Powers Are Asked to Call Roumania to Account.

HAY ACTS FOR JEWS

SEMITIC RACE IS PERSECUTED

Its Lot Has Grown Harder and Harder Until Now the People Have Been Reduced to a State of Wretched Misery.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17. - With the double purpose of protecting the long-suffering Jews of the Balkan States, and of averting the ever-present peril of the immigration into the United States of a horde of paupers, Secretary Hay has adopted the unusual course of appealing to the powers of Europe to force one of their children to observe the obligations of humanity in the case of the Jews. The appeal, which is remarkable in several respects, takes the form of a state paper, and has been dispatched in identical form to every Ambassador and Minister of the United States residing in one of the countries which were parties to the famous treaty at Berlin of 1878, namely, Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Italy, Austria and Turkey, marking the termination of the Turko-Russian War, and the creation, by the direct act of the powers, of the independent Balkan States. Because the powers are thus responsible for the existence of Roumania, the culprit in this case, the Sec-retary of State has directed the note to them in the hope that they will bring this Government to a sense of its duties toward civilization at large, as well as to cause it to ameliorate the frightful condition of the Roumanian Jews. In a measure, this action by the State Department may be traced to numerous peti-tions from Jewish societies and humani-tarians generally, as well as to the warnings of publicists respecting the growing dangers of the immigration of degener-

Hay's Note to Powers. The document sent out by Secretary Hay

is as follows: "In the course of an instruction re-ently sent to the Minipter accredited to the Government of Roumania, in re-gard to the basis of a negotiation begun with that government looking to a convention of naturalization between the United States and Houmania, certain considerations were set forth for the Ministers' guidance concerning the character of the emigration from that country, the causes which constrain it, and the consequences so far as they adversely effect the United States. It has seemed to the President the President appropriate that these con-siderations, relating as they do to the obligations entered into by the signa-teries of the treaty of Berlin of July 13, 1878, should be brought to the attention of the governments concerned, and commended to their consideration in the hope that, if they are so fortunate as to meet the approval of the several powers, such measures as to them may seem wise may be taken to persuade the Government of Roumania to reconsider the subject of the grievance in question.

Position of the United States. "The United States welcomes now, as it has welcomed from the foundation of Its Government, the voluntary immigra-tion of all aliens coming hither under conditions fitting them to become higher under conditions fitting them to become merged in the body politic of this land, Our laws provide the means for them to come incorporated, indistinguishably, in the mass of citizens, and prescribes absolute equality with the nativeborn, guaranteeing to them equal civil rights at bome and equal protection abroad. The conditions are few, looking to their coming as free agents so cir-cumstanced, physically and morally, as to supply the healthful and intelligent material of free citizenhood. The pauper, ial, the contagiously or incurably diseased, are excluded from the benefits of immigration only when they are likely to become a source of danger or a burden upon the community. The voluntary character of their coming is essential, hence we shut out out all im-migration. Assisted or constrained by foreign agencies. The purpose of our generous treatment of the alien immigrant is to benefit us and him alike; not to afford another state a field upon which to cast its own objectionable elements. The foregoing considerations, while pertinent to the examination of purpose and scope of a naturalization treaty, have a larger aim. It behooves the state to scrutinize most jealously the character of immigration from a foreign land, and if it becomes obnoxious, to examine the causes which render it so. Should

those causes originate in the act of another sovereign state to the detriment of its neighbors, it is the prerogative of an injured state to point out the evil and to make remonstrance, for with nations, as individuals, the social law holde good that the right of each is bounded by the right of a neighbor. Source of Grave Concern.

"The condition of a large class of the inhabitants of Roumania has, for many years, been a source of grave concern to the United States. I refer to the Roumanian Jews, numbering 400,000. Long ago, while the Danubian principalities labored under oppressive conditions which only war and a general action of the European powers sufficed to end, the persecution of the indigenous Jews under Turkish rule called forth, in 1872, the strong remonstrance of the United States. The treaty of Berlin was halled as a cure for the worse in the strong i as a cure for the wrong, in view of the express provisions of its 44th article, prescribing that 'in Roumania the difference of religious creeds and confes-sions shall not be alleged against any person as a ground for exclusion or incapacity in matters relating to the en-joyment of civil and political rights, admission to public employments, functions and honors or the exercise of the various professions and industries in any tions and ho locality whatsoever; and stipulating freedom in the exercise of all forms of worzhip to Roumanian dependents and foreigners alike, as well as guaranteeing that all foreigners in Roumania shall be treated without distinction of creed on a footing of perfect equality."
"With the lapse of time these just pre-

scriptions have been rendered nugatory in great part, as regards the native Jews, by the legislation and municipal regulations of Roumania. Starting from arbitrary and controvertible prem-that the native Jews of Roumania domiciled there for centuries, are 'aliens, not subject to foreign protection' the ability of the Jew to earn even the scanty means of existence that suffice for a frugal race have been constricted by degrees until nearly every opportunity to win a livelihood is denied; and until the hapless poverty of the Jew has constrained an exodus of such proportions

us to cause general concern. Inherent Rights of Man Attacked.

The political disabilities of the Jews umania, their exclusion from the public service and the learned professions, the limitations of their civil rights and the imposition on them of exceptional taxes, involving as they do wrongs repugnant to the moral sense of liberal modern peoples are not so directly in point for my present purpose as the pubof man as a brendwinner in the ways of agriculture and trade. The Jews are prohibited from owning land or even from cultivating it as common laborers. | charged.

They are debarred from residing in the rural districts. Many branches of petty trade and manual production are closed to them in the overcrowded cities, where they are forced to dwell and engage against fearful odds in the desperate struggle for existence. Even as ordinary artisans or hired laborers they may only find employment in the proportion of one 'unprotected allen' to two 'Roumanians' under any one employer.

In State of Wretched Misery. "In short, by the cumulative effect of successive restrictions, the Jews of Roumania have become reduced to a state of wretched misery. Shut out from nearly every avenue of self-support, which is open to the poor of other lands, and ground down by revert as the and ground down by poverty as the natural result of their discriminatory treatment they are rendered incapable of lifting themselves from the enforced degradation they endure. Even were the fields of education, or civil employment and of commerce open to them as to Roumanian citizens' their penury would prevent their rising by individual effort. Human beings so circumstanced have virtually no alternatives but submissive suffering or flight to some land less fa-vorable to them. Removal under such conditions is not and cannot be healthy, intelligent emigration of a free and selfrefant being. It must be, in most cases, the mere transplantation of an artificially produced diseased growth to a new place. 'Granting that in better and more healthful surroundings the morbid condi-tions will eventually change for good, such emigration is necessarily for a time a burden to the community upon which the fugitives may be cast. Self-reliance, and the knowledge and ability that evolve the power of self-support must be developed, and at the same time avenues of employment must be opened in quarters where competition is already keen and opportunities scarce.

Desirable as Immigrants. "The teachings of history and the experience of our own Nation show that the Jews possess, in a high degree, the mental and moral qualifications of con-scientious citizenhood. No class of immigrants is more welcome to our shores when coming equipped in mind and body for entrance upon the struggle for bread and inspired with the high purpose to give the best service of heart and brain to the land they adopt of their own will. But when they come as outcasts, made doubly paupers by physical and moral oppression in their native land and thrown upon the long-suffering gener-osity of a more favored community, their migration lacks the essential conditions which make alien immigration either acceptable or beneficial. So well is this appreciated on the continent that, even in the countries where anti-semitiam has no foothold, it is difficult for these fleeing Jews to obtain any lodgment. America is their only goal. The United States offers an asylum to the oppressed of all lands, but its sympathy with them in no wise impairs its just liberty and right to weigh the acts of the oppressor in the light of their effects upon this country, and to judge accordingly.

"Putting together the facts now painfully brought home to this Government during the past few years, that many of the inhabitants of Roumania are be-ing forced, by artificially adverse discriminations, to quit their native country that the hospital and asylums offered by this country is almost the only refuge left to them; that they come hither unfittedly to meet the conditions of their exile, to take part in the new life of this land under circumstances not profitable to themselves or beneficial to the community, and they are objects of charity from the outset, and for a long time. Appeal in Name of Humanity.

"The right of remonstrance against the acts of the Roumanian Government is clearly established in favor of this Gov-ernment. Whether consciously and of purpose or not, these helpless people, burdened and spurned by their native land, are forced by the sovereign power of Roumania upon the charity of the United States. This Government cannot be a tacit party to such an international wrong. It is constrained to protest against the treatment to which the Jews of Roumania are subjected, not gione be-cause it has unimpeachable ground to remonstrate against the resultant injury to itself, but in the name of humanity. to itself, but in the name of humanity. The United States may not authoritatively appeal to the stipulations of the treaty of Berlin to which it was not and cannot become a signatory, but it does earnestly appeal to the principles contained therein, because they are the principles of international law and eternal justice, advo-cating the broad toleration which that solemn compact enjoine, and standing ready to lend its moral support to the fulfillment thereof by its signatories, for the act of Roumania itself has effectively joined the United States to them as an interested party in this regard.

"You will take an early occasion to read these instructions to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and, should be request it, leave with him a copy."

SHAW WILL TAKE BONDS ONLY. No Other Securities Considered in

Plan to Relieve Money Market. WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.-When asked whether he has considered the question of considering other than Government bonds as security for public deposits, Secretary Shaw today said he had received a nur ber of applications for authority to de-posit other than Government bonds for this purpose, and his uniform answer had been that such proposition could not be considered at all.

Irrigation Engineers in Colorado. GRAND JUNCTION, Colo., Sept. 17 .-Gerald H. Matthes, of Washingto sistant hydrographer, United States Geological Survey, has arrived, accompanied by an assistant, for the purpose of mak-ing such surveys as will test the feasibil-ity of diverting the waters of the great Grande so that the land on the plateaus Eastern Utah as well as west of this city will be watered and thus become fertile farm and fruit lands

Official Report of Trial of Maine. WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The official eport of the trial of the battle-ship Maine has been received at the Navy Depart ment. Her uncorrected speed was 17.98 Her tidal allowances brought the speed up to 17.98, but the board found other cor ditions which warranted her speed at 18 knots, which is her contract speed.

Power's Motion Deuled. NEW YORK, Sept. 17 .- Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court today denied the motion made upon the part of attorneys representing the Northern Pacific Italiway Company in the action brought by Peter Power for an order granting them the right to inspect the books of H. Content, & Co., the brokers of Camille Weidenfeld. In the examination before Special Commissioner Mabie it was sworn by several witnesses that Content & Co. were the brokers who pur chased the 100 shares of Northern cific stock upon which Lawyer Lamb swore Peter Power qualified as a stock-holder and plaintiff in the action to prevent the acquirement of the stock of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern by the Northern Securities Company.

British Railroads Surprised. NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Arthur E. Still-well, president of the Kansas City, Mex-ico & Orient Railway Company, who has just returned from England, accompanied by the members of the finance board of the road, has started for the West to inspect the property. Several members of the party never had visited this country before, and were much impressed by the railroad facilities about New York

Swarts Was Discharged. SALEM, Sept. 17.-(Special.)-Walter Swarts was given an examination before Justice E. D. Horgan this morning on the

charge of criminal assault on Maggie

Brundridge, aged 15 years. He was dis-

GREAT FIND OF COAL

tion, and mother rock, will take the pains to investigate this field, and for a long distance outside this field, the conditions are so perfect for the formation of per-fect coal that it will challenge his admir-

(Continued from First Page.)

ation.
"In conclusion, gentlemen, it is my judgment that you have a very important and valuable coal field, as it is possessed of all the phenomena peculiar to high-grade coal fields, and every condition upon which coal is dependent for its formation and perfection is to be found in this place. General Facts.

The original discovery dates back to the summer of 1895, and was made by Mr. Willard Herren, of Heppner, in digging out a spring near his own and his brother's sheep camp on the Meadows at the summit, just above the point where the recent developments have been made. Samples of the surface find were taken into Heppner and were shown about very generally at the time, but nothing was done about it though the Herrens never got it out of their heads that there was coal on their property. Last year Mr. D. A. Herren took the matter up in earnest, and associated himself with Messrs. George Conser and C. E. Redfield, attorney, of Heppner. These gentlemen determined to exploit the matter thoroughly, and the results have already been stated. Their operations have covered about a year in point of time, and have cost in the neighborhood of \$20,000 up to date, including the cost of the diamond drill. The three men -Herren, Conser and Redfield-are equal partners, and their holding of land includes something like 5000 acres. The work has been carried on with as little publicity as possible, the reason being the very human wish of the projectors to gain control of the land lying within the field of their discoveries. Another purpose requiring secrecy was to gain control of right of way for a railroad connecting the mine with the line of the O. R. & N. at Heppner. These ends have recently been accomplished, and so the information, after a long delay, is now given to the public. In the nature of things the O. R. & N.

Co. is greatly interested in this discovery, for it is by far the largest consumer of coal within the commercial field of the Columbia River Basin. During the past few months the officers of this company have been freely consulted by Messrs. Herren, Conser and Redfield, and they have lent them important assistance in the matter of development. Presumably, the field will by purchase or other arrangement fall into the hands of the railroad company, for in addition to its direct interest in the coal supply it commands the facilities essential to proper development of the field, for it is more a question of transportation than anything else. There has been, so Mr. Herren-frankly told an Oregonian writer today, much general talk between himself and his partners on the one hand and the officials of the railroad company on the other, looking to the ultimate purchase of the mine by the latter, but as yet nothing has been done. "We are willing to sell," said Mr. Herren, "for we are not coal miners, but we are on the other hand, abundantly able to carry the proposition through ourselves." Interesting Railroad Possibilities.

In any event this coal field is to be developed, for if it is not sold to the railroad people the present owners declare their purpose to build a road to a connection with the line of the O, R. & N. at Heppner, And in this relation there arises an interesting question. When the general line of the O. R. & N. Co. was built many years ago it took not the shortest possible line nor the line of easiest grade through Northeastern Oregon, but the line of established settlement. It went far north and a hundred miles out of a direct line and over the summit of the Blue Mountains to tap the Grand Ronde Valley. At a later time it built the line up Willow Creek to Heppner, and it is undersome future time the construction of a line up the valley of the John Day River. Either the Willow Creek route or the John Day route carried through to a point near Sumpter would cut off approximately a hundred miles from the through run between Portland and Huntington; and the latter route, which has hitherto been regarded with special favor, would avoid the climb over the Blue Mountains by turning the Western Spur on its

southern side. Now, if the O. R. & N. should acquire the Blue Mountain coal field, the road which it would have to build to give it transportation would be a good big step toward closing up the gap between Heppner,on the north side of the Western Spur, and Sumpter, on the southeastern side. The mountain would have to be crossed. but with the ald of a tunnel it could be done at a level much lower than the highest point on the present line across the Blue Mountains, which is (at Kamela) 4304 feet. A distance of something like 160 miles in the through run would be saved, and at the same time an easy and short way opened for supplying the smelters of the Sumpter mining district with coal. But, in doing this, the pet project of running around the mountains by way of the John Day would be lost, for the company could hardly afford, at least for the present, to make two cut-offs across the northeastern corner of the state. It may well be believed that the situa-

tion makes something of a problem whose solution must very soon be forced upon the O. R. & N. Co. And it is a problem which must soon be solved, either by the railroad company or by the owners, for the Blue Mountain coal field must soon have railroad connection. The presumption is that the O. R. & N. will, either by purchase or lease, come into control of the coal mines, and that it will build the road, letting it end at the mines for the present and leaving the question of the cut-off for later determination, A. H.

FIRST-CLASS BITUMINOUS COAL.

Sultable for Either Steam or Domestie Purposes.

Thomas L. Brophy, a mining engineer and assayer, of Spokane, made an examination of these Blue Mountain coal measures and took specimens from two seams that had been opened, though so little progress had been made in them that both might be regarded as little better than surface outcroppings. From the first specimen the following analysis was re-

| Volatile combustible matter 1 Fired carbon 7 Ash and its color. Sulphur | 1.4 6.5 |
|--|-------------------|
| From chemical snaiyris of the ot specimen the following report was ma | he |
| Moisture Par e Voiatile combustible matter 4 Fixed carbon 4 Ash and its color. Sulphur | 4.0 4.0 7.6 |
| J. H. Fisk, the analytical chemist assayer, of Portland, when shown the | n |

ports on the coal from the Blue Mountain field, did not hesitate to pronounce that

coal better than any other found in Ore-gon. "Assuming the analysis to be cor-rect," said he, "I will say that that is first-class bituminous coal, suitable for either steam or domestic purposes. The high percentage of fixed carbon found in the first specimen marks it as a quality of coal for superior to any heretofore of coal far superior to any heretofore found in Oregon."

N. Posten, agent of the Pacific Coast

Steamship Company and a local dealer in coal, is of the opinion that the first analy-sis shows a coal that is almost too rich for use on ordinary steamships. That is, that the fixed carbon is too great for the combustible gasea. This might make it a little difficult to keep up the fires in the ordinary furnaces. The other specimen is too great a shift to the other side of the problem, the combustible gasea being the problem, the combustible gases being too great for the fixed carbon. Either would make a good domestic coal, however. The first specimen Mr. Posten thinks would give excellent results under forced draught, the mechanical draught of war vessels. But he is not inclined to place treat religious in chemical analysis. great reliance in chemical analyses. Only practical tests under the boilers of the practical tests under the bollers of the ships will tell certainly what the coal will do. A coal that will give good results under one type of boller will fail entirely under another type, and still it would be classed as a good steam coal. Mr. Posten believes that, generally speaking, the nearer the combustible gases and the fixed carbon approach to 30 and 60, respectively, the better results will be given under the ordinary marine boller on this Coast, provided there be no special drawbacks to the coal. It is useless to have coal high in fixed carbon unless there are facilities for getting a great deal of air, of oxygen, to it to consume the carbon. The Govto it to consume the carbon. The Gov ernment will accept no coal for its ship upon chemical analyses; practical test are required every time, and upon their results, under given circumstances, the Government relies.

Captain Conway, superintendent of the O. R. & N. fleet, said he couldn't tell much about the adaptability of any coal, for steamboats or steamships from the chemist's report. What ranks as a good steam coal will give satisfaction on one vessel and be a disappointment on another. Carbon Hill coal is now used on river boats of the O. R. & N. to a considerable averaged. siderable extent, and it gives excellent service. But it would not do at all on the cean steamships, where a different type

of boiler is employed.

Rock Springs coal is used on O. R. & N. locomotives. It is a very good fuel, but is a little lighter than is desirable. Lack of weight causes loss by blowing live cinders out the smokestack, which is disadvantageous also, because of the danger of setting fires along the track. But a coking coal will not blow out the smoke-stack, and, for that reason, this Blue Mountain coal would be highly desirable.

Its coking quality in no wise detracts from its fuel value.

For the purpose of comparison, the following table is compiled from the analyses made by the United States Navy. Though tests from the same mine will frequently show quite different results, these are be-lieved to be the most authentic available.

| MINES. | Moisture | Volatile matter | Fixed car- | Ash |
|--|---|---|---|--|
| Wilkeson, Wash Cowlitz, Wash Beilingham Bay, Wash, Carbon Hill, Wash Weilington, B. C. Franklin, Wash Nanaimo, B. C. Ellensburg, Wash Olympic, Wash Rosilyn, Wash Carbonado, Wash Lupper Yakima, Wash Wethow, Wash Newcastle, Wash Plack Diamond, Wash Mount Diablo, Cal Comox, B. C. Pocahontas, W. Va Rock Springs, Wyo Coos Bay, Or | 1.16 3.98 2.16 2.15 3.50 2.20 5.10 1.20 2.50 2.12 3.11 14.69 43 6.65 | 26 12 29 54 31 75 34 15 36 06 39 16 39 15 42 27 42 47 46 70 47 19 33 89 42 17 43 47 45 71 46 70 47 19 33 89 48 15 54 89 48 71 48 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 7 | 49.27 43.90 45.11 46.84 68.25 80.1 | 10,60 6,00 10,31 8,80 9,75 3,40 7,15 4,58 4,58 4,58 4,58 6,28 4,58 6,28 4,29 |

coals equal in steam-producing power to one cord of dry oak wood is as follows:

 Comox
 2222 Newcastle
 2582

 Rock Springs
 2491 Franklin
 3697

 Wellington
 2620 Coos Bay
 3894

 Reference to the chemiat's analyses of
 the coal from the Blue Mountain field shows how favorably it compares with Most Pacific Coast coal is lignite. It is

not so greatly compressed, of course, as stood to still have in general view for a fuel as bituminous coal therefore it is not so desirable for steamships, on which storage space is an element of considerable importance. Some of the coal now mined ranks as semi-bituminous, and several prospects recently discovered are of that character, but how extensive those beds are remains for the future to determine. It has been found that in well-de-veloped mines there is a vast difference in the quality of the coal obtained from different seams, or even from different parts of the same seam, and the tendency is to regard all Pacific Coast coal as lignitic until there shall be conclusive evi-dence to change this belief or theory. There is no occasion, however, to find fault with the lignitic character of these coal measures, for good lignite is a good fuel. The absence of soot makes it a much cleaner fuel than bituminous coal. Good coking coal is very desirable. Coke is a necessity for smelting plants, foundries, etc., and it will not do to have too much sulphur in it. Lignite will not produce coke; it takes bituminous coal for that. Expulsion of the volatile matter leaves the carbon in a high degree of purity, so that it produces a very hot fire without troublesome blaze, and is thus suited to melting ores without introducing deleterious substances. A fair quality of coke is produced from some of the coal mined near Puget Sound, and Coos Bay coal will coke under favorable circum-stances, but it is not regarded as a succeasful coking coal. The testimony of the assayer that this new Blue Mountain coal cokes readily gives additional value to these measures. Cheap coke in Portland will mean a large smelting plant and the centralizing of extensive mining interests here. And coal that will coke satisfac-torily is also good fuel for industries that do not require coke.

Girl Shoots and Kills Her Aunt. ROANOKE, Va., Sept. 17.—Mabel Car-roll, aged 15. shot and killed her aunt, Mrs. William Emerick, in the Emerick home here last night. Mrs. Emerick was standing at a bureau dressing, when the girl snappet a revolver which she alleges she did not know was loaded. A Coroner jury exonerated Miss Carroll

New Northwest Postmasters. WASHINGTON, Sept. 17. - The Presi dent today appointed the following Post-R. B. Hubbard, Douglass, Alaska; M. M. Erwin, Independence, Or.

Hair - Vain?

Why not? A little vanity is a good thing. Perhaps you can't be hair-vain, your hair is so thin, so short, so gray. Then use Ayer's Hair Vigor. It stops falling of the hair, makes the hair grow, and always restores color to gray hair.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for over 40 years. I am now in my 91st year and have an abundance of soft brown hair, which I attribute to the use of your preparation."-Mrs. Mary A. Keith, Belleville, Ill. \$1.60. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

familiar objects in nearly every household. They are the weapons that have been used for generations to fight old Rheumatism, and are about as effective in the battle with this giant disease as the blunderbuss of our forefathers would be in modern warfare.

Rheumatism is caused by an acid, sour condition of the blood. It is filled with acrid, irritating matter that settles in the joints, muscles and nerves, and liniments and oils nor nothing else applied externally can dislodge these gritty, corroding particles. They were deposited the a sy the blood and can be reached only through the blood. Rubbing with liniments sometimes relieve temporarily the aches and pains, but these are only symptoms which are liable to return with every change of the weather; the real disease lies deeper, the blood and system are infected. Rheumatism cannot be radically and permanently cured until the blood has been purified, and no remedy does this so thoroughly and promptly as S. S. S. It neutralizes the acids and sends a stream of rich, strong blood to the affected parts, which of rich, strong blood to the affected parts, which dissolves and washes out all foreign materials, and the sufferer obtains happy relief from the torturing pains.

S. S. S. contains no potash or other mineral, but is a perfect vegetable blood purifier and most

is a perfect vegetable blood purifier and most exhilarating tonic. Our physicians will advise, without charge, all who write about their case, and we will send free our special book on Rheumatism THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga. and its treatment.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has berne the signature of and has been made under his perhat H. Thither. Sonal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children-Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotle substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep, The Children's Panacea-The Mother's Friend.

CENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS



In Use For Over 30 Years.

WINCHESTER METALLIC CARTRIDGES.



URING our 30 years of gun making, we have discovered many things about ammunition that no one could learn in any other way. Our discoveries in this line, together with years of experience manufacturing ammunition, enable us

to embody many fine points in Winchester Metallic Cartridges for rifles and revolvers which make them superior in many ways to all other brands upon the market. Winchester cartridges in all calibers are accurate, sure-fire and exact in size; being made and loaded in a modern manner by skilled experts. If you want the best INSIST UPON HAVING WINCHESTER MAKE OF CARTRIDGES.



THE ONE WITH THE IMP-How in the world do you keep your baby so quiet and happy this dreadful trying weather?

THE ONE WITH THE CHERUB-Why it's the easiest thing in the world. I take a CASCARET Candy Cathartic every night at bed-time. It makes mother's milk mildly purgative, keeps the baby's bowels cool and regular, stops sour curd and wind celic. They work while you sleep, you know-greatest blessing for nursing mothers.

TWENTY YEARS OF SUCCESS

In the treatment of chronic diseases, such as liver, hidney and stomach disorders, constipation, diarrhoea, dropsical swellings, Bright's disease, etc. KIDNEY AND URINARY

Complaints, painful, difficult, too frequent, milky of bloody urine, unnatural discharges speedily cured. DISEASES OF THE RECTUM Such as piles, fistula, fissure, ulceration, mucous and bloody discharges, cured without the knife, pain or

DISEASES OF MEN poison, gleet, stricture, unnatural losses, im-thoroughly cured. No fallures. Cures guar-

YOUNG MEN troubled with night emissions, dreams, exhausting drains, bashfuiness, aversion to society which deprive you of your manhood, UNFITS YOU FOR BUSINESS OR MARRIAGE.
MIDDLE-AGED MEN who from excesses and strains have lost their MANLY

MIDDLE-AGED MEN who from excesses and strains have lost tools. POWER.
BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES, Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, painful, bloody urine, Gleet, Stricture, enlarged prostate, Sexual Debility, Varioocele, Hydrocele, Kidney and Laver Troubles, cured without MERCURY AND OTHER POISONOUS DRUGS. Catarrh and Rheumatism CURED.

Dr. Walker's methods are regular and scientific. He uses no patent nostrums or ready-made preparations, but cures the disease by thorough medical treatment. His New campalet on Private Diseases sent free to all men who describe their trouble, PATIENTS cured at home. Terms reazonable, All letters answered in plain envelope. Consultation free and sacredly conficential. Call on or address.

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CAUKIN, G. E., District Agent Travelers

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ETY; L. Samuel, Manager; G. S. Smith, Cashier J. D., Physician and Surgeon, 500-FENTON, J. D., Physician and Surgeon, 500-FENTON, DR. HICAS C., Eye and Ear. 5 FENTON, MATTHEW F., Dentist. 5 GALVANI, W. H., Engineer and Draughts-

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