$1 per head to 'run' the sheep. These figures represent handsome profits."

The wool of the Valley is produced mostly in small quantities. In Eastern Oregon, on the other hand, it is a business on a large scale, to which growers devote their entire attention. Found per pound of wool, Eastern Oregon's are finer grade than Valley's, and more valuable, but they contain more extraneous matter, and this makes their gross value less than that of Valley's. "Valley wools shrink about 66 per cent in cleaning," said a buyer yesterday, "and Eastern Oregon about 68 per cent."

ZANE GETS THE CONTRACT

Portland Man Will Print A. O. U. W. Reporter for Grand Lodge.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen continued the session of their grand lodge yesterday, routine business occupying a greater part of the day. The matter of the Oregon A. O. U. W. Reporter, the official organ of the Workmen's fraternity, was settled by awarding a three years' printing contract to J. H. Zane, of this city. A number of claims were adjusted. After which Grand Lodge adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock, when installing ceremonies will be held. Last evening R. L. Durham entertained the officers of the Grand Lodge at dinner at the Commercial Club.

DEGREE OF HONOR ADJOURNS.

New Grand Lodge Officers Installed With Appropriate Ceremonies.

The Grand Lodge of Oregon, Degree of Honor, concluded its annual session yesterday, installing officers and adjourning. When the morning session opened, Supreme Master Workman C. C. Hoque, Past Master Workman B. J. Hawthorne and W. D. Hays were admitted to the lodge room on a fraternal call. When the Grand Lodge resumed its work, and after the final routine business of the session had been transacted, the grand chief of honor, Mrs. Wilda Holmquist, was presented with a beautiful set of silverware—a gift from the Grand Lodge. Bouquets were presented to other officers, all of whom made brief responses. The installation ceremonies were conducted by Acting Superior Chief of Honor Kate J. Miscner, Past Superior Chief Julia Gault, and Superior Usher Mamie W. Briggs. After the installation, committees were appointed as follows: Finance, Mary R. Hoque, Albany; Fidella Mann, Portland; Law, Mary A. Hare, Hillsboro; Georgia Smith, Hood River; Millie Pugh, Salem. Last evening the Grand Lodge visited Fidelity Lodge, No. 14, Degree of Honor.

RECREATION.

If you wish to enjoy a day of rest and pleasure, take the O. R. & N. train from Union depot at 9 A. M. for a short trip up the Columbia. Returning, if desired, by boat from Cascade Locks. Tickets and particulars at O. R. & N. ticket office, Third and Washington.

Preliminary Work Started on the

Pilot of Phoenix Iron Works. Grading was started yesterday on the half block on the east side of East Third street, between East Clay street and Hawthorne avenue, purchased by the Phoenix Iron Works Company. The company will have the advantage of solid ground for

TO BUILD SEWER SYSTEM

CITY ENGINEER MAKES PLANS FOR NEW PIPE LINE.

Unless Opposition Develops, Albany Improvement Will Be Made as Soon as Possible. The Cook-avenue sewer system in Albany will be built this fall, unless there should be developed opposition, strong enough to cause delay. This is improbable, as there seems to be a general desire that the improvement should be made as soon as possible. City Engineer Elliott has not yet perfected the plans for the route of the main conduit, beyond what was done by his predecessor. Most of the preliminary surveys were made by the former City Engineer, and some tracings made of the route of the main pipe line, but even this is not permanently located. There is so much work on hand in the office of the City Engineer that he will hardly be able to complete the plans and estimates of the system until he has a second crew in the field. New houses are springing up rapidly all through this district, and the need of sewerage is very great. There is more territory in the Cook-avenue district than in the Beech-street section. It is estimated that the cost per lot will be considerably less in the former than in the latter district. When the Beech-street sewer was first proposed there was great opposition and it was set forth that the cost would result in confiscation, but the actual cost per lot was not above the estimate, and the property-owners are generally satisfied. The City Engineer will have the plans for the work ready by the time the territory in this system is mainly west of Union avenue, although it reaches about 100 feet east of the avenue. But eastward sewerage is also needed. A new system will have to be provided for this territory. There has been an extraordinary growth in new houses east of Union avenue in Lincoln Park, Northeast Irvington, which will soon have to be provided for.

SWIMMING BY RULE.

Natural Instruction of New York School Children. Hartford Times. The simple, old-fashioned way to teach a boy to swim was for the other boys to throw him in the water and merely see to it that he did not actually drown. It worked pretty well, and the boys subject to the treatment learned fast, although their parents sometimes considered the way brutal—if they heard anything about it.

Now, in a big city this is all changed. The boys and girls are both taught to swim, and in New York this year there is to be a considerable enlargement of facilities. It is proposed to give a two months' swimming course to the boys and girls of the city who apply for it, and at the end of the time there will be diplomas for those who have finished the course creditably, and probably a gold medal for the best boy swimmer and another for the best girl swimmer. Only those can be admitted who have not learned to swim before.

To one who remembers the old rough-and-ready methods the most astonishing part of the scheme is the scientific exactness with which swimming is to be taught. The boys and girls are to be taught to begin on dry land and practice the arm movements under the direction of an instructor, who counts one, two, three to the time the motion is made. When he is supposed to be somewhat familiar with the muscular movements required he is put into the water and there he is taught floating, then the breast stroke, then the overhand stroke. Diving, resulting drowning, people by throwing ropes or by diving for them, and then the method of resuscitating those who are half drowned and unconscious.

TIME CARD, STEAMER T. J. POTTER

This week the O. R. & N. Co.'s steamer T. J. Potter will leave Ash-street dock for Astoria and Ilwaco as follows: July 15, 12:30 P. M.; July 18, 1:30 P. M.; July 19, 12:30 P. M.; July 20, 1:30 P. M.; Saturday, the 19th, at 2 P. M. Baggage must be received at Ash-street dock 15 minutes before departure. Ticket office Third and Washington.

EXCURSION RATES TO SALT LAKE CITY.

For the Elks' convention at Salt Lake City, the O. R. & N. Co. has arranged a day-round-trip tickets at rate of \$25.00; for return through San Francisco via rail or steamer, \$45.00; for return through Astoria and 10. Call at O. R. & N. office, Third and Washington, for further information.

WATER POWER IN PLENTY

INDUSTRIES KLAMATH COUNTY OFFERS GOOD ADVANTAGES.

Possibilities of Land Under Irrigation Are Immense—Climate and Other Characteristics.

KLAMATH FALLS, Or., July 15.—(Special correspondence.)—This thriving town is located on Klamath River, about two miles south of Upper Klamath Lake, of which I wrote in a former letter, and only one-quarter of a mile below the rapids, or "falls," as they are erroneously called. There will come a time when the word "falls" will be omitted from the name of this postoffice and it will be known simply as Klamath. The average width of the Klamath River between the lake and the town is 200 feet, average depth less than 40 feet, and the maximum fall between the point where the rapids begin and the bridge here is town 66 feet. The windmill to vary the volume of water somewhat. If there is a stiff gale from the south, it has a tendency to bank up the lake water at the head of the rapids, and the river falls perceptibly. With the winds from the north, the river has been known to rise 1 1/2 feet in a short time. The mean or normal volume of the river at the rapids is estimated to be about 200,000 inches. If the maximum fall is utilized (66 feet), it is estimated that the energy thus generated within the city limits would equal 5,000 horsepower. Those of an industrial bent will know what this means. It is capable of supplying this county with electric roads to every town, and postoffice. It would supply energy to operate all the manufacturing establishments in the north, and result in the development of this county during the next quarter of a century at least.

Industries Likely to Spring Up.

The billions of feet of timber directly to Klamath Lake, and through it to the industrial world, coupled with the material available from the abundance of power from Klamath River. It is very probable that there will spring up in Klamath Falls in the near future a number of saw, box and stave factories, woolen mills, furniture factories, paper mills, slaughterhouses, rendering establishments, depots, roundhouses and car shops, and other concerns. The 2,000,000 feet of lumber tributary to this point is alone sufficient to create a city of no mean proportions. The new railroad from Klamath, now in the making, will reach within 30 miles of Klamath Falls before snow lies. This town has a future which is near at hand.

But this water power is but one of the invaluable natural resources of this undeveloped country. The Upper Klamath Lake, being a mammoth natural reservoir, supplied permanently by living springs, is an everlasting guarantee that the county can have an adequate supply of water at all times for all irrigation purposes.

Possibilities of Irrigation.

Assuming that the 2,000,000 acres of grazing and agricultural land can be irrigated to at least the extent of the extent of the area, it appears that there are in Klamath County, at least 1,500,000 acres of good grazing and farming lands that might be brought under an irrigation system that would increase the production of value many hundred per cent. There is only a very small proportion of this area at present occupied or improved, hence the great advantages and attractions this county offers to settlers.

Some irrigation data are appropriate at this point. Already property-owners perceive the great value of irrigation in real estate, and have begun to invest and construct along this line. The Klamath Falls Irrigating Company secured a franchise 12 years ago to divert 20,000 inches of water from Klamath River to this city. It constructed a small canal at first and has since widened it until it is now 15 feet wide. The company diverts about 6000 of its power to invest and construct along this line. The Klamath Falls Irrigating Company secured a franchise 12 years ago to divert 20,000 inches of water from Klamath River to this city. It constructed a small canal at first and has since widened it until it is now 15 feet wide. The company diverts about 6000 of its power to invest and construct along this line. The Klamath Falls Irrigating Company secured a franchise 12 years ago to divert 20,000 inches of water from Klamath River to this city. It constructed a small canal at first and has since widened it until it is now 15 feet wide. The company diverts about 6000 of its power to invest and construct along this line.

Inch of Water for an Acre.

These four companies, who under their full quota of water, allow by provisions of their respective franchises, will divert 85,000 inches of water. Each inch of water will be sufficient to irrigate one acre of ground for the first three years, and after that two acres. These four companies have a maximum capacity after three years of 100,000 acres. The character of the land here, now known as the "old" or "range" land, under any irrigation system, are held to be worth \$5 to \$7 per acre. They produce oats, rye, wheat and grasses. After they are brought under irrigation, they are worth \$25 to \$30 per acre, and one inch of water will readily bring \$50 per acre.

Climate.

The climate here is most healthful. The nights are cool and conducive to sleep and rest. The winters, from the meteorological records, are not as severe as in other portions of Eastern Oregon. Apples, cherries and peaches do well here. The country is especially adapted to raising cattle, horses, sheep and goats. It abounds in game, and the harder vegetables all thrive here. An established foundation for Summer resorts among the crystal ice-cold springs, and its boiling, steaming medicinal waters will yet attract the weary and afflicted, and become one of the great advertisements to the outside world.

EDWARD EVERETT YOUNG.

CROWD AT SHIELDS' PARK

Fine Programme Enjoyed by Many Amusement-Lovers.

An unusually large crowd enjoyed the programme at Shields' Park last night, and the many excellent numbers were applauded so liberally that many of them had to be repeated. The moving pictures, particularly the "Ancient Magie" picture and the closing one, were good. The park is proving a decided success, and a more pleasant way of spending a mild Summer evening cannot be imagined.

Dr. Talcott & Co.

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"WEAKNESS"

We are the only physicians employing scientific local measures in treating functional weakness and thoroughly and permanently curing every case. We cure every incurable case at all, and if we treat you you can be assured of a radical cure. We cure every ailment peculiar to men. Consultation free at office or by mail.