DICTATE THE PRICES

Valley Farmers Are Masters of Grain Situation.

MILL MEN MUST SEE THEM

Dairying Has Placed the Growers in Independent Position, and They Will Sell to the One Who Offers the Best Figures.

EUGENE, Or., Aug. 11.—(Special.)—"The farmers of the Willamette Valley have got the flour millmen over a barrel." This is the way a prominent mill operator expresses his view of the wheat supply and wheat market in the Valley. "A few years ago," he continued, "the farmers were almost at our mercy. The supply of wheat was great—there was enough for all of us—and there was not enough competition among the mills to make the buyers active. The farmers brought the wheat to us and paid storage in our warehouses. We waited until they were ready to sell, and they sold at our prices. But it is different now. Buyers are out bidding for wheat and offering more than the market quotations. They are offering to furnish grain bags in the hope of thus getting the first chance at a farmer's grain. The farmers are hanging back and waiting to see who will pay the best price. For once in their lives the farmers enjoy the novel experience of being masters of the situation. The farmer who puts his grain in a warehouse now is foolish. He should keep it at home until he gets ready to sell, and then haul it where he can get the best price."

Dairying Improved Wheat Market.

Wheatgrowers of Lane County, and, in fact, of nearly every section of the Willamette Valley, have profited by the development of the dairy industry. Dairying has not only reduced the acreage of wheat but has also created a greater demand for bran and shorts, so that the price of wheat has been thereby advanced. In other words, the farmers during the past season received from 1 to 5 cents more per bushel for their wheat than they would have received if the conditions of 10 years ago had prevailed. Because of the scarcity of wheat in the local markets and the high prices of mill feed, the mills are compelled to offer several cents per bushel above the export quotations. Were the supply sufficient and the demand for mill feed no greater than it was a few years ago, competition for business would not make this difference.

No Warehouse Charges Now.

At all the places where flouring mills are within reasonable hauling distance, the buyers for export are practically driven out of business. They still deal in oats and pick up some wheat, but eventually nearly all the wheat finds its way to the mills. Bran now brings $15 per ton and shorts $20, while these commodities could be sold for only half those prices 10 years ago. Since the mills make a greater profit on the by-products, they can afford to pay more for wheat and still sell flour at market prices. When there is scarcely enough wheat to supply the needs of the mills, rivalry in the purchase of grain forces the price up. Even when they get practically all the wheat in the territory served by them, the mills cannot get enough to keep running all the time. An idle mill is not likely to be a profitable one, hence the effort of each operator to get his season's supply.

It has long been the custom of Valley farmers to haul their grain to a warehouse immediately after threshing. As soon as it gets inside the door, the warehouseman has a storage charge of 2½ cents per bushel against it. Another custom that has always prevailed is that of getting grain sacks from the warehousemen or millers. The sacks are loaned upon an agreement that they shall be returned filled with grain, and if not returned they shall be paid for at a specified price. The price leaves the lender a profit, if the sacks are not returned, and the lending of the sacks gives the warehouseman an advantage in the purchase of the grain. Sacks and storage have always been a factor in establishing the price of grain in the Valley, and the effect of the customs that have prevailed in this particular has never been in favor of the farmers.

But the shortened supply and increased demand for Valley wheat has almost eliminated the sacks and storage features. When the miller goes to the farmer to buy the grain while it is still piled in the field, he will pay a price that makes the least possible allowance for either sacks or storage. The question with him is not "How cheap can I get this wheat?" but rather, "How much can I pay for it and still do a safe business?" It has long been argued that every farmer should have a small warehouse on his own farm, should furnish his own sacks, and then sell his wheat when he gets ready, at a price which represents its actual market value. The changed condition of the wheat-growing industry in the Valley has made it easy for him to do this.

Selling Likely to Be Slow.

Opinions differ widely both among farmers and millmen as to whether there will be much early selling. All agree upon one point, that the farmers will not be forced to sell, as they have been so often in the past. Commenting upon this, J. M. Shelley, of the Eugene Flouring Mills, says that the improvement in the financial condition of the farmers in the last two or three years has been wonderful. They have not made large profits upon any one commodity, but prices have been good for nearly everything they have to sell. Beef cattle, horses, mutton, hogs, poultry, butter and eggs have found a ready market and brought good returns. The farmers have taken advantage of all these opportunities to make a few dollars, and at the end of the reason the result is seen in the liquidation of debts. While many farmers will be compelled to sell some grain in order to get money for immediate needs, they are free to hold the larger part of their crops if they wish.

Since oats have been more profitable than wheat in the last few years, the belief is general that those farmers who must sell something will sell their wheat first. Some farmers who have been approached on the subject say they will hold their wheat until the first rush of grain is over and then sell, holding their oats until they think the top prices have been reached. Others will sell oats first and hold wheat. Neither millers nor farmers have very definite opinions regarding the prices that are likely to prevail, but all watch for the market quotations from day to day. At this time of the year, when wheat begins to come in and sales begin, the mill operators offer about 1 cent premium above export prices, but later, as the supply becomes more limited, advances are made until as high as 6 cents' premium is reached. The offer of a higher price than the market quotation acts as an inducement to the farmer to part with his grain, and whether there will be much early selling depends upon the amount of premium offered.

Grainbuyers Must Make Profit.

"There is one thing that we farmers have been slow to learn," remarked a Valley farmer the other day, "and that is that the warehouseman and the miller must make a fair profit out of their business. It is to our interest that they should do so. We have been too ready to hurrah for the man who will pay us the highest prices and denounce the man who pays lower prices. We are always ready to do business with the man who offers the greatest inducements, and never stop to inquire whether he is paying more than the business will warrant. We have learned many times by experience that a man who buys at such a high price that he cannot sell at a profit won't last long, and when he fails in business some one is going to suffer. It is all right for us to get as high a price as we can, but we should also be willing to see the other man make a profit on the deal. When a man offers to pay more than a legitimate business will stand, he is a good man to let alone. Modern business cannot be done upon a strictly cash basis, and men must trust each other more or less. If some one must be trusted, it is safer to trust a man who conducts a business which yields a good profit than one who lets his desire to do business run away with his judgment. I say this because I believe that some millmen have, in the last 12 months, paid more for some lots of wheat than they will get out of it when all expenses are paid. We are glad to get their money, but since the operation of the mills in all sections of the Valley is what keeps local prices up, we should not grudge them a living profit."

BACK TO COLONIAL DAYS

The Spinning Wheel Fad May Revive Good Old Art of Spinning.

Kansas City Star.

Along some ancestral line nearly every American woman can find some charming great-grandmother, who wore paint and patches, who powdered her hair, used the spinning wheel, rode on a pillion and knitted with huge needles that were warranted to do as much execution with the hearts of admiring swains as with the worsted they fashioned into hosiery, gloves and headwear.

It is this which makes the spinning wheel a joy forever, if not a thing of beauty. The humble invention is a stock ornament for a parlor or boudoir, an old-fashioned dining-room or even a kitchen. It comes into vogue every 10 or 15 years, and then is put away to await a return of the old romantic feeling.

In some parts of the country there are still spinning wheels in daily employment. A few must be a century old. It may be noticed that these stanch pieces of the carpenter's handicraft are strong, heavy and somewhat awkward. They have not the artistic finish of the neatly turned and carved wheels which are found in so many esthetic parlors. Some of these artistic wheels are so delicate and dainty that they would break the moment they were set to work at making strong, thick thread.

This difference does not discourage the modern young woman, who is confronted by a dire dilemma. She must have a spinning wheel, because it is romantic and historic, and then the wheel must be an object of loveliness to match the furniture in the boudoir of her own style of comeliness. Between these two alternatives the poor wheel does not have much of a show. The funniest thing about this revival is that it has been brought about by the class which never works, and would not know how if it tried to.

Our great-grandmothers were very busy damsels and dames. The spinning wheel was no ornament, but a very serious matter of daily life. They made the machine spin by the hour, while they reeled off the thread that they were to knit or weave. The well-educated women of those years was a spinner, weaver, dyer and tailor all combined in one. I wonder how many of their fair descendants can emulate them in these lines?

Nevertheless they have brought about a flourishing manufacture of antique wheels, and many of the organizations have adopted the wheel with, or without the distaff and treadle as a club badge or a coat-of-arms for their club paper.

In the finishing of the modern stage the humble spinning wheel holds a prominent part. It would be difficult to give "Faust" without one in the center of the stage, where poor Marguerite sings, smiles, hopes, dreams and weeps, and in the barnyard dramas it is even today more important than the melancholy cow or the well where the "old oaken bucket" brings up sparkling Croton from the cellar under the stage. Enterprising photographers keep one as a stock property along with the drop curtain, representing a classic temple or the canvas logs on which young ladies sit and pose as Maud Muller resting.

One of the oddest things about the spinning wheel, anent the fad, is that the average owner never takes the trouble to learn how to work the machine. She piles it in both directions, leaves off the connecting cord, and even goes so far as to decorate it with ribbons in a way which would prevent it ever being put to practical use.

DENIS KEARNEY.

Sand Lot Orator Makes Another Street Speech.

San Jose Mercury.

Denis Kearney, of sand-lot fame, in San Francisco, made his first appearance as a street orator in 19 years recently in San Jose. The former leader of the agitation against the Chinese looked well and remarkably vigorous for a man of 60 years. His voice is not as powerful as in the more strenuous period of his life, but he has lost none of that peculiar directness of speech that formerly characterized his utterances. "Why is it a horse works six hours a day and a man 13 hours? Truly, the man should be in the shafts and the horse in the driver's seat."

This was the unique illustration used by Kearney to show the oppression which the laboring man is, he says, subjected to in these days. Some agreed with the remarkable utterance, but most of his audience seemed to think his illustration overdrawn. Time was when men hung on the words of Denis Kearney as though every syllable contained some panacea for the ills of life. He is now an operator in the wheat pit of the San Francisco Produce Exchange, and a capitalist who enjoys many of the good things of life.

"Away back in 1877 I came down here," said Kearney, "to talk to the people of this county. There were no preparations then as now, no organization of any kind to receive me. But the then Sheriff threatened to arrest me and throw me into jail. He did not do it. But the authorities of my own city did. I invented the phrase, 'The Chinese must go.' I burned the phrase into the minds of men everywhere. I was arrested, threatened with assassination, and at last they tried to bribe me. The more they threatened and the higher the bribe offered the louder I yelled, 'The Chinese must go!' That was the yell that pierced its way into the heart of the Republic. Congress took up the cry and Chinese immigration was stopped. A quarter of a century has come and gone and the soundness of our judgment has not been questioned, but approved, by Congress in its re-enacting and making perpetual the exclusion of those people a week or so ago."

The Sea Bird's Cry.

Outlook.

The beauty of the sea birds' cry is one entirely of suggestion; its appeal is through the imagination, not the senses. Speaking in human terms, it occupies musical ground ignored by Mozart, appropriated by Wagner. And its suggestions are of desolate seas and savage shores; of an eager, maybe joyous, life; but of one, unlike that of the woodland songster, entirely alien from and indifferent to our own.

LOW EXCURSION RATES.

Portland to St. Paul and Return, $52.

On August 14 and 15 the Great Northern Railway will sell round-trip first-class tickets, Portland to St. Paul and return, for $52. Tickets good 50 days. For full information regarding this trip, call at city ticket office, 122 Third stret, Portland.

A coronation durbar will be held on January 1, 1903, in a great amphitheater about four miles from Delhi. The place will accommodate 12,000 persons.

WANT OREGON MINERALS

EXHIBIT DESIRED FOR INTERNATIONAL MINING CONGRESS.

Will Attract Wide Attention—Every Facility for Effective Display in Connection With Other States.

The International Mining Congress which is to be held at Butte the first week in September, wants Oregon to bestir itself and make a suitable display of its minerals. Secretary Mahon has written P. S. Bates, publisher of the Pacific Miner, urging upon Portland and Oregon the desirability of making an adequate representation of the mineral wealth of the state. One letter, under date of August 2, speaks of the matter as follows:

How is it that no effort is being made in Oregon to send a display? Your business people seem to forget that they propose holding a Lewis and Clark Exposition in Portland shortly, and will soon be struggling with this region of country for their consideration in the shape of displays, and so forth. A clear case of reciprocity. It is now Montana; in 1905 it will be Oregon. If you will examine the editorial page of the Butte Miner, August 1, 1902, a copy of which I mailed you this morning, you will notice that St. Louis fully realizes that in 1904 there will be held in that city an exposition called the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and are paving the way handsomely for Pacific Slope favors, by urging through the Globe-Democrat and other influential journals the great importance of a liberal consideration by the citizens of Missouri for this coming session of the International Mining Congress. "That mercy I to others show, that mercy show to me" is a pretty strong platform to stand upon. Apathy and indifference is too sleepy a coach to ride in, while selfishness (while it may sometimes win) savors too much of the "white elephant" to be desirable.

To come down to business, I am very anxious to have Oregon strongly represented at this coming assembly of our congress, and know if it be, that it will aid much in advancing your coming exposition, which I hope will be a great success. A delegation from the St. Louis exposition will be here, headed by Mr. Charles M. Reeves, who will address the congress on the plan and scope of same; Professor J. A. Holmes, the director of mineral displays, and others, and it would seem to me that the great State of Oregon would take advantage of such an opportunity, and I hope you will place this matter so intelligently before the people of your state that they will not be conspicuous by their absence in Butte, September 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, 1902.

Not content with this reminder of a service that Oregon might perform—a service that would gratify influential friends and result in good to the state, Secretary Mahon wrote under date of August 8 repeating the invitation for Oregon to participate in the mineral display to be made at Butte. He gave some idea of the extent of the exhibit to be made there and of the wide attention it would attract. No charge will be made for display space and every facility will be given to make the state's representation creditable and effective. This second letter to Mr. Bates is as follows:

Although I have called attention to the fact that we have made arrangements for a mineral display at the coming session of our congress, I cannot refrain from again making special mention of this matter and urging upon you the importance of Oregon doing something in this direction to be represented in that display. It now promises to be a magnificent one. Senator William A. Clark has donated the large, handsome pavilion at the Columbia Gardens as an exposition building during the congress. Montana will have a magnificent display; Idaho, Utah, and, I believe, Washington will also be represented, and this morning I received from Mr. Walter F. Smith, manager the Wratah Minerals Company, Ltd., 138-140 Ellis street, San Francisco, the following letter:

"San Francisco, Aug. 4, 1902.—Mr. Irwin Mahon, Secretary, Butte, Mont.: Dear Sir—My attention has been called to the forthcoming meeting of the International Mining Congress, and I beg to inquire if an exhibition of the crude platinum group of metals would be of any interest to members? If so, I would be pleased to arrange to be present with such an exhibition, as well as information upon the recovery of same. Our corporation is very much interested in the production of the platinum groups of metals, and has done much work in the direction of stimulating the production. Awaiting your reply, I remain, very truly yours, (Signed) Walter F. Smith, Manager."

Of course, I have written to Mr. Smith that his display would be very acceptable. I now want to say that we are erecting very large artistic stands upon which to place all mineral on exhibition. There will be no charge for space; everything will be free, and I sincerely trust that Oregon will seize this opportunity to advertise its mineral resources to the congress. Never before in the history of the congress has the outlook been so very encouraging for a very large representative gathering of men of National and international reputation. I am just in receipt of a letter from Mr. Arthur C. Jackson, president of the Alaska Geographical Society exhibit, Crystal Palace, London, England, in which he says: "I sincerely hope that I may be able to be with you, and will also appoint five other members to attend from this organization." This communication comes from London, England, and I have also a telegram indicating that the Italian Government will be represented. I should be very sorry to think that Oregon would fail in sending a fine display, and urge this with all my heart.

TO FIX SALT LAKE END.

Steps Taken for Local Company to Help Coos Bay Project.

Chief Engineer Kinney, of the Great Central Railroad, has arranged for the incorporation of a local company in Salt Lake City to handle that end of the Great Central Railroad enterprise. The law firm of Pierce, Critchlow & Barrette has been given charge of the matter. Mr. Pierce is now in Portland. He is known to be Senator Clark's legal representative in Utah and his connection with the Coos Bay-Salt Lake project is deemed by some to be significant of a turn in railroad affairs that is distinctly favorable for the Oregon line. Clark's Los Angeles line is held up on the plea that unexpected difficulties have arisen in getting right of way; and the Coos Bay project gets the eager attention of men who are closely identified with the Senator in business matters.

The Great Central Land Company has plans completed for a two-story building 100 feet square to be built in the center of the new town of Bangor. Work on the ground will begin September 1. It will be of cut sandstone obtained on Coos River, about 12 miles from the town. The structure will cost about $25,000 and it will be paid for and occupied by the four corporations—Great Central Railroad Company, Belt Line Railroad Company, Bank of Bangor and Great Central Land Company. The company does not contemplate construction of other buildings, but will make this one a model in all respects.

RIO GRANDE MEN CHANGE.

Mansfield Returns to San Francisco, McBride Comes to Portland.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 11.—Assistant General Traffic Manager Babcock, of the Rio Grande Western Railway, today announced the appointment of J. D. Mansfield, general agent of that system at Portland, Or., to the position of general agent of the Rio Grande system at San Francisco, vice F. W. Thompson, who resigned last week. W. C. McBride, general agent at Butte, will succeed Mr. Mansfield at Portland, and G. W. Fitzgerald, of Salt Lake City, will take McBride's place at Butte.

(Mr. Mansfield was formerly traveling freight agent of the Rio Grande Western with headquarters in San Francisco, which position he left to become general agent of the company at Portland about four years ago. When the Rio Grande Western and the Denver & Rio Grande offices were consolidated, about a year ago, Mr. Mansfield was made the general agent for both, Mr. Nichols, of the Denver & Rio Grande, being transferred to Chicago. Now Mr. Mansfield gets back to San Francisco in a much better position than that he formerly occupied there, and the best wishes of a large number of friends go with him. He is now in Salt Lake City, where he has been for the past 10 days or so.)

Canadian Pacific Dividend.

MONTREAL, Aug. 11.—At a meeting of the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway today a dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock for the half-year ended June 30 was declared. A dividend of 2½ per cent for the same period was also declared on the common stock.

Railroad Notes.

For the International Mining Congress to be held at Butte September 1-5, the railroads have made a special rate from all points in the Pacific Northwest of one fare plus $2 for the round trip. This will make the round-trip ticket from Portland $24 70.

The Northern Pacific has joined the O. R. & N. and the Great Northern in quoting special rates to the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress in St. Paul. The round trip from Portland to Minneapolis, St. Paul and Missouri River points will be $52, and to Chicago $72. Selling dates are August 14 and 15, and the ticket limit will extend to October 15. Tickets will be applicable on the usual diverse routes.

The Northern Pacific announces a round-trip rate to the National G. A. R. encampment in Washington, D. C., of $77 35, selling September 29 and 30, and good for 60 days. To the National Irrigation Congress at Colorado Springs the round-trip rate will be $55, selling October 2 and 3, and good for 30 days.

Arrangements have been made for running a daily limited train from Chicago to Los Angeles over the Rock Island and Southern Pacific lines by way of El Paso. A prize of $100 is offered by the Rock Island for a suitable name for the train, and the details of the competition may be ascertained on application to John Sebastian, passenger traffic manager, Chicago.

BRYAN STILL A CANDIDATE

Although Twice Defeated, He Aspires to the Presidency.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Aug. 11—Bryan did not say that he would not be a candidate for the Presidency in his Mountain Lake speech, although it was given out that he had made such a declaration. It was simply a clever evasion of the question, and evidently put forth for the purpose of quieting the minds of some Democrats who have been pointing out that Bryan's candidacy for a third nomination was injuring the party. Bryan says that he is a private citizen, and prates about his ambition which is not in the direction of the Presidency. At the same time he says that no man who did not loyally support the platforms of 1896 and 1900 can be the nominee of the Democracy. That means Bryan, for he is the only man of prominence in the party that his definition fits. Few Democrats of any note supported either of the platforms, and those who did are no better than Bryan. If the Democracy is to name a '96 and 1900 platform supporter for the Presidency, Bryan is the only available man. It is the effort to get away from the two disastrous campaigns that is occupying the minds of leading Democrats of the country. These are the Democrats who are trying to arrange for a platform and a candidate which will have the confidence of the country. Bryan does not seem to understand that the so-called reorganizers are trying to get away from Bryanism.

No one who knows Bryan has any idea that he will make a straight declaration that he will not be a candidate for the nomination in 1904. He has not done so, and every declaration touching the subject shows that he does not want to put himself in the position of being out of the race. On the other hand, he readily disposes of every man who might be considered an available candidate. He bars every man who could not swallow the monstrosities of the Chicago and Kansas City platforms. If he is to be the dictator and not the candidate he will not allow any man to be nominated who could be elected. It is clear that even if Bryan is not a candidate he will not consent to the nomination of any man who will be likely to win the Presidential race.

Bryan's Eastern tour has caused consternation among the Democrats. They think that he has injured the party very materially in the approaching Congressional campaign. Just now every effort is being made in the East to make the people believe that the Democracy has no sympathy with the platforms of the last two campaigns, and here comes Bryan howling for his old favorites. The Eastern Democracy is really discouraged.

THE SUMMER DROWNINGS

Fate of Land Lubbers Who Put Off in Boats.

Brooklyn Eagle.

Drowning is becoming a popular form of death again, as it usually is at this season. The drowning of bathers has not been so common this year as last, for the reason, no doubt, that the Summer, being cool, has not invited folks to escape it by getting into cold water, and thereby getting cramps. This Summer the drowners have been people who have gone down to the sea in boats and in large companies.

They have not managed the boats with skill, and as a consequence have tipped over and spilt out. Not many people would care to drive a horse in busy streets when the horse was skittish and tried to climb up the sides of buildings wherever he saw a piece of paper blowing over the pavement or heard a trolley gong; most people would prefer not to steer an automobile through a park if they knew nothing about its mechanism; and almost nobody except a locomotive engineer would take the responsibility of piloting a train of cars down the Alleghanies.

Yet there are thousands who take friends and relatives off to sea in sloops and out upon lakes in rowboats when they should not, for they have had no training for the business. They do not know how to manage the boat in a squall, they have had no experience as to the amount of sail she will carry, they do not even know her build and depth of keel, they do not inform themselves as to tidal changes, and so try to sail home across rocks.

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:

August 12, 9 A. M.; August 13, 10 A. M.; August 14, 10:45 A. M.; August 15, 12 Noon; Saturday, August 16, 1 P. M. Baggage must be received at Ash-street dock 30 minutes before departure. Ticket office, Third and Washington.

The kitchen tower of the old castle of St. Andrew's, Fifeshire, Scotland, is being undermined, and is in danger of falling into the sea.

A Cough

Sometimes necessary. Generally useless. It tells of inflammation in the throat, bronchial tubes, or lungs. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral quiets the irritation, masters the inflammation, heals the bruised membranes. Your doctor will explain more fully. He knows. Trust him.

"We have kept Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the house for 25 years. No medicine in the world equals it for lung troubles." —Mrs. A. Pomeroy, Appleton, Minn.

25c., 50c., $1.00. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

FOR AN ALASKA STEAMER

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WILL DISCUSS PROJECT TODAY.

Miners' Association Agrees to Furnish 800 Nome Passengers and Pay $10,000.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to be held this morning the matter of securing funds for the Portland & Alaska Transportation Company will be acted on. The meeting is called at 11:30 A. M. at the office of the Chamber of Commerce in the Commercial block, on Washington street, and a full attendance is requested.

Up to the present time there has been a good deal done in a quiet way toward the forming of the company. An organization has been effected, and the following officers elected: President, R. F. Prael; secretary, J. M. Moore; directors, F. E. Beach, Seneca Smith and J. M. Moore. The financial affairs of the company have narrowed down to two plans. The first is to organize a stock company with a capitalization of $25,000, and the second is to have subscribers sign a bond for the company totaling $15,000.

The Alaska Miners' Association has corresponded with the newly-formed company, and has submitted the following proposition: The company will agree to send a boat from this city to Nome, leaving on or about September 20, and on the return trip bring back 800 members of the association from the gold country. In consideration of this, and some other actions, the association agrees to pay the company $10,000. It is thought that enough can be made by carrying a full cargo of freight on the inward trip to clear expenses and leave a good margin for the investors.

The result will be for Portland that many miners will spend the Winter here, and will go North on steamers leaving from this port for Alaska in the Spring. If the business warrants, more steamers will be put on the run, though not until there is ample justification for the move. At today's meeting the two plans will be discussed, and the more feasible one adopted. A committee will be then appointed, which will canvass the city in the interest of the company and secure signatures for stock or the bond, as the case may be.

EARTHQUAKE IN SKAGWAY

Buildings Shook and Lynn Canal Rose Five Feet.

SEATTLE, Aug. 11. — A special to the Times from Skagway, Alaska, says: Yesterday a most severe earthquake was felt here about noon. The first shock was 50 seconds long, rattling things up generally. Several large plate-glass windows were broken. Chimneys in the northern part of the city were tumbled down. The water in Lynn Canal rose five feet very suddenly, then subsided as quickly. A report from Juneau this morning says the little fleet there was pitched around and several capsized. The first long shock was followed by a lighter one.

Yesterday evening at 7 o'clock another light shock was felt.

Preacher Held for Assault.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—The Rev. Charles S. Dennis, of Flushing, a well-known Long Island revivalist, is in prison in Queen's County jail charged with felonious assault. While he was conducting a service some boys who live near by threw stones into the meeting-room. This was a repetition of similar annoyances and Mr. Dennis is said to have on this last occasion sprung from the platform in anger. It is said he tore a burning gasoline lamp from its fastenings in front of the door and hurled it into the crowd of boys. It struck James Fretenzo, 20 years old, and he was so badly burned that fears are entertained that he will die.

Parents' Responsibility Great

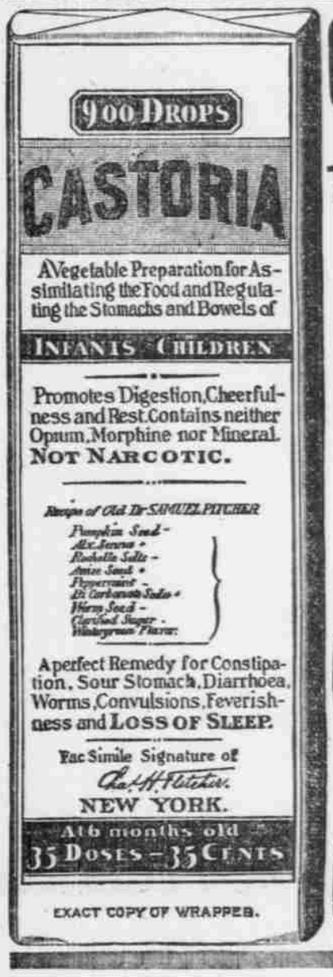
It is the right of every child to be well born, and to the parents it must look for health and happiness. How inconceivably great is the parents' responsibility, and how important that no taint of disease is left in the blood to be transmitted to the helpless child, entailing the most pitiable suffering, and marking its little body with offensive sores and eruptions, catarrh of the nose and throat, weak eyes, glandular swellings, brittle bones, white swelling and deformity.

How can parents look upon such little sufferers and not reproach themselves for bringing so much misery into the world? If you have any disease lurking in your system, how can you expect well developed, healthy children? Cleanse your own blood and build up your health, and you have not only enlarged your capacity for the enjoyment of the pleasures of life, but have discharged a duty all parents owe to posterity, and made mankind healthier and happier.

There is no remedy that so surely reaches deep-seated, stubborn blood troubles as S. S. S. It searches out even hereditary poisons, and removes every taint from the blood, and builds up the general health. If weaklings are growing up around you, right the wrong by putting them on a course of S. S. S. at once. It is a purely vegetable medicine, harmless in its effects, and can be taken by both old and young without fear of any bad results.

SSS

Write us about your case, and let our physicians advise and help you. This will cost you nothing, and we will also send our book on blood and skin diseases. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.



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The Kind You Have Always Bought

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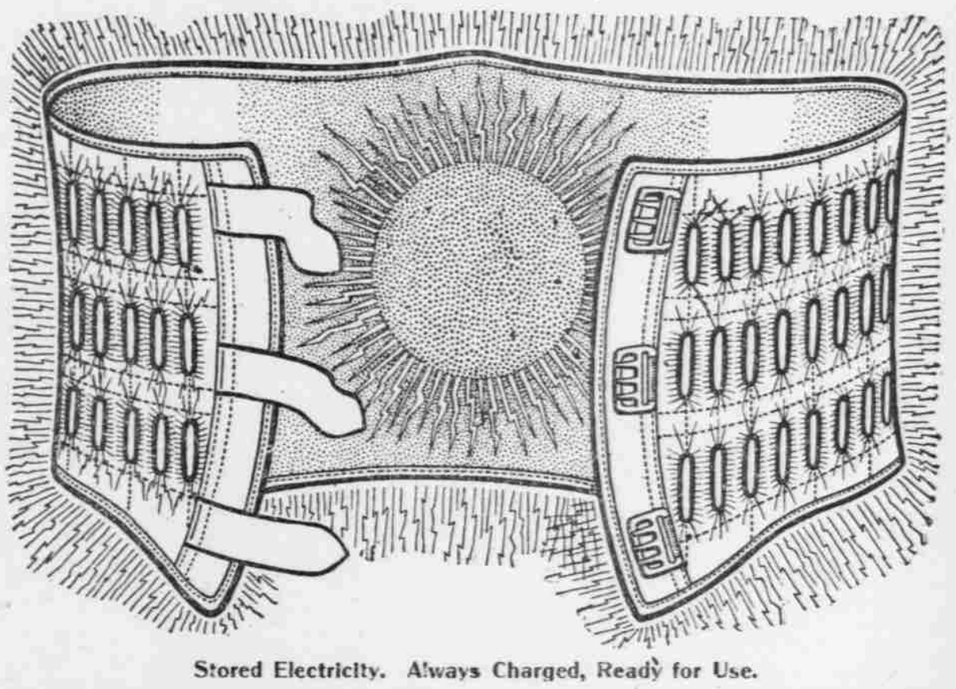
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

FREE MAGNO APPLIANCE

FOR WEAK MEN

Nature's Remedy—A New and Successful Treatment for Weak Men—Young Men, Middle-Aged Men, Old Men If You Really Want to Be Cured, Now Is Your Opportunity.



Stored Electricity. Always Charged, Ready for Use.

No burning—no blistering—no skin poisoning—no charging the batteries with dangerous acids. A dry, soothing current applied direct to the nerve centers controlling the nervous system. Even the very worst cases find a cure under our wonderful MAGNO-MEDICINAL TREATMENT. All diseases that affect the nervous system or caused by impurity of the blood, are speedily and permanently cured.

For the purpose of popularizing my wonderful MAGNO-ELECTRO treatment, I am going to send to each sufferer who writes to me at once my NEW MAGNO APPLIANCE absolutely without any cost. FREE AS THE AIR YOU BREATHE. All I ask in return is that you recommend my appliance to your friends and neighbors when you are cured.

Are you a strong, vigorous, manly man? If not, write for my ELECTRO-MAGNO APPLIANCE to-day. Send your name and full particulars of your case. It matters not what you have tried, how many belts you have worn without relief, my new method will cure you.

Why suffer from WASTED VITALITY or any form of NERVOUS ORGANIC DISEASES when my MAGNO-ELECTRO APPLIANCE will restore the declining forces to the strength and vigor of robust manhood?

Cures permanently all NERVOUS and SEXUAL DISEASES—LIVER, KIDNEY and STOMACH TROUBLES, RHEUMATISM, VARICOCELE, CATARRH of the BLADDER, INFLAMMATION of PROSTATE GLAND, Spermatorrhoea, Nervous Debility, Nocturnal Emissions, Losses, Drains or any description, Weak Back, Skin Diseases, Blood Poison, Neglected or Badly Treated Cases of Gleet, Stricture, Rheumatism, Pain in Back, Spinal Disease, Constipation, Asthma, Lack of Nerve Force and Vigor, Sexual Exhaustion, General Debility, Urinary Diseases, Insomnia (sleeplessness), Throat Troubles, Paralysis, Epileptic Fits, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Dropsy, Piles, Bright's Disease, Catarrh, Indigestion, Lung Difficulties, Weakness, Sciatica, Gout, Varicocele and Headache.

My wonderful MAGNO-ELECTRO APPLIANCE has astonished the world. Thousands of sufferers have already been cured, why not you? No tedious waiting for renewed health and strength. My appliance cures quickly, and, what is more, you stay cured. Remember,

Write to-day and I will send the appliance absolutely free of cost. DON'T SEND ANY MONEY

ADDRESS PROF. J. S. BEECH, Dept. 3, No. 40 Ellis Street San Francisco, Cal.