

THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT.

In Use For Over Thirty Years.

CENUINE

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

BEARS THE SIGNATURE OF

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

WHAT BRITAIN BUYS

And What United States Contributes to the Total.

THE KINGDOM OUR BEST MARKET

American Farmers Supply One-Third of Enormous Agricultural Imports of the British Isles—Might Send Much More.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—A report on the agricultural imports of Great Britain for 1901-1902, inclusive, with a significant review of the trade conditions and possibilities between the United States and the United Kingdom, has been compiled by Frank H. Hitchcock, chief of the division of foreign markets, Department of Agriculture. The United Kingdom is the principal market for the surplus agricultural produce of exporting countries. The report says that products of agriculture sent to that market from all sources in 1901 reached the enormous value of \$1,538,000,000, forming 61 per cent of the entire import trade of Great Britain and Ireland. During the years mentioned the annual average value of the imports into the United Kingdom was \$2,309,174,441, of which \$1,438,921,776, or 61 per cent, were agricultural, and \$869,252,665, or 37 per cent, nonagricultural.

To this extraordinary import trade in agricultural produce the United States was the principal contributor, furnishing about 33 per cent, or nearly one-third, of the supply. About 43 per cent came from foreign countries other than the United States. The several possessions and dependencies of the United Kingdom throughout the world together, contributed about 24 per cent. Continuing the report says:

"The value of the agricultural produce received from the United States amounted to \$531,000,000, leaving over \$1,000,000,000 worth of such produce to be supplied from other sources. While the United States possesses a market of exceeding importance in the United Kingdom, selling to that country more than half of the surplus of American farms, the possibilities of further extensions there, in competition with other export countries, are well worth consideration.

"Among the agricultural imports into the British market during 1901 there were comparatively few products in which the United States controlled the larger portion of trade. Taking such items as had a value exceeding \$100,000, of which there were 34 in the year under consideration, only nine of them came more extensively from the United States than from the various other sources. These nine items, with the percentage of the total supply received in each case from the United States, were as follows:

Item	Per cent
Lard	55
Hams	39
Tobacco	31
Wheat flour	25
Fresh beef	24

"While other countries are the chief contributors of luxuries, the United States is the source from which the British people procure in large measure those staple food products that are absolutely necessary to the maintenance of life. This causes the dependence of the United Kingdom on American sources of supply.

Only about 3 per cent went into the pockets of American exporters. About \$25,000,000 was spent by the British people for imported wines, less than 1 per cent of which came from the United States. About \$2,000,000 worth of olivomargarine was imported, of which the United States supplied less than 1 per cent.

"Nearly \$11,000,000 was spent for imported potatoes. Practically the entire trade went to other countries than the United States.

"The United Kingdom spent over \$10,000,000 in the importation of oranges. Less than 1 per cent of the shipments received came from the United States. Numerous other agricultural products suggest possibilities in the way of a larger sale in the British market.

Mr. Hitchcock predicts that the greatest future in the development of trade in the British market may be expected in perishable products, exportation of which is made possible by modern transportation methods. France is the chief competitor of this country in supplying farm products to the United Kingdom, the agricultural imports from France aggregating \$100,000,000 in value in 1901.

Bourse Is Strengthened.
BERLIN, Aug. 10.—The aspect of the bourse last week showed practically no change. While the week began with a better tone in iron and coal shares, a reaction followed, and most of the quotations lost all their previous gain. Many shares closed lower than they did August 1.

Reports of the iron market continue to be contradictory. The annual balance sheet of the Hoesch Company, issued yesterday, passing a dividend, as against a dividend of 10 per cent paid in 1901, has caused a bad impression. While the latest news of the coal market indicates a more active movement in coal shares, Prussia's coal production has declined. The production for the last six months was 4,294,668 tons, a decrease of 2,333,313 tons.

It was announced yesterday that the Hamburg-American Steam Packet Company had refused to renew its coal company with the syndicate. The company will draw its coal supplies from Silesia by river and canal.

With the exception of electrical shares, which broke several points, general industrial shares were quiet but fairly firm last week. Government 3 per cents were fractionally lower upon realizing sales and owing to the high foreign exchange and apprehensions of gold exports. The best authorities, however, now regard the danger of gold exports to have been removed, although small amounts of gold were sent to Southeastern Europe during the week.

"The rates of exchange and the appearance of autumn's demands make discounts more reserved, but the abundance of money remains unchanged. Call money was offered beyond the demand last week at 1 1/2 per cent.

Both Fitzgerald, alias Kramer, and Walker, alias Marwood, are wanted in Hillsboro, Washington County. The former was arrested here Friday night on a charge of forgery. Walker is held as a witness. Fitzgerald will be examined in the Justice Court tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

FURNISHING 100,000 TIES.

Shipped From Troutdale to Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company.

The shipment of railroad ties from Troutdale is as extensive now as at any time since it became the shipping point for the sawmills in the interior. A. O. Jackson has a contract with the Columbia River Tie Association to furnish the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company 100,000, and five mills at Pleasant Home are furnishing the ties, delivering over 1500 per day on the contract. This is one of the largest tie contracts of the season, and it will take about three months to fill it. These ties are delivered by teams from the mills, and the country roads extending to Troutdale are very dusty on account of the hauling.

The Meninger sawmill has just filled a contract for furnishing 30,000 ties for the O. R. & N. Co. These ties were rafted down the Sandy River. J. Johnson, who has another large contract, succeeded in bringing in a large drive Wednesday, although the bed in the Sandy is the latest low for rafting. The tie-dipping plant at Troutdale is filling a contract to furnish 12,000 ties treated with wood preservative for the Salt Lake Electric Car Company. In the manufacture of these ties a small army of men is employed. The small mills turn out from 400 to 500 ties per day. Some of the larger mills on the Sandy cut from 700 to 1000 ties per day. From 25 to 35 men are usually employed about the smaller mills, and a considerable force drives the teams hauling the ties to Troutdale. This industry makes money plentiful. Whenever the farmers are not handling their crops, they can haul railway ties. The business makes Troutdale an active point.

Alaska Peaks Smoke.
SEATTLE, Aug. 10.—Mounts Redoubt, Iliamna and Augustine, in the Cook's Inlet section, Alaska, continue to emit smoke. All three peaks were active while the steamer Santa Ana, which has arrived from the North, was at Cook's Inlet.

"It was a pretty sight," Captain Anderson said. "We were in full view of all three peaks, the farthest being not more than 10 miles distant. The smoke did not appear to be very dense, but enough ashes have been scattered over the covered peaks almost to blacken the white surface. There was no flame coming from either mountain."

VERY LOW EXCURSION

Rates to the East.
Round trip from Portland to St. Paul, Kansas City, Omaha and Missouri River points, \$12; Chicago, \$15. Dates of sale August 14 and 15. Return limit, October 15. Full particulars at O. R. & N. ticket office, Third and Washington.

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.

Write Ray & Sons, Salt Lake City, Utah, for all kinds of produce: grain, alfalfa seed, potatoes, cabbage, etc. Inquiries promptly answered.

Don't wait until you are sick before trying Carter's Little Liver Pills, but get a trial at once. You can't take them without benefit.

RICHES ARE LITTLE KNOWN

OREGON MINERAL WEALTH SHOULD BE BETTER ADVERTISED.

Gold, Silver and Copper and Coal and Iron Abound—The Proposed St. Louis Exhibit.

In discussing the mines and mineral resources of Oregon with an Oregonian representative, Mr. T. F. Kane, a well-known newspaper and mining man said yesterday that he regarded Oregon as one of the richest in minerals of any state in the Union.

"The mineral resources of Oregon," said he, "are great and varied, and extend broadly over an immense expanse of territory. Not only is this true as regards gold, silver and copper, but extensive beds of coal and iron abound, while the beds of aluminum clay and clays for the manufacture of Portland cement are generously distributed over the state. Tin, bar, iron, lead, and the vast ledges of gold, silver and copper include all the varieties and combinations of ores known to the metallurgist. The deposits of ariferous gravels are so extensive that generations will pass before they can be exhausted, even under the most active operations."

"Notwithstanding these facts, Oregon is not broadly known as a mineral producing state. Generally, it is but little known as such. In fact I find in my travels that the mineral resources of Oregon are generally regarded in an unfavorable light. An erroneous impression as to the extent and permanency of our ledges got abroad many years ago, during the early and feeble attempts at deep mining here. This was largely attributable to the many endeavors to develop a mine where no ledge existed. The methods of those days were altogether unscientific. Without the slightest regard to the geological formation of a locality it was then the custom to sink a shaft on any old outcrop or 'float' boulder, and when no mine was found these alleged miners would 'black-eye' the state forever after wherever they went."

"The impression, too, abroad, is to a large extent that Oregon's mineral belts are all a 'pocket' proposition. This is occasioned by the fact that in some localities, especially in parts of Southern Oregon, there exist many shallow free gold pockets varying in size of a ribbon seam to quite extensive nugget deposits. Miners are there who have pocket-mined these deposits since the early days of gold discoveries in the state. But because this is so is no reason for deprecating the state as a permanent mineral producer. Because shallow pockets are found in places it does not follow that there are no true fissure veins in the vicinity. On the contrary, it is the very best indication that such do exist. In California millions of dollars have been taken from shallow pocket ledges, and the work is still carried on there by miners who have pursued this method of mining since the early '40s."

"Really, it makes me tired when abroad from the state that continually the assertion is made that the state is a 'pocket' proposition. The truth is that no state in the Union holds such possibilities for the development of a great and permanent mining industry as Oregon. As conducted today the element of chance has almost been eliminated from the mining industry. It has been developed into a science. The highest intellects of the land are engaged in the extraction of gold from the earth. There is now no calling engaging the attention of man that requires higher attainments in scientific knowledge than modern mining. And in relation to this there is the indisputable fact that wherever intelligent, honest methods have been applied to mine development in Oregon, and are backed by sufficient means, scientific

knowledge, and able and experienced management the enterprises have been successful.

"But the world should be made to know this. How best to accomplish this is the problem. It is not enough that the citizens here who are posted should know of the vast extent of the mineral wealth of the state. They should know of the hundreds of true fissure veins, rich in precious metals, which are being developed, even to a thousand feet or more in depth, and growing richer every foot as depth is attained. Did you care to know of them, I can name you mines in Oregon that are producing variously, \$15,000, \$20,000, \$40,000, \$50,000, and as high as \$100,000 on an average monthly, and are developed to depths varying from 750 to 1500 feet. 'Pocket propositions' forsooth! Being close corporations, but little is known to the public of the operations of the companies owning these properties, and still less is generally known of their output."

"However, for the state to attain a proper development of its great mineral resources, much capital is needed. This capital, in sufficient quantities, cannot be obtained here. It must be secured in the East and abroad. How is this to be done? Wide advertising of the facts relative to Oregon's mineral wealth will be the greatest aid. Capitalists, investors, mining men, all over the world, should be made familiar with every mineral district in the state. Through energetic, persistent, widespread advertising of her mineral resources Colorado made herself the banner gold mining state of the Union, wresting the laurels from old California, the mother of mining in the West. Of all the vast and varied natural resources of Oregon its mineral and precious metals have been advertised the least. We should make it known as a mining state and Portland as the mining center of the Pacific Northwest. One method that will greatly aid in accomplishing this is that so earnestly and intelligently urged by Mr. J. F. Batchelder, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce—the installation of a grand mineral exhibit at the St. Louis Fair. And he also urges the work of gathering this exhibit should be put into competent hands right now."

THOUGHT HE WAS SAVIOR

New York Man Goes Crazy in London—Scatters Money.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—D. S. Fannin, of New York, a passenger on the North German Lloyd steamer Frederick der Grosse, which reached Southampton yesterday from New York July 31, arrived in London yesterday and was taken to St. Giles' Infirmary this afternoon under the wandering lunatic act. Mr. Fannin is connected with the firm of Haas Bros., of New York City, and his parents are spending the summer at Newport.

Mr. Fannin developed a mania on the Frederick der Grosse on the way over here. On the ship he declared he owned all the yachts in the world. Upon Fannin's arrival in London his friends had difficulty to persuade him to leave the railroad station and go to a hotel. This morning he started in an automobile back to the railroad station, saying he was going to run down and kill all the pedestrians he met on the way. He fell in with and picked up an English Lance Corporal, with whom he drove to the Hotel Cecil.

Mr. Fannin was known to have had a large sum of money in his pocketbook when he arrived in London. He threw this money about the streets and returned to the hotel penniless.

Macedonian Committee Meets.
SOFIA, Bulgaria, Aug. 10.—The promised congress of the Macedonian Committee opened here today.

STORM IN KANSAS CITY.

Rain Fell So Fast That It Drowned Thousands of Sparrows.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 10.—A wind storm that broke out about 4 o'clock this morning and raged for half an hour, accompanied by lightning and rain, is said to have been the severest in 15 years. In the business streets numerous plate-glass fronts were broken, signs and awnings torn down and rickety structures partly demolished. In the residence districts several thousand trees were overthrown and numerous windows smashed. No loss of life or injury to persons has been reported, as but few people were out at the time of the storm. In the country much unripe fruit was shaken from the trees.

The local Weather Bureau reports that the wind blew at the rate of 33 miles an hour for seven minutes, and 45 of an inch of rain fell in 15 minutes. The fire department has been busy all day repairing damage, and the fire chief estimates the damage at \$100,000. Two thousand telephones are out of order, and the service is bad all over the city. A peculiar feature of the storm was the drowning of thousands of sparrows. The rain came down so suddenly that they were unable to find places of shelter after being washed from their roosts. Reports from Liberty and Warrenburg, Mo., indicate that the storm did much damage at those places.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered liver.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fitch*

DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, Aug. 10.—Maximum temperature, 97 degrees; minimum temperature, 65 degrees; river reading, 11 A. M., 8 feet; change in 24 hours, -0.5 foot; no precipitation; total precipitation since September 1, 1901, 40.89 inches; normal precipitation since September 1, 1901, 40.38 inches; deficiency, 5.49 inches; total sunshine August 9, 1902, 12 hours 50 minutes; possible sunshine August 9, 1902, 14 hours 30 minutes.

PACIFIC COAST WEATHER.

STATIONS.	Temp.	Wind.	State of Weather.
Astoria	60.0-60.12	SW	Cloudy
Baker City	80.0-80.0	NW	Clear
Bismarck	64.0-64.0	N	Pt. cloudy
Boise	58.0-58.0	W	Pt. cloudy
Butte	74.0-74.0	N	Clear
Neah Bay	72.0-72.0	W	Clear
Portland	97.0-97.0	NW	Pt. cloudy
Red Bluff	92.0-92.0	SE	Pt. cloudy
Roseburg	94.0-94.0	NW	Cloudy
Sacramento	76.0-76.0	S	Cloudy
Salt Lake City	88.0-88.0	NW	Cloudy
San Francisco	65.0-65.0	W	Pt. cloudy
Spokane	85.0-85.0	N	Clear
Seattle	100.0-100.0	NW	Clear
Walla Walla	82.0-82.0	SW	Clear

*Light.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The hot weather continues generally in the North Pacific States, except near the immediate coast. At Astoria there has been a fall of 18 deg. in temperature since yesterday. Cloudiness is increasing in Northern California and Northwestern Oregon, and a thunder storm occurred at Sacramento during the afternoon.

The hot wave will break tonight in Southern Oregon and Monday forenoon in the Willamette Valley. Cloudiness will increase Monday in Western Oregon, and it is very probable that thunder showers will occur by Monday afternoon or night.

WEATHER FORECASTS.

Forecasts made at Portland at 8 P. M. for 24 hours ending midnight August 11:
Portland and vicinity—Increasing cloudiness, followed by showers, possibly attended by thunder. Cooler. Winds shifting to southerly. Western Oregon—Thunder showers. Cooler. Winds shifting to southerly.
Eastern Oregon and Southern Idaho—Increasing cloudiness, probably followed by showers and thunder storms by Monday night or Tuesday. Cooler Tuesday.
Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho—Increasing cloudiness, slightly warmer. Probably cooler Tuesday.
EDWARD A. BEALS, Forecast Official.

AMUSEMENTS.

SHIELDS' PARK—EDWARD SHIELDS, Prop. 324 and Washington streets.
Every Night. No liquor sold.
Demostello, Wonderful Trick and Barrel Jumper. The Lamour, French Acrobat. Helen, Lamar, "Jane Conquest." Dorothy Dene, "The Prize of Newspaper Row." The "Gypsy," Comedy Sketch artists—Duff Children, in a New Sketch. The Hit of Last Week's Bill, Burton and Draper, Comedy Horsemanship, Volcanoe, Showing a Snake Chaser Sunday Afternoon Crowded. Joseph Thompson, New Illustrated Songs.

AUCTION SALES TODAY.

At Ford's Auction House, 152 First st., 10 A. M. H. Ford, Auctioneer.

MEETING NOTICES.

HARMONY LODGE, No. 12, A. F. & A. M.—Special communication this (Monday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Work in the F. C. degree. Visiting brethren welcome. By order of the W. M. EDWARD T. TAGGART, Secretary.

MARTHA WASHINGTON CHAPTER, No. 14, O. E. S.—Regular communication at 8 o'clock. By order W. M. HETTIE A. SKIDMORE, Secretary.

PORTLAND LODGE, No. 118, I. O. F.—Regular meeting this (Monday) evening, at 8 o'clock. L. O. O. F. Temple, First and Alder sts. Work in first degree. Visitors welcome. Refreshment committee will report. W. A. CLARK, Secretary.

IVANHOE LODGE, No. 19, K. O. P.—Regular convention, Monday evening, August 11, 1902, Auditorium Hall. Visiting Knights welcome. Exquisite Bank. W. E. HARRIS, C. C. O. A. WINDFELDER, K. of R. & S.

MARRIED.

FISHER-GARDNER—At St. David's Rectory, August 10, 1902, by the Rev. George E. Van Waters, D. D., Alice M. Gardner to Charles C. Fisher, both of Portland, Or.

DIED.

HIBBARD—In this city, August 10, 1902, C. J. Hibbard, aged 69 years 4 months and 10 days. The remains are at Holman's funeral parlors.

SHEA—Richard Anthony Shea, infant son of Philip and Laura Shea, died August 10, age 20 months.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

SHEA—Richard Anthony Shea, August 10, at 5 A. M., son of Philip and Laura Shea, 436 Beach st. Funeral from residence, Monday, at 3 P. M. Friends invited. Interment Calvary cemetery.

J. F. FINLEY & SON, Progressive Funeral Directors and Embalmers, Cor. Third and Jefferson Sts. Competent lady ass't. Both phones No. 9.

EDWARD HOLMAN, Undertaker, 4th and Yamhill sts. Rena Sisson, lady assistant. Both phones No. 507.
Crematorium, on Oregon City car line, near Sellwood; modern, scientific, complete. Charges—Adults, \$45; children, \$25. Visitors, 9 to 5 P. M. Portland Cremation Ass'n, Portland.