PORTLAND GIVES OUT OF ITS BOUNTY.

APPROVE HAY'S ACT

Jews of Portland Discuss Tyranny in Roumania.

CUNNING OF THE PERSECUTORS

Dr. Wise Tells How Roumania Har Violated Berlin Treaty by Successive Laws Almed to Drive Out Jews.

mania," said he to The Oregonian, "Is contained in an article in the Neue Freie Presse, of Vienna. It says that if there is anything on which the Jews Insist it is education. In the first place, public instruction is free according to law, but Jewish children are taxed as high as 160 francs a year. In no school is the percentage of Jewish children permitted to reach over five, and the Jews are thereupon over five, and the Jews are thereupon compelled to build their own schools, which close both Saturday and Sunday. The Minister of Education has decreed that public schools must be open six days in the week, but the Jews are forbidden to have school on Sunday on account of the Christian religion, and on Saturday on account of their own. As a result of this all educational opportunities are practically denied to children of Jewish

Decree of Practical Exile. "All Jews are designated as allens, To allens is denied the light to live in villages. In order to make it impossible for Jews to dwell in any portion of the land, every nook and corner of the country is decreed to be a village, with the result that residence in Roumania is denied to

Jews.
"The Jewish Chronicle, of London, the most important Jewish paper published, declares in its issue of August 15 that the 'powers have taken important action with regard to Roumania's treatment of the Jewa.' I speak of this only to show that the United States Government is not alone in intervening in behalf of the Jews of Roumania. As a result of an investigaoumania. As a result of an investiga-Lazare, it has been decided to convene a congress in Europe to consider the prob-lem of ameliorating these conditions. Among those who have already given their adhesion to this movement are Senators Trarieux, Prancois de Pressense, chief editor of the Temps; M. Jaures, leader of the Socialist party in France, and MM. Zola and Mirabesu.

Excuses by Stourdan.

"M. Stourdza, Prime Minister of Rou-mania, lately set out to justify the pol-icy he has pursued toward the Jews. He said: The Boumanian Kingdom belonged to the Roumanians when they thought and acted as Roumanians.' Historians are agreed that Jews lived in Roumanian iscritiony as early as the time of the Dacians, prior to the fail of the Roman Empire, and right through the Middle Ages. In fact, there is a Jewish tradifact, there is a Jewish tradi-after the destruction of Jerusalem and the dispersion of the Jews by Titus they were received into Roumania by the King, who assigned to them a city on the borders of Transylvania. Thereigners is contrary to the facts of his-

Tollowing this up. Mr. Sturdza said that article 7 of the Roumanian constitution declares that foreigners cannot fers to the Berlin treaty, under the terms of which the equality of all creeds before the law was proclaimed. Lord Beacons-field, the great figure of the Berlin congress, seized the opportunity to regulate the Jewish question in Roumania. The article of the Berlin treaty which was to place on a footing of equality all residents of Roumania was speedily abrogated by the government, and Roumania soon began to treat its Jews, not as citizens, but as allens, without, however, granting them the promotion ordinarily accorded to allens. In the year 1880 833 Jewish soldiers were declared to be citizens of Roumania, but many of these were dead when Roumania fewer feet and the soldiers. were dead when Roumania issued its pat-ents of citizenship. In the 21 years since that time not more than 25 Jews have been naturalized as citizens

Cunning Devices Used.

The most refined and diabolical cun has been resorted to in order to make the condition of the Jews intoler After they had been declared allens sheir occupations were constituted political rights which only Roumanian citisens could exercise. Year after year laws were passed forbidding one employment after another to Jews, the climax being d in 1889, when restrictions were thrown around the liberal professions. In 1891 Jewish children constituted 28 per cent of all the pupils. Today they are practically eliminated from the public schools. The public buildings of Jewish communities are taken away from them and the indemnity withheld. The Prefect of Police of Bucharest in 1883 summar-ised the situation in the words: "Liberty. equality and fraternity are for us Rou manians, not for the Jews.' With all this, thousands of Jews zerved in the Roumanian Army, and the moment their terms expired they ceased to be citizens of the country for which they had borne arma.

Exodus to America.

"The economic crisis of 1899 merely accentuated the evils of the general situation, which had become unbearable. Nothing was left for the Roumanian Jew but emigration. As the result, the emi-gration to this country in the last three years could not have been less than 10,000. The Independent Order of B'nai B'rith put its machinery at the disposal of the relief agencies which were dealing with the problem, and during the year ending July 1, 1501, distributed about 2400 Roumanians to shout 200 Roumanians. manians to about 230 different towns in the United States. Most of the immigrants were adult males, but since their establishment many who have become self-sustaining, and even prosperous, have sent for their families. This has been the case in Portland.

"It is comforting and inspiring to find our own Government taking a stand in protest against the inhuman practices of the Roumanian Government toward its Jewish residents. It now remains for the European powers to take their stand with Government. If the governments Armenian subjects of the Sultan, why should not these self-same powers step forth to demand humane treatment of the Jews by the Roumanian Gove which owes its very existence to a Jewish statesman. Benjamin Disraeli?

Become Self-Supporting. "On the other hand, there is little dan ger, in my judgment, that the Roumanian

immigrants will not prove either acceptable or beneficial, to quote the words of Mr. Hay. In the past three years we have had occasion to observe how quickly they become self-supporting and ardent citizens and patriots of our rountry. Professor Solomon Schechter, late reader in rabinic at Cambridge University. England, and newly elected president of the Jewish Theological Seminary of New York is a Roumanian exile. Little need be feared, in my judgment, on the score of the character of these immigrants. The old-time clasticity of the Jewish people, nurtured by centuries of persecution, quickly makes itself felt, and a year's residence in this country sufa year's residence in this country suffices, as a rule, to convert them into self-supporting and self-respecting American citizens. Our Government has taken a noble stand, and should be resolved to continue its endeavors to emancipate the fettered and wretched millions of Jews in Russia and Roumania."

Attitude of the l'owers, "At the time I was in Turkey the per-secution of the Jews in Roumania had not really begun," said the Hon. Solomon Hirsch, ex-Minister to Turkey, "or at least did not come to my attention. The acute stage of the persecution com-menced since I came home. In Bugaria the Jewish papels have the opportunity The action of Secretary of State John Hay in calling upon the great powers which signed the Berlin treaty to take steps to put a stop to the persecution of the Jews in Roumania meets with the hearty approval of the Jews of Portland, who have taken a deep interest in the troubles of their fellow-countrymen in Europe. The interest of the United in the subject is declared to be to the subject is declared to be subject is declared to be subject is declared to be subject is declared to tria. Austria is quite a factor, because Roumania borders on her territory, and most of the Jews who come to America The best-posted man in Portland on the persecution of the Roumanian Jews is Dr. Stephen S. Wise, rabbi of the Temple Beth Israel, who has read everything published recently in the newspapers of this country and Europe. "The best description of the inhuman treatment to which the Jews have been subjected in Roumania." said he to The Oregonian "self the country." "Secretary Hay has taken up the matis due to the ignorant Greek priests who control the country.
"Secretary Hay has taken up the mat-

ter in just the right way. He says: These people are coming to us. You are making paupers of them and sending us. We object to receiving pau-

Credit to This Nution.

"It is an excellent document," said referring to Secretary Hay's dispatch. "It is a great credit to this country to put itself on record against treatment of the Jews which reduces them below the level of the animals. I say this not because I am a Jew, for I would say the same in regard to such treatment of any civilized being. It is a noble set of Mr. Hay, and has elevated him as a representative of this country. I could introduce you to a man in this city who was driven from Roumania and arrived here penniless, though he is a man of fine educaless, though he is a man of fine educa-tion. When he arrived he could not speak a word of English, and asked me for \$5 credit to start doing semething for him-self. He is as straight as an arrow, and I would give him \$5000 credit. He has gone into business here, and the first thing he did was to join the Jewish Be-nevolent Society."

Why Jews Are Not Parmers. Ben Selling siso expressed strong ap-proval of Secretary Hoy's dispatch, and pointed out the contrast between the treatment given the Jews in this country and in the less snlightened countries of Eastern Europe, saying: "I have held several positions of trust in this country, but I cannot even enter Russia, simply because I am a Jew. We find fault with the Roumanian refugees because they are not farmers, but they are not slowed to own or rent land in Rou-mania; so how could they be farmers?"
"It seems as if the steps taken by Sec-retary Hay to bring international presture to bear on Roumania to make her live up to her treaty obligations were the only remedy for the persecution of the Jews," said Julius Mcler, of the Meier & Frank Company. "We have known for years that this sort of thing was going on, but it has been impossible to find a remedy until now."

HISLOP RESISTS ARREST. Draws Revolver on Sidewalk Inspector and Tells Him to "Git."

With a revolver in his right hand, Thomas Hislop, who lives on Grand ave-nue, near East Salmon street, backed Sidewalk Inspector J. K. Carr out of his house resterday, and refused to con-sider himself arrested. Carr did not have a revolver to enforce his authority, and ha "revolver".

The trouble occurred when Special Of. ficer Lillis and Carr found Hislop, Jo-seph H. Black and J. H. Canright engaged in laying a wooden sidewalk on Union avenue, near East Clay street, and the trie were informed that they were under arrest, charged with violating ordinance No. 1282, known as the coment sidewalk ordinance. Lillis had no difficulty with Black and Canright, and the latter willingly accompanied him to the police station, where they made arrange for their appearance at the Mu-

"Before I go with you I'd like to go ome," said Hisiop to Carr, and the latter obligingly consented.

nicipal Court.

"Come in for a minute," remarked His-lop, in a nice, social sort of tone, when the two reached the Grand-avenue house Little suspecting what was before him. Carr accepted the invitation, and was astonished when, it is charged. Carr sudastonished when, it is charged, Carr suddenly appeared levelling a revolver at the devoted head of the sidewalk inspector.

"Now 'git,' " said Hislop. Carr hurriedly walked out, and reported at the police station what Hislop had done. Hislop, however, also called at the police station and give himself up, and was directed to report at the Municipal Court. Here charges of violating the sidewall. Here charges of violating the sidewalk ordinance were made against the three defendants, and on the motion of their lawyer, the cases were postponed until Monday. No mention of the revolver episode was made to the Municipal Judge.

Deems Outlook for Canada Bright NEW YORK, Sept. 18.-Mr. Fielding is the only Canadian Minister now remaining in London, cables the correspondent there of the Tribune. No consultations are in progress with any department of the British Government. Mr. Fielding is likely to await the return of Premier Laurier, who left Geneva yesterday for a short journey to Italy and expects to sall for Canada early in October. Mr. Fielding does not express dissatisfaction with the work accomplished by the imperial con-ference nor does he look for important changes in the relations to the self-gov-erning colonies with the mother country. He reflects Sir Wilfrid Laurier's opinion that the industrial and commercial out-look for Canada is full of encouragement

were. And there is greater advantage from occupying a site like this of Portland, at the head of ocean navigation, than in sitting by the side or at the end of some inlend conal. If the bar cannot be washed away dig it away. In 10 years it will be forgotten. The commerce of the Columbia will have greated. years it will be forgotten. The com-merce of the Columbia will have grown so great that the maintenance of a deep channel to the sea will be relatively too trifling to mention. I would not have come to Oregon if I had not been convinced that Portland's future was secure. And now that I see how much natural advantage of location has done, and how little the city owes to the enterprise of its people. I am more than ever con-vinced that Pertland is destined to be a great seat of commerce. I find more beautiful women here than in beasted Major L. D. Kinney, of the Great Central Railroad and allied enterprises for the development of the Coos Bay country, is confined to his bed at the Portland Hotel with an attack of the grip. But he had energy enough yesterday to kill the third issue of the Bangor Exchange, the paper started with the idea of setting before the world the advantages Baltimore, more handsome men than in Philadelphia. But I look in vain for the cheracteristic American hustle. is a charming place to rest, provided one can rest without a welcoming smile or a cheering word. But some day Portland will get a hustle on and then she will country to be served by the Great Central Railroad.
"The reason I did that," said he in

L. D. KINNEY ORDERS SUSPENSION

OF PUBLICATION.

A Monthly Issue Will Be Printed De

voted to Industrial Development

of Coos Bay District.

setting before the world the advantages

of promoting the industrial development

The following telegram received yester-

day from Commissioner Hermann, of the General Land Office, was better than

Washington, Sept. 18.-Major L. D. Kinney

Major Kinney says Eastern people are

howing considerable interest in the Coos

Bay country. Four Duluth capitalists have just returned from that section, where they made considerable invest-

ments, though they did not buy much in the new town. They bought a large

Easterners who go there to investigate become impressed with the great possi-bilities of the country and want to share

in its development.

The subject of the Columbia bar and

the subject of the Columbia bar and the recent reports concerning it came up in the course of conversation. Contrary to expectation the Major did not draw from it the lesson that Coos Bay is the coming scaport of Oregon. "It is well to have the truth concerning those matters set forth," said he. "A true statement of noor conditions will not do have

ment of poor conditions will not do half the damage that a wreck would do. It

may serve to get a move that will do away with the danger. Portland has

a peculiar situation as an inland seaport, a position of peculiar advantage. This

a position of peculiar advantage. This position has made Portland a large com-

tract of acreage near Marshfield.

BINGER HERMANN.

medicine to the Great Central chief:

DUMB MAN IN COURT. Curious Case Refore Judge Hogue

The reason I did that," said he in speaking of the matter last night, "is that its editors were making too much of a newspaper of it. That was not my idea of it at all. It had too much the coloring of Bengor, which is not yet a town and will not stand high coloring without taking the appearance of a fake. We must not swell too much about the things that are to be. But there is all that magnificent' country between Coost With a Woman Prosecutor. A charge of breach of the peace was made against Ben Dyson, a deaf and that magnificent' country between Coos Bay and Sait Lake City that the world knows nothing of. Information about woman who would not give her name, that region should fill the Bangor Exchange for the present-until the time Dyson is the man who recently saved a woman's life by assisting her to get out of the way when she fell in front of a shall come for making a newspaper of it. It should tell the truth about the country that lies in our field. Its mismoving freight train at Albany. For this act he was presented with a 1000-mile ticket-book by the Southern Pacific Railsion is to carry that information wide, to the people who want new homes and those who want new investments. So I have killed the third issue of the weekly. We shall continue the publication as a monthly, however, and hold it to the idea

man frightened me yesterday. He opened the rear door of my house, walked in, and offered to sell me writing paper. I did not want any and shook my head. He shook his fist in my face and then he "In what minner?" demanded Munic-

ipal Judge Hogue.
"Well, sir," replied the woman hesitatingly. "he made insulting motions with his hands." "Nonsense," remarked Attorney Fer-

Portiand Or.: Am greatly rejoiced with the splendid prospects ascured through your indomitable energy and public spirit for a railway from Coos Bay to Salt Lake. No undertaking in the country offers safer assurances, in my opinion, for profitable investment. rera, who represented Dyson. 'He meant no harm. He was only talking to you in the deaf and dumb sign language. Madam, have you ever been to an asylur for the deaf and dumb?" 'No, I've not."

"Did Dyson not display a card reading: "Deaf and dumb," when he first came in-to your house?"
"Yes, sir."

"Were you not washing at the time, and did not your hands soll his writing and and not your pands soil his writing paper when you handled it?"
"My hands were not wet," persisted the woman. "Why did he insult me, then? Why did he shake his fist in my "That's easy," returned the lawyer,

"He shook his fist in the air to signify that he could do without your trade."

Written question and answer brought out Dyson's defense. He wrote: "I did not insuit her. She would not buy, and I went away. I told her that I could get along without her money."
"Really, if I am compelled to fine this man I must fine him \$10, that is the low est penalty," remarked the Judge. "Madam," he remarked, turning to the woman complainant, "are you willing that this complaint, under the peculiar circumstances, be dismissed?"

mercial city in spite of the most moss-back population I know of anywhere. The Columbia bar does not look to me "No," replied the woman, firmly.
"The Court, of course, cannot ask you to do this, but ——" like a great obstacle. Dig it out; if the entire channel to the sea should fill up I say dig it out again. That could be done cheaper than to dig causals across country where no watercourses ever country where no watercourses ever

COUNTY'S AFFAIRS.

Railroad Is Wanted, but Is Not Essential - Great Sale of Timber Land.

Curry County is the most prosperous part of Oregon, according to Representa-tive R. D. Hume, of Curry and Coos, who is in Portland from Gold Beach. As overybody knows, Mr. Hume is the wealthlest man in Curry County, and the moving spirit in all public affairs. He is a salimon canneryman, and operates a bean and peapacking plant in connection with his cannery. Taken all together, his plant is probebl ythe best in the state. When it is known that the entire county contains only about 2000 persons, or less than 500 families, and that Mr. Humo disbursed in the last seven months the sum of \$100,000 for operating expenses, it will be understood what an important place his cannery occupies in the industrial affairs of the The vegetable-canning plant is operated to give employment to the women and children, as well as men, at a time when there is nothing else to be done. In the vicinity of Gold Beach 500 acres of peas and beans are grown the cannery. As the county has shipping connection with the rest of the world by means of San Francisco steam-ers only, the other industries chiefly relied upon are jumbering, woolgrowing and stockraising. The people have been making money at these in the last few years, have paid off their debts and are in good circumstances. Their only debt burden by that which the county bears. In speaking yesterday of affairs in his county, Mr. Hume said:

"We are very much in hopes that the railroad from Salt Lake to Coos Bay will be built in the immediate future, and that a road will be run down the coast to Gold Beach and Chetco. We have reason to believe that a read will be built into that country, even if the Salt Lake road should not be constructed. A. R. Hammond has been trying to get a right of way for a coast line, and some Eastern syndicates have such extensive timber interests that we have no doubt that a road will be built either down the coast or out to Grant's Pass. While we are not waiting for a railroad, and manage to get along very well without it, it would be a great convenience to have quicker connection with the outsid

"Our timber resources are very great, and are practically untouched. There is one mill in the county and I am building another. Besides our fir, spruce and hemlock, we have some very excellent forests of redwood. The redwood is in the extreme southern part of the county, near the California line. A block of 18,000 acres of this redwood timber was sold to an Eastern syndicate some time ago for \$40 an acre. This included 5000 acres of land I held. I venture to say that the purchasers would not sell the land now for \$250 per acre. Forty dollars an acre seems like a good price, but we have not realized the real value of our tim-ber lands. They are nearly gone, and 1 predict that in two years from there will not be an acre of timber land in the state, no matter how remote, that will not be in the hands of private owners. Our redwood lands were par-ticularly desirable, because redwood trees will not burn like fir or spruce, and there is no danger of loss by fire."

At the last session of the Legislature, Representative Hume secured the Representative Hume secured the six mont adoption of a memorial asking Congress declared.

road some 10 years ago. The Oregon members in Congress took the matter up and secured favorable committee recom-mendations, but, on the objection of a member from New Hampshire, the mat-ter was laid over until the coming session. While the payment of a claim of this kind would be the establishment of a new precedent, Mr. Hume believes that Congress will see the justice of the claim and pay it. If the matter comes up in Congress prior to the convening of the Oregon Legislature. Mr. Hume will make a trip to Washington and explain to a number of the members of Congress with whom he is acquainted the merite of the claim. He believes that he can secure aid gnough for the claim to effect its allowance. The road cost \$75,000, of which sum the State of Oregon paid \$14,000. The \$44,000 the citizens of Curry County want repaid is the amount they expended especially for post road pur poses.
The broad view Mr. Hume takes of

to reimburse Curry County in the sum of \$44,600 on account of the expenditure of that amount by the county on a post

hatchery work, and the burdens of sus-taining it, is shown by a few incidents related yesterday by a Portland man who is interested in the salmon-packing industry. Mr. Hume erected the hatchery plant on Rogue River, but it is operated by the Government, the same as other Government hatcherice. In 1900 the superintendent of the hatchery wanted a new dwelling-house and an addition to the hatchery plant. Mr. Hume heard of his wants and immediately furnished him with \$1500 to be used for the purposes with \$1500 to be used for the purposes mentioned. In 1801 a new water-wheel and some minor improvements were needed and, as no Government funds were available. Mr. Hume supplied the money, another \$1500. In neither case tid the money expended tend to increase the supply of fish for Hume's cannery. The water-wheel saved the Government its cost in one year. White spending these same of money. Mr. Hume was naving sums of money, Mr. Pume was paying into the State Treasury the license fees required of all canneries.

AT WORK IN HAWAII. What the United States Sennte Committee Is Doing.

Honolulu papers just arrived tell of the progress of the work of the subcommittee of the Senate committee on Pacific Islands, which began its hearings there September 2. Senator Mitchell, chairman September 7. Senator Mitchell, chairman of the subcommittee, and his secretary, H. C. Robertson, reached Honolulu the day before, as did also Senator A. G. Foster, of Washington, with his wife and their niece, Miss Griggs, and the Senator's secretary, Thomas Sammonn. The other member of the subcommittee, Senator Burton, of Kansas, was already on the ground.

At the first day's sitting a letter was received from Bishop & Co., calling atten-tion to the fact that the silver currency of Hawaii had not yet been redeemed by the United States, A statement from the Builders' and Traders' Exchange was also

presented, of which the more important parts were as follows:

"The present deplorable condition of the affairs of the Territory of Hawati in its relation to the General Government of the United States renders it incumbent upon representative local business organ-izations to call your attention to matters of public weifare.

"The Hawalian Islands are so distant from the mainland—in fact, the most distant large insular body in the world -that there is necessarily a multiplica-tion of governmental, social and business institutions and attendant expense out of all proportion to the character and number of inhabitants as compared with continental United States.

"Situated directly in the highway of ic Pacific, with frequent-often almost gaily-steamship communication with Ori ental and Australian ports, en route to and Hawaii are extremely exposed to the violent epidemic diseases such as create public apprehension and terror. This occasions public expenditure be-yon, comparison with the numbers and wealth of this community. This expenditure is ceaseless as by vigilance only is the safety of health secured. "Hawaii, at its present sole expense,

stands as a guard and quarantine be-tween the Orient and United States ports. "While the number of lepers is gradually decreasing, yet at the present time they and their children and attendanta, public charges, segregated on the Island of Molokai, number 1000, costing the terri-torial government to maintain \$135,260 an-"In Haw iff Occidental and Oriental civ

flization meet in a contest paralleled in no other country on the globe. "When the time comes that the Orien-tal allenr as a body insist on a corre-sponding standard of living and family status to that of the white man, the danger of the overthrow of Caucasian civilization will ceass. To attempt to regulate by law these differences is well-nigh impossible. It is in the power of the National Legislature, and particularly the control of the National Legislature. larly in the power of the National Ex-ecutive Department, the Army and Navy, to throw their Government patronage in support of the civilization they embrac and expect to have preserved for them

and their successors. "It is not in the province of this com mittee to attempt recommendations as to the labor problem confronting our main and almost exclusive industry, the raising driven from employment from the islands, or to a lower, meaner and almost intol-erable scale of living, through the competition of alien labor. Private selfishness cannot be controlled. We, however, most emphatically protest against any action of the United States Government, through its local and efficial representatives, in employing, directly or indirectly, through contracts, contractors or otherwise, aller

Immigration Into Canada.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.-A revision of the figures on immigration into Canada fiscal year ended June 30 shows says a Times dispatch from Montreal, that the total is about 70,000, of whom 22,000 came from the United States. immigration from the American to the Canadian Northwest has assumed much greater proportions this year than ever

Bank of England's Profits.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—At the semi-annua general court of the Bank of England today the chairman announced that the net profits for the six months ending August 31 were \$3,561,665, making the amount of the reserve fund against contingent lia-bilities at that date \$18,689,740. The usual six months' dividend of 5 per cent was

sted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, the Great Skin Cure, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, toe cleaning the scale of crusts, scales, and dandruft, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millous of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoving SOAP in the form of baths for annoying inflammations and irritations, or too free or offensive personations, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanstive, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used these great skin purifiers and beautifiers to use any others.

Complete Treatment for every Humour, \$1. Consisting of Curroura Scaretic., to cleanso the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle, Curroura Orwinser (50c.), to instantly alloy itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and Curroura Resolvent Pills (55c.), to cool and cleanse the blood.

CUTTOURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, ederless, economical substitute for the celeurated liquid CURIOURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purilers and humour cures. In screwarp vials, containing 60 doses, price 25c.

Sold threschest he world. British Dupot #7 28, Charterbose 89, London. French Depot & Rie de 18 Pair, Fran. Fortra Dave are Criss. Coar. Sols Props., Boston, U. S. A. "All about the Skin," Irea.



Headache

kills, not necessarily suddenly, but SURELY. It preys upon the intellectual powers more than we realize. It consumes the vitality faster than nature can replenish it, and we cannot tell just what moment a temporary or complete aberration of the mind will result. Headache and pain should be promptly removed - but properly. Many pain cures are more harmful than the pain. Beware. If you would be safe, take

Miles Pain Pills.

"As a result of neuralgia I lost the sight of my right eye, and the pain I have suffered is incomprehensible, being obliged to take opiates almost continually. A friend gave me one of Dr. Miles' Pain Pills and it promptly relieved me. I then purchased a box and now my trouble is gone. They have also cured my daughter of nervous headache, and I heartily recommend them to others."—W. J. Corley. Bremond, Texas. Sold by Druggists. 25 Doses, 25c.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

CONSTIPATION

Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Choking, or Suffocating Sensations when in lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dizziness on rising suddenly, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Syes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs and Sudden Flashes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh. A few doses of

Dadway's

Will free the system of all the abovenamed disorders Price, 25 cents per box, Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price. RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., N.Y.

Dr. Lyon's **Tooth Powder**

AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.



COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PORTLAND NATIONAL BANKS.

Condition at Close of Business September 15, 1902, Compared With September 15, 1901.

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.	First National Bank.		Merchanta' National Bank.		U. S. National Bank,		Alnsworth National Bank,		Totals.	
	Sept. 30, 1901.	Sept. 15, 1902.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Sept. 15, 1902.	Sept. 30, 1901,	Sept. 15, 1902.	Sept. 30, 1901,	Sept. 15, 1902,	Sept. 30, 1001.	Sept. 15, 1902.
Resources— Losns and discounts. United States bonds and premium* Other bonds and stocks. Real estate, furniture and fixtures. Cash and exchange.	1,100,000 00 2,390,309 05 89,757.98 2,095,488 08	\$2,274,036,41 1,369,500,00 2,666,261,62 100,622,56 2,294,878,00	\$1,107,291*30 50,000 00 209,824 14 50,791 51 565,269 84	\$1,222,503 90 288,000 00 264,585 44 62,631 30 1,086,977 90	\$ 426,267 @0 54,300 00 162,255 59 41,285 26 604,033 33	\$ 511,790 13 54,390 00 201,692 40 39,246 34 533,022 60	\$ 351,664 89 25,906 25 84,870 00 1130,556 00 178,198 70	\$ 365,912 23 55,906 25 62,504 30 1130,556 00 395,784 49	\$ 3,745,392 69 1,258,956 25 2,365,188 78 321,393 75 3,415,333 95	\$ 4.305,182 67 1,657,706 35 3,295,943 36 242,056 60 4,311,663 59
Totals Liabilities— Capital stock Surplus and undivided profits Circulation Deposits	\$ 500,000 00 727,471 83 458,360 00 5,883,791 19	\$5,654,298 29 \$ \$60,000 00 777,044 16 500,000 00 6,877,254 83	\$1,932,176 79 \$ 250,000 00 \$1,822 22 \$0,000 00 1,610,854 57	\$2,904,696 54 \$ 250,090 00 90,813 99 52,000 00 2,513,702 55	\$1,188,175 17 \$ 250,000 00 41,736 07 50,000 00 946,439 10	\$1,409,391 47 \$ 250,000 00 50,962 42 50,000 00 1,680,029 65	721,295 84 \$ 100,000 00 35,528 83 25,000 00 560,767 02	\$ 972,663 47 \$ 100,000 00 50,150 92 75, 00 797,472 55	\$11,547,270 82 \$ 1,160,000 00 \$82,558 94 583,360 00 8,951,351 88	\$13,971,652 47 \$ 1,190,000 00 969,011 49 625,500 00 11,277,458 98
Totals	\$7,559,623 62	\$8,654,298 99	\$1,992,176 79	**\$2,904,698 84	\$1,268,175 17	\$1,439,991 47	\$ 721.295 84	\$ 972,663 47	\$11,1-47,270 82	\$13,971,652 47