# TO SETTLE ON SITE

Contest Narrows Down to Two Locations.

WILLAMETTE HEIGHTS IN LEAD

Hawthorne Park Still in Race-West Side Site Will Win If Satisfa. tory Terms Can Be Mad Guild's Lake Utiliz

The site for the Lewis and Clark Fair be either Willamette Heights or Will be either Willameter Hawthorne Park. Constant discussion among the directors, together with a vast amount of gratuitous information ten-dered by zealous advocates of the differ-ent prospective sites, has finally brought he question down to one of the compara-ive suitability of these places.

The conditions that are now required

absolutely indispensable are nearness the city, case of access and accommodation for great crowds. One of the directors said yesterday, in discussing these "It is entirely out of the question to ask people to go to a dis-tance. We must draw most-perhaps 85 per cent-of our patronage from Portland itself, and we are agreed that people will not go several miles out to see a Fair or any of its attractions, with the prospect of coming home very late and in crowded cars. As to ease of access, the Fair site should really be on the west side of the river. This is not a question of East ortland or of West Portland, or of Portlane at all. It is a question of the sucject of every one of the directors. Now, if we select a site across the river, it must be one where 10,000 people can be set down within two hours. The bridges are congested as it is. Furthermore, there as every probability of Morgson and Madin-street bridges having to be rebuilt, me think that even were they rebuilt wider and with more accommodations we should still need another bridge. And then it must be remembered that even if there are cars and lines enough a swung draw or a blockade of the most ordinary sort would utterly disarrange everything On the other hand, most of the suggested sites on the West Side could not be made suitable without great expense without great expense. And there you are."

This was substantially the opinion of all the directors who could be reached. When it comes to a solution of the problem, there seems to be no very broad difference of sentiment. A partial poli difference of sentiment. A partial poll of the directors developed the following

Seven members are in favor of Williamette Heights. Five of these are without reserve and two if satisfactory arrange-ments can be made with the interested parties. One member is unreservedly in favor of the City Park, one in favor of the Peninsula, Three strongly favor Hawthorne Park. In case perfectly sat-tafactory inducements are offered by the Interested parties-owners and transportation companies—those in favor of Haw-thorne Park will swing over and vote for Willamette Heights. In case the inducements to choose Willamette Heights are not sufficient, it is generally understood that the five in favor of the last-named site will throw their votes with the sup-porters of Hawthorns. Eight votes are cessary for a choice, and the first argives Willamette Heights 16 If this falls, at least eight votes will fall for Hawthorne Park. In regard to the City Park, very little could be earned that seemed to point to favorable The main consideration in its seems to be that the buildings could be made a permanent memorial on a most sightly spot. The objections are that it affords very limited room, that cessary expense would reach probably \$200,000, and that the height above ould require extraordinary means of transportation. In this conpection a moving sidewalk has been suggest-ed to raise the visitors to the top, but least three of the directors.

The objections that are urged against

Willamette Heights are that the buildings could not be permanent, and that Guild's Lake is a very doubtful quantity. But the feeling in favor of this latter point is so strong that a subcommittee of three is now investigating it, with full power to is now investigating it, with this power to engage engineers and acquire all possible information. As one prominent director stated: "If the project of utilizing Guild's Lake proves feasible, and the parties who own the land and the transpor-tation companies are willing to make good terms, Willamette Heights will most undoubtedly be the site of the Lewis and Clark Fair. If that falls through, there is no doubt in my mind but that Haw thorne Park will be the next choice. But, as I say, it lies largely with the transportation companies

The next meeting will be held Septem-ber 12. At this meeting it is fully expected that the executive committee will make at final report, and that the site will be the Lewis and Clark Fair to ibe held in 1906.

### AT THE CHINESE COURT. Account of the Recent Audience

PEKIN, Aug. 3 .- (Special.)-The follow ing is an account of the audience granted Hon. John Barrett by the Emperor and Empress Dowager of China, as recently reported in cable advices:

Granted to Hon. John Barrett.

The Emperor and Empress Dowager of thin have just shown in a remarkable way curing an audience recently granted to John Barrett, formerly American Minister to Siam, and now Commissioner General to Asia and Australia for the St. outs World's Exposition, that they intend to break away from the rigid exiusiveness and extreme formality that have heretfore characterized the son of heaven's court. In making an innova-tion that has surprised both native officials and foreign diplomats alike, they have seen fit to select an American as the first foreigner to be conceded a unique and unprecedented honor and privilege. The story of it is brief, but what happened is significant and interesting.

"In the first place, Their Malesties, by granting an audience to Mr. distrett, gave gifm a distinction never before accorded any foreign commissioner on similar high mission about of heaven has received only the Ministers Envoys accredited to his own court; all others having been steadfastly denied the privilege of looking upon his sacred presence. But, secondly, and more significant and surprising than this first condescension, the Empress Dowager, who sat upon the supreme throne, with the Em eror in a low chair at her left, particularly invited Commissioner Barrett and Minister Conger, after the exchange of formal addresses and compliments, and the presentation to the Emperor of a silver plate of invitation from the World's Fair, to ascend the royal dais or inviolate throne platform itself, and there engaged them for many minutes in informal personal conversation. So unprecedented was this act of royal courtesy that the surrounding array of Princes, nobles, and courtiers seemed to tremble in fear lest some catastrophic should follow this innovation and attention to foreign officials. iounced consideration for the American commissioner and Minister will not only enhance regard among the high classes for Americans, but for all for-

"In the course of this remarkable tete-atete conversation between the Empress

they were only a few feet apart-she asked most intelligent questions about America. President Roosevelt and the St. Louis World's Fair. She said that China would take part, and be represented by an imperial commission. In conclusion she specially requested Mr. Barrett to convey to President Roosevelt her deep appreciation of the friendly attitude of America toward China in her troubles.

Possibly the fact that Mr. Barrett is highly esteemed throughout the Orient as an American authority on far Eastern polities and peoples, together with his record as a diplomat in Siam, where he successfully settled the famous Check case, involving millions of dollars, and American treaty rights in all Asia, is responsible for the attention shown him, but there is no doubt that Minister Conger's standing and influence with the Chinese had much to do with the attitude of the Chinese Government

"Commissioner Barrett and Minister Conger, who presented the former to Their Majestles, were accompanied to the audience, held in the principal throne chamber of the Forbidden City, July M, by Secretary of Legation W. E. Bainbridge, Sec-retary of the Commission Theodore Hardee, Military Attache Captain A. W. Brewster, and Chinese Secretary Dr. S. P. Barchet. The party was escorted from the legation to the palace enclosure by a squadron of Chinese cavalry and numerous utsiders. The approaches to the throne hall were lined with officials, courtiers

and soldiers in full uniform. "Before coming to Pekin Commissioner Barrett had spent some time in Japan and Corea, and successfully concluded negotiations for their official participation in the World's Fair. In Tokie he was accorded an audience with the Emperor and Empress of Japan, and at Seoul with the Emperor of Corea. From both he secured assurances of their direct imperial interest. As the attitude of Chinese officials and merchants depended largely on how the commissioner-general was received in Pekin, his audience here is of the greatest importance, and means much for the suc cess of his high mission. Mr. Barrett left Pekin August 1 for conferences with the principal Viceroys in different parts of the empire, who have been commanded by imperial edict to receive him. He sails imperial edict to receive him. from Hong Kong for Australia in Sep-

# FOREIGN STOCK MARKETS.

Berlin Bourse Strong, Though Indus trial Reports Were Bad,

BERLIN, Aug. 21.-The weekly financial reviews contrast the strength of the Bourse last week with the unfavorable The causes which have given the Bourse a decidedly bullish tendency are the large orders placed by Prussian railway author-ities for rails and steel ties, with the increased earnings of German railroads in the month of July; the prospects for in-creased freight business by railroad and steamship companies, and better sales of

Most industrials were strong last week. Irons advanced 2 to 6 points, and coal shares advanced varyingly, some increas-ing 11 points or more. Electricals were

fregular.
The money market shows increasing abundance of loanable funds. All the great Berlin banks are overloaded with money, and are offering it at 1% per cent for short terms. Neither industry, trade nor speculation is at present making the usual demand for money. The monthly settlement passed off easily, and did not

affect the money rate. Domestic securities failed to respond to the ease of money, but speculation in various rentes was usually lively. Turkish rentes were in good demand upon the organization of an association of the German holders of Turkish securities by the banks of Berlin and Frankfort. The shares of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd lines secured mer-cantile increases during the week upon the news that large shipments of American grain had been engaged. Nevertheless, Hamburg sold navigation shares.

London Stock Market Unsettled. sents, caused an unusual hardening in the money rates last week, and forced the market to borrow in considerable amounts. This, combined with the uncerthis is looked upon as visionary by at | tainty of the outlook, resulted in decided increases in the discount rates. The Autumn flow of gold to New York has aided to accentuate the situation. The arrange ment made by Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the United States Treasury, for fresh issues of bank bills, encouraged the hope that there would not be any extraordinary stringency of money. Stocks were firmer the latter days of the week; the outlook was more cheerful, but business was dull. American shares were fairly firm, but the doings in these so entirely professional. Mines were

#### TO HEAR ON MERITS. Habens Corpus Case of Charles L. Fay, in Dakota.

MANDAN, N. D., Aug. 31.—(Special.)— Judge Winchester refused to quash the habeas corpus writ in the case against Charles L. Fay, of Portland, and will hear the case on its merits Tuesday afternoon. At-torney Dufur, of Wisconsin, argued that the court had no jurisdiction over Fay; that while he was in the custody of Wisnsin officers, Fay was practically in the State of Wisconsin and the only state in which habeas corpus proceedings could lie was Wisconsin. A long line of au-thorities was quoted by him and by Attorney Pipes, of Portland, who appeared

A telegram from Governor Geer to Gov. a telegram from Governor Geer to Gov-ernor White states that the warrant of arrest; was granted by him under false representations on the part of the Wiscon-sin authorities and saying that state comity demanded the release of Fay. Judge Winchester refused to quash the proceedings on the ground that the papers on which the Wisconsin Sheriff took possossion of Fay had been revoked and while passing through this jurisdiction the Wisconsin Sheriff had practically no papers on which to hold his prisoner.

## For Revision? Oh, Yes, But-

Chicago Chronicle. Secretary Shaw corrects those who have quoted hins as opposed to a revision of quoted hins as opposed to a the tariff. "I have never opposed read-justment of the tariff," he says, but he proceeds to explain thus: "Whenever proceeds to explain thus: "Whenever Congress reaches the conclusion that the friends of protection are strong enough to conservatively modify certain schedles so as to meet changed conditions and at the same time successfully resist the efforts of the opposition to revise the entire tariff laws, thus paralyzing business for a season, I am in favor of it."
Mr. Shaw further suggests that it is not a good plan to undertake revision because the people of any section of the country want some duties reduced nor to ledge any candidate to Congress to re-

vision in any manner or degree.

Putting it all together, we discover that Mr. Shaw is in favor of a readjustment of the tariff whenever the members of Congress not elected on that issue and having no instructions from their constituents spontaneously come to the conclusion that it will be advantageous to everybody to cut the tariff so much on this schedule, so much on that, and to advance it so much on the other. Then he will be in favor of readjustment, and not until then. This will be entirely satisfactory to the brethren of the Protective Tariff League.

To a Fair Maiden. Waiter Savage Landor.
Fair maiden! when I look at thee
I wish I could be young and free;
But both at once, ah! who could be?

REV. WILLIAM E. RANDALL SPEAKS ON LABOR DAY TOPIC.

Influences That Aid or Retard Country's Welfare-Rev. J. R. T. Lathrop Addresses Y. M. C. A.

At the Second Baptist Church, East Side, last night, Rev. William E. Rancall spoke on the topic, "The Making and the Marring of the Nation," which was drawn Marring of the Nation," which was drawn from the text, Proverbs xiv:34: "Right-eousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people." The sermon was appropriate for Labor day. Mr. Randall said in part:

"Civilization is shaped by many causes.

"Civilization is shaped by many causes.

Men are moved by various motives. Industry—the way men get their living,
proper conditions for toll; adequate, equitable returns for labor wrought—are all

my relation to a Chinaman, or a negro or an Indian? What are my actual relations to them and how do I stand in regard to them? What are my relations to a man who owns a general store and also to the employes in that store? What is the relation of a minister to the labor unlocal. unions? What is the relation of the East Side of Portland to the North End? Now a man in the surf has a relation to every wave that passes him. All the people in the world are like pegs stuck in a board, and they all bear a definite relation to each other

"A man should not go through world with his elbows stuck out, pushing aside everyone with whom he comes in contact. 'Bear ye one another's burdens and so fulfill the law of God.'"

The speaker then touched on the sub-ect of ethics. "I can see," said he, "a movement now to go back to Platonic ethics, whereby the rulers are rulers in-deed, and the others are slaves. A part of the United States is influenced by the feeling, together the greater part of Europe and all of China and Japan. If you're down, why get up; if you can't get up, stay down, is the keynote of this philosophy. This takes us back to the old able returns for labor wrought—are all important to the masses. Among the interests of humanity, and the tests of civiliant on, the rights of labor and the rights of property and the protection of both are

### MOST POPULAR PREACHER IN ENGLAND



DR. JOSEPH PARKER, WHOM DR. FRANK W. GUNSAULUS IS SLATED TO SUCCEED.

Dr. Joseph Parker, the famous Congregationalist of London, whom Dr. Frank W. Gunaulas, of Chicago, is slated to succeed, is probably the most fascinating preacher that England ever produced. During the many years of his pastorate at the City Temple, at almost every service hundreds have been unable to gain admission to the great church. All classes of distinguished thinkers, from the pagan and atheist to clergymen of every sect of Christian believers form a large percentage of his transient heavers.

human affairs is the building of this Na-tion. It is the consummation act in the world-drama, for which humanity has hoped through centuries and waited in tears. In the making of our Nation there LONDON. Aug. 31.—The demand for was a divine ideal. The ideal did not cash, resulting chiefly from the necessities of the stock exchange and the consols tards who dreamed only of Golcondas mountains whose only metals were silver and gold, and natives who could be driven by task-masters to toll. Other souls amed of a far-away Western paradise, where golden apples grew on mysterious trees; where fountains of perennial youth awaited. There were better souls that felt the throbbings of liberty. They longed for a place where the great aspirations might be worked out for posterity. Translated by Vaycliffe, and multiplied by the art of printing, the Bible within a century so surged through the souls of men that hu-manity had a new birth. The "divine ideal" set thrones rocking. It cultivated a conviction that a man with his conscience, convictions and rights was a

"The practice of welding enters largely fancy and not a fact that our fathers were of one mind. The Constitution was a compromise. Had our country depended upon the natural increase of population we would number today but 22,000,000, and would rank as a second or third-class nation. Paradoxical as it may appear, immigrants with good motives are usually the best Americans. I would receive no influx of material-from China, Italy, or any country-that cannot be welded into

our citizenship,
"The largest element in the making of the Nation is righteousness. No Nation has a divine right to exist, nor can have a permanent existence, unless it sets itself to the maintainence of justice, brotherhood among men, liberty, equality, fraternity. The biggest scrap-piles are not at the railroad shops, where discarded machinery rusts and rots, but in oblivion, where churches, movements and nations that conserved no worthy purpose liediscarded. Righteousness is not an appendix to activity-something that may be regarded or omitted as sentiment sug-gests-righteousness is the quality that exaits and perpetuates. The true patriot's goal for his country is the day when every man's rights are regarded, when no weak or unfortunate man is crowded, when righteousness shall exalt this Nation and disclose to the world the sublimest spectacle of the ages. Said Thoreau, 'Have you built your eastle in the air? That is well, now put your foundation under it." "Let the Nation be no longer marred and harmony disturbed by misre; tion and the sowing of discord.

itator who inflames hearts.
'The Nation is marred by sin. I make no appeal for a Puritanical Sabbath, 'The Sabbath was made for man.' If it will make you stronger for life's duties, and more reverent in spirit, go worship in the fields and parks. Work no injury to yourself or others. Nations are marred when great ideals are recognized but not

has no greater enemy than the misguided

## RELATION OF MAN TO MAN.

Rev. J. R. T. Lathrop Discusses Aspects of the Labor Question. Rev. John R. T. Lathrop delivered an address appropriate to Labor day yesterday oon in the auditorium of the Young Christian Association, taking as his subject "The Relation of Man to Man." The meeting-place was comfortably filled and as the speaker warmed to his subject, the audience became deeply

In speaking of fellowship and the re specting of the rights of others. Mr

paramount. Important interests will be conserved if Labor day is dedicated to sacred purposes. Better conditions are built around principles. Bitter conditions attend prejudices.

"The achievement incomparable in the bound of Ely's works on political economy he re-Illustrating the truth that every man

> present station as long as they stayed in their mental condition.
>
> Mr. Lathrop closed by urging every man to join the church and kindred organiza-tions, such as the Y. M. C. A., where he said they would receive help in making them better men and in conducting them-

### selves rightly toward their fellow-beings. African Church Raises 896. By united efforts and hard work, the

members of the First African Methodist Episcopal Church last night raised the of \$96 to help pay off the mortgage that rests on the property. There are still several cards outstanding, and it is expected that the sum will be increased so that the total result will be well over \$100. There is an indebtedness of \$1200 on the church, and this money will go toward cancelling part of it. Judge J. F. Caples. ex-Minister to Chile, has been largely in-strumental in raising the money, and pass-

ed the hat himself at the meeting last night. The church was well filled, and all gave to the best of their ability. Dr. Mills, of New York, Preaches. The Rev. Dr. E. M. Mills, of New York, eccretary of the Twentieth Century Thank Offering of the Methodist Episcopal Church, preached at the Taylor-Street Church at both the morning and evening Church. services. The attendance was very large and the remarks of the speaker in regard to the thank offering were attentively listened to. Dr. Mills will remain in the city a part of today visiting friends, and will then leave for Colfax, Wash., to attend

the Columbia River Conference of the

church.

Will Attend General Conference. Rev. H. L. Pratt, pastor of the First inited Evangelical Church, East Side, will start East about September 19 to at-tend the general conference of the United Evangelical church, which will convene in Williamsport the 1st of October. starts thus early so he will have time in which to make some visits before confer ence opens. Rev. C. C. Poling, of The Dalles, will accompany him.

#### Moscow the World's Tenth City. London Standard.

The population of Moscow shows a remarkably rapid increase. Within the com-paratively short period of 20 years the number of inhabitants has just about doubled. At the time of the French invasion in 1812, the urban Muscovites numbered about 500,000, although the official figures were 252,000. In 1871 the official census gave the population as 602,000, in 1882 it was 768,000, and according to the reckoning now completed the historic capital con-tains 1.172,500 inhabitants, thus taking the 10th place among the most populous cit-ies of the world. Moscow covers an area of 101 square kilometers, or only two kilometers less than that of St. Petersburg. Area is not, however, by any means general criterion, in questions of popula on, as appears from the fact that whereas London, with the largest population of any city in the world, covers 303 square kilometers. New York, with population numbering more than 1,000,000 less than that of the British metropolis, has a total area of 7% square kilometers. The population of Moscow is less dense than those of St. Petersburg, Glasgow, London, Decile London, Berlin and Paris.

specting of the rights of others, Mr.
Lathrop said:

"More responsibility rests upon Christians than upon others, but just the same it rests upon everyone. Now I have found that a few things decisively settled mean the early settlement of greater things, so while I cannot touch upon the great subject of the relation of capital to labor and kindred topics, yet I think of the aide issues which will help us to decide as to greater matters.

"Now," asked Mr. Lathrop, "what is

MUCH TIME IS LOST ON ACCOUNT OF LACK OF LITERATURE.

Mrs. Weatherred Points Out Necessity of Arousing Public Sentiment in Favor of Exposition,

PORTLAND, Aug. 31.—(To the Editor.)— While the matter of site for the Lewis and Clark Centennial is being considered there is an item of greater importance in which much valuable time is being lost, with opportunities passing by which in the future will be paid for dearly. The Publicity and Promotion Department is one that requires immediate and enthusiastic agitation. Merely to invite a visitor to our home is one way-but a visitor to our home is one way to impress the invitation by giving the date of their visit, and a cordial reminder occasionally—will indeed be effectual. We are daily losing hundreds of dollars in the way of advertising the Exposition in the way of advertising the Exposition by not having large banners stretched in conspicuous places announcing our great enterprise. It would attract the many tourists who are passing through Portland this Summer, and who come and go without even a hint of a Lewis and Clark Centennial. There should and Clark Centennial. There should be one of these banners, by all means, at the Union Depot, and some one standing at the gate with neatly printed and handy little leaflets to give the departing tourists. At present there is an exposition being held at Providence, R. I. It began June 1 and will continue until sition being held at Providence, R. I. It began June 1 and will continue until October 1. Thousands of people are in daily attendance. Oregon has a warm friend there in the person of B. S. Pague, who has charge of the Government's Weather Bureau Department. Mr. Pague has offered to give out Lewis and Clark literature, but there is no literature on hand for distribution. There are also several State Fairs being held in the East this Fall where we personally have friends in charge of exhibits, who have said they were glad to help the Oregon Exposition by giving heid in the East this Fail where we personally have friends in charge of exhibits, who have said they were glad to heip the Oregon Exposition by giving out our advertising matter. Several agents who conduct large tourist parties in the East, with whom we have a personal acquaintance, are ready at any time to handle our literature. During June we spent a week in the Press Department of the World's Fair in St. Louis, doing some work for them. They took all the leaflets we could spare and said they would give us all the publicity in their power, At the National Editorial Association

held at Hot Springs, Ark., in April. Albert Tozier gave away hundreds of Lewis and Clark leaflets, and since that time has still impressed the matter on them by sending some to every State Press Association held in the United States since that time. Many people are now asking for cuts. Along the lines of publicity there are hundreds of other ways by which great results can be attained without one dollar's expense after

A few days ago I had a letter from Major William Hancock Clark, a grandson of the famous explorer. Major Clark is spending the Summer in Hallfax, N. S. He writes for some reading matter relative to the Exposition, stat-ing that there are a number of prominent Eastern people among whom are several Congressmen there for an out-ing, and thought it an opportune time to educate them on the Lewis and Clark Centennial. This is only one of many requests which are received from places where literature could be distributed with practical results. It is to be hoped that the Publicity Department here will not make the same mistake as other expositions, and hire a corps of "job-hunters," just because they wanted positions. When once in, it is a delicate matter to dismiss them, even though their services are not required. Two or three good leach headed practical men. three good, level-headed, practical men, with keen executive ability, can direct the Publicity and Promotion Depart-Illustrating the truth that every man can work out his own destiny, the speaker quoted from an exhortation of Booker Washington to his fellow-negroes, telling them that they would remain in their present station as long as they stayed in their mental condition.

The Publicity and Promotion Department of a year with a saving of hundred would cost thousands of dollars and secure free advertising, which otherwise would cost thousands of dollars to gain. One reason for immediate publicity is for the promotion of a sentiment in favor of our motion of a sentiment Exposition among the Legislatures of the states. There is much to occupy the minds of public men, and Oregon must get in ahead of other appeals for public appropriations. While we of the West are thoroughly saturated with Lewis and Clark Centennial, yet we must re-member that the Pacific is a long way

from the Atlantic. It should be our endeavor to get as many National conventions as possible to convene here in 1965. This can only be done by awakening an interest at once in our favor, for cities fight for these meetings three and four years in

advance. In a communication this Summer with Arthur Plato in New York City, a wellknown advertising man and who lived in Portland for seven years, he said: "Even at this early date there should be a Lewis and Clark Centennial head-quarters established here in New York. Excursion parties could be organized and preparing for the trip. Manufactur-ers should be appealed to for exhibits. Many details, all of which would mean much for Oregon, could be shaping them-selves." Then, too, Mr. Plato, who is a great friend of the West, talked at length upon the practicability of a perm-anent exhibit of our resources and natural endowments being sustained in New York—his plan being but a compara-tively inexpensive one—yet destined to bring marvelous results. Mr. Plato said said that there were large colonies of desirable immigrants, such as Germans, Swiss and Swedes, arriving weekly in New York and other states keep agents on hand to secure these newcomerswhere the inducements are far inferior to those of the Northwest. It is Mr. Plato's opinion that the Lewis and Clark Exposition Board would do well

ADVERTISE FAIR Eastern headquarters. He has great faith in the success of the Centennial and believes it will be largely attended and bring millions of dollars to the Northwest.

EDYTH TOZIER WEATHERRED.

AT THE HOTELS. THE PORTLAND.

THE PORTLAND.

F. R. Buil & wf., Racine W. I. Reed, Oakiand Miss Jeannette Buil, Racine, Racin Mrs Geo Augur, Hono-Mr & Mrs E Y Judd, luiu
R B Dyer, Astoria
Mr & Mrs J M Stanley, Astoria
H Hesse, N Y
Dan Levy, N T
G G H Emerson, Hoqum
P W Shattuck, N Y
S D Ives, S F
T J Nolan, Omaha
Mrs E G Scott, Wis
A R Scott, Wis
B Murphy & wf, Lowa
O J Denison & wf,
O J Shattuck, N Y & wf,
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THE PERKINS.

G W Ninemire, Monte-Mrs E J Sibley, Spok
sano
Dave McAtee, Heppner
O Weth,
do
Arthur Ninemire, do
Virgil Ninemire, do
Mrs I J Wada, Taco
Mrs T Morgan & fam,
Montesano
Mrs M C Frakey, Salem

G W Ninemire, Mrs E J Sibley, Spok
T F Johnson, S F
W O Korton, Chicago
Mrs S Morgen, Tilliamk
J A Anderson, Buffalo
Mrs M C Frakey, SaA T Knoefe, Ind
lem

Mrs M C Frakey, Sa-A T Knocie, Ind lem lem Miss Standish, Chgo Miss Carey, Salem E Marcus, Seartle G H Carpenter, Salem E Marcus, Seartle G H Carpenter, Salem Elbert Perkins, Lebann N J Mrs Carpenter, do Wm Warnock, Iowa G C C Ford, do Mrs Porkins, do Mrs Porkins, do Mrs Varnock, Iowa Mrs Porkins, do Mrs Varnock, Iowa Mrs Porkins, do L S Warnock, do Mrs Kigani, do L S Wood, S F L B Reeder, Predictin Mrs Wood, S F H T Bruce, Salem Mrs Wood, S F Mrs Bruce, do Wm J Raymond, S F THE IMPERIAL. THE IMPERIAL.

Mrs Bruce, Go

THE IMPERIAL.

Miss I Neff, Brownswill Mrs C B Upton, W W J Raymond, S F THE IMPERIAL.

Miss I Neff, Brownswill Mrs C B Upton, W W J Miss Chapman, do Z Taylor, Ind
F K Lowell, Salem A A Cole, city
F K Lowell, Salem T C Warner, Pendletn T C Warner, Pendletn T C Warner, Pendletn Mrs Wallwine, do H J Miller, Aurora
H F McIlwaine, Abny P B Sovey, Astoria
Mrs McIlwaine, do W H Insham, lowa
E L Falland, Seattle
C L Browning, K C J Jordan, St Louis
E L Falland, Seattle
C L Browning, K C J Jordan, St Louis
E L Falland, Seattle
C L Browning, K C J Jordan, St Louis
E L Trest, Ontario
Mrs Westocott, Salem Mrs Will wurtzweiler, Prineville
C L Browning, K C W W Williamer, city
I L Strong, Lincoln
Mrs A B Blakesley,
Toledo, O
Mrs L L Ailey, Nehlm
Mrs B H Todd & dau,
Nehalem
Mrs H V Alley, Nehlm
E C Rose,
do
J G Plerce, Klamath
Falis
J T Rridges, Roseburg
Mrs Skipworth, Eugen
Mr Skipworth, Eugen
Mr Skipworth, Eugen
Mrs Hollenbeck, Co B Springer, Sloux
E A Rardy, Eugene
W T Williams, Ind
THE ST. CHARLES.

THE ST. CHARLES.

C Chandler, city
O E Elliott, Marshind
L A Bell & wf. Troutdale
A Rockwell & wf. do
R H Taber & wf. OreGeo Batt, city W Rockwell & wf, do
R H Taber & wf, Oregon City
Sami Sarttills,
do
W E Owena, Chinook
L Stevens,
do
L Stevens,
do
L Stevens,
do
L Stevens,
do
W Ellikon, Oak Point
E McManama, Rainier
E McManama, Rainier
J Eldred & wf, do
W Williams,
do
E M Peck & wf, Cascade Locks
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New York Evening Post. To sustain the Republican contention that it is ridiculous to talk of the tariff as an issue this year, and that Grover Cieveland was a thickhead for saying it is, the Secretary of the Treasury made yesterday a second speech to the Repub-licans of Vermont, all about the tariff. It was mostly devoted to explaining that the Iowa Republicans meant nothing in particular when they declared, in state convention, for tariff revision, cially for the abolition of all duties that serve to "shelter monopoly." This was only "academic," says Secretary Shaw,

to nothing whatever. We consider this pretty long-range shooting. Mr. Shaw had better go out to lows and say it to their faces. The Republicans of his state, when they insisted on overriding in their platform the timid counsels of Shaw and Allison and Wilson, asserted that they were in dead earnest about tariff revision, and especially about shearing away the pro-tection afforded to trusts. To learn now by way of Vermont that they were only gammoning will make them wonder if Iowans speak the truth only when away from home. The Secretary protested, however, that it was a mistake to "quote" him as against tariff revision. He is for it-under certain circumstances, those circumstances are so impossible of realization that it remains true, unfortunately, that Secretary Shaw is against tariff revision. He is against, that is, any particular change at any particular time.

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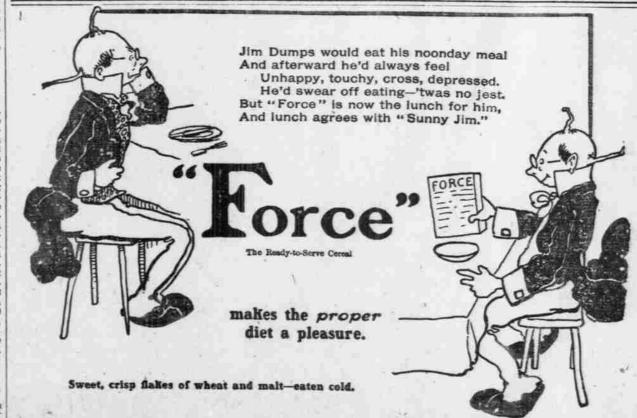
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