## THRIFT IN COQUILLE

County Seat of Coos Center of Busy Traffic.

WAITS FOR A RAILROAD

Town Is Nest in Appearance-New Residences Are Rising-Surrounding Country Offers Opportunity for Development.

COQUILLE, Or., Nov. 27.—(Special correspondence.)—"How do you pronounce Coquille, the name of this town and this river?" I asked Captain Moomaro, of the

steamer Favorite, as we traveled up the river from Bandon.
"Well," he said, "I pronounce it Coquell, but educated people call it Cokeci," was his somewhat enigmatical anawer. If the captain of a steamer, who has been for years in the country, is not "educated" in the pronunciation of a name so frequently used, then who is "educated"? The majority of the people call it Co-quell, but at the same time are not sure that is correct, and will are not sure that is correct, and will teil you "the proper pronunciation-keel." So the question remains unanswered, and it is proper to say "Co-quell" or "Co-keel," just as it suits your fancy. This lack of uniformity in pronunciation is somewhat embarrassing to a stranger, who naturally wishes to apnunciation is somewhat embarrassing to a stranger, who naturally wishes to ap-pear, as quickly as possible, "as to the manner born," but cannot decide which is the best guide to follow. The old resi-dents say Co-quell, and the "school marms" say Co-keel, and there you have your two authorities—and can be "in good form" by following either one. Coquille is the county seat, and in pop-ulation—which is about 1200—ranks second

in Coos County. It is located on the north bank of the Coquille River, where it makes an abrupt, bend, and is the head of navigation for ocean steamers and schooners, being 28 miles from the Coquille bar. The Spreckels railroad, which will be a part of the future Rose-burg & Coos Bay Railroad, passes directly through the main street of the town. Myrtle Point is nine miles south, Bandon 28 miles west, and Marshfield 18 miles north; so that Coquille is admira-bly located as the county seat, and its permanence as such is assured. A daily boat arrives every morning from Myrtle Point, and every other day a passenger train from there. Twice a day, and once on Sunday, a boat runs up from Bandon, and every other day a train runs from and to Marshfield. When be railroad is built to Roseburg-which, believe, will be very soon-Coquille will be the center of a very busy traffic, and even now it is surprising what an amo of travel and business there is, both the river and by rail. Trains and boats crowded. Already the country is beby people from partiwho are and it is a harvest for the railroad, steamboats and hotels; but is as nothing to the movement there will be next when railroad construction actu-

There are several ways of reaching Coquille from Portland. One is to take the Southern Pacific Railroad to Roseburg and a 60-mile stage ride to Myrtle Point, and thence to Coquille by rail or steamer. Another way is by ocean steamer to Coos Bay, and by train to Coquille; and still another from Drain to Gardner, and thence down the beach to Coos Bay and

coquilie is a nent and clean-appearing town, the buildings having a fresh and new look, which is in fact a truth, as most of the town was destroyed by fire about 10 years ago, and has been rebuild. It is located on a sloping tract of land, and there are a number of fine residences and public buildings which thus show off to great advantage. As you arrive at Coguille by boat, the first object. show off to great advantage. As you arrive at Coquille by boat, the first object to attract you is the busy life about the Lyons sawmill, down next to the river, where shipments are made by schooner to San Francisco, or over to Coos Bay, by rail. Next is the main street, with its several blocks of hotels, stores and busi- tive assurance of the building of such a ness houses. This street is planked its full width, and nearly all the streets have a planked roadway, thus adding greatly to the comfort of teamsters and those using teams. Just up the hill from the business portion of town, on the brow of quite an eminence, are the new and stately residences of Attorney Sherwood and Judge Harlocker. A few blocks to the north are the new County Court-house and public school, which are fine large buildings. There is a large num-ber of very tasty private residences built in Coquille, and a spirit of home imvement is still growing, as there are a number of new residences and other buildings to be built next year. From the Courthouse tower a very good view is obtained over the town of Coquille. At the present time the roofs of about 20 new buildings may be counted, either just completed or in course of construction. Among the more important may be mentioned Captain Moomaw's resi-dence, Charles Coilier's residence, N. Lorenzo's residence, Benjamin Figg's residence, new Advent Church, parsonage of Methodist Church, remodeling of Methodist Church, South, Charles Skeel's residence, William Nosier's residence, T. J. Thrift's residence, Bert Dean's residence and A. J. Coilier's store buildings, besides which are numerous additions and changes being made on buildings already constructed. Coquille is showing a healthy growth. Its population in 1900, as given by the census, was 728, but it has the every appearance of having 1000 or 1200 people now.

Coquilie is surrounded by an excellent dairy country, but not one acre in 20 is now being utilized. The fertile level river bottom adjoining the town on the west and across the river on the south is a body of land, about six miles long and two to four miles wide, embracing about 12,000 acres, which is now bringing in no income, as it is covered with brush, and part of the year with water. There are 25,000 heres of such land adjoining Co-quille. Four-fifths of this land is not worth \$10 an acre in its present form, yet it is held at higher prices than that, am told. When cleared and drained, this same land is well worth \$80 to \$100 an acre. There is the opportunity here for the employment of many thousand of dollars in putting this land in shape to make it bring in an income. The cost for clearing is said to be about \$25 an acre.

I have secured a list of the dairymen near Coquilie, with the number of cows they milk, and the total is about 800 cows. If there are that number of cows being milked now, what will there be when there are 25,000 acres of dairy land, fully cleared and drained, instead of not over 1569 acres now? The soil is a black loam, very fertile, and will grow feed for a great many cattle, and the dairy business here has a firm footing, and will continue to increase. This list of dairymen is not a complete one, but it will interest some of your readers, so I give it: J. T. Jen-kins, 39 cows; F. Zumwalt, 15; F. Thompson, 40; Dan Carey, 30; E. Morgan, 35; Fred Schroeder, 60; Peter Deanuser, 50; Judge Schroeder, 50; J. Lett, 20; R. S. Juge Schroeder, 30; J. Lett. 20; R. S. Terrill, 45; E. R. Williams, 40; G. S. Davis, 60; Carl Bros., 40; William Kistner, 25; W. Discher, 35; N. Terrill, 30; J. A. Davenport, 30; L. R. Woodward, 30; E. A. Williams, 30; F. Williard, 10; S. Demmitt, 30; Johnson Mill Company, 15; George Collier, 10; G. W. Wimer, 15; M. Axelson, 25

There are some towns where the busi ness men are lacking in public spirit and enterprise and all they care for is the almighty dollar, and to gain that they

will allow their family to live in an un-painted and unattractive residence and themselves spend 18 hours in their place themselves spend is hours in their place of business, Sunday included. Such men are intending to make their "pile" and get out of the country as soon as they can "clean up." The business men of Coquille are not that kind. They are young, energetic and ambitious, taking a pride not contain the business. a pride, not only in their business ability, but also in the town in which they live, and as they have faith in its future they show their confidence by erecting com-modious and even elegant homes. Any person who will make the acquaintance of the business men and women of Co-quille will be impressed with this fact. Take as examples: George A. Churchman, H. S. Kribs, F. S. Siagle, M. McDon-ald, Mrs. C. L. Moon, Z. C. Strang, P. E. Dram, N. Lorenz, M. A. Pierce, B. F. Tupper, Lyons Bros., A. J. Sherwood, Mrs. V. M. Sugg, D. H. Johnson, T. J.

west would be a paying investment as a coal road alone, and 1000 tons a day would require two daily freight trains for its transportation. It is the activityin the various coal mines here in Coos County in getting ready for largely increased coal ship-ments that convinces me, more than any-thing else, that a railroad will be built to give an outlet to the coal. A railroad into this country will undoubtedly boom the towns, but "boom towns" will not build a railroad. It takes traffic to make a railroad a paying investment, and the coal shipments slone are going to be a great factor in that line. To this will be added lumber shipments and passenger travel. These increased productions of coal are going to give an impetus to water transportation to Portland and San Francisco, as 700 to 1000 tons can be taken out each trip by the class of vessels now operated. trip by the class of vessels now operated.

The tunnels in the Beaver Hill mine have already reached a length of 1960 feet, and 1000 feet deep, on a 32-degree pitch. There are seven veins of coal, ranging in thickness from 16 inches to 10 feet. Only one verte is being worked now. Mrs. V. M. Sugg, D. H. Johnson, T. J.
Little, McAdams & Simmons, Johnson
Bros., G. W. White, W. C. Rose, J. A.
Lamb, Martin Olson, George A. Robinson,
William Gallier, W. Sinclair, C. O. Glikey, Mrs. M. C. Sneed, C. M. Skeels, J.
C. Wilson, W. C. Chase, O. C. Sanford,
Peart Bros., and others whose names
might be mentioned.

Many of these business leaders are
heirs to fortunes left by deceased parents, and have good financial backing,
while others are building up a profitable



COOS COUNTY COURTHOUSE AT COQUILLE.

business through their own efforts and merchandise store, hotel, butcher sho It will be interesting to note what may be the future of Coquille backed by this class of citizens.

This is undoubtedly going to be a great coal-mining country. There are coal prospects everywhere. The proposed railroad to Roseburg and the East has given an increased activity to the development of these mines, and they are shipping more coal than ever, with not a tenth of their capacity being used. Five miles from Coquille are the Beaver Hill coal mines, which are the property of the Spreckels, of San Francisco. This mine was first opened in 1894, and operated three years, then on account of litiga-tion shut down, and opened again in June 1900. W. S. Chandler is superintendent, not only of these mines, but also of the railroad from Marshfield to Myrtle Point, a length of 30 miles. For the past two years much development work has been done, and now will commence a large increase in the output of the mines, and 1 the present railroad track and rolling stock in first-class condition, all point to the early construction of a railroad to a larger market, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that the Spreckels have posiroad, and it may be are largely interested in it themselves. The coal company is advertising for more men. A great deal of the work is done by unskilled labor, but the wages paid are quite low. For 12 hours' work, part of the time all night and part of the time all day, changing shifts every two weeks and the men losing two days' pay each month, the ruling wage is \$2 per day. Out of this is deducted \$4.50 a week for board and lodging and 75 cents a month for hos-pital dues, so that on the basis of a day of 10 hours and six days a week, the wages are only about \$25 a month and board, and there is plenty of work at better wages than that in other places.

The coal taken from the mines is a good quality of lignite, which is in active de-

COAL

RIVER

BOTTOM

COAL

CEDAR

SPRUCE

COAL MINES

LOW HILLS

COAL

COAL

COAL

COAL

COAL

COAL

COAL

/COAL

COAL MINE

SCOAL

RIVER

BOTTOM

LAND

MAP SHOWING COQUILLE AND THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

COAL MINES

RANGES

TIMBER

Piver

every encouragement to trade at the

in automatic dump-cars, holding 3000 pounds each, and elevated to the screening-house, which will soon be done by electricity, a 300-horsepower plant being now about installed. When the car reaches the "tippies," men are stationed on the screens, and all foreign substances picked out and thrown away. The fine coal, or screenings, pass to an elevator, and are run through a revolving screen, which makes two grades-"nut" and "pea" coal-which sell at \$1.50 and \$2 a , while the best grade sells for \$3 at mine. There are a great many small rocks in this cheaper grade of coal, and it is interesting to see how they are sep-arated. A tank of water is used, and near the surface is a flat screen, on which the coal falls, and this screen is agitated by machinery, the rocks, being heavier than the coal, going one place and the coal up over the edge into the bunkers, entirely free of rocks. The very cheapest grade of coal is used in the fur naces of the mine, and it is the intention of Superintendent Chandler to put in a plant for still further separating this cheapest grade. The area of land owned and controlled by the Beaver Hill Coal Company is about 2200 acres, and there about \$70,000.

are paid by the amount of work done, and their earnings are said to amount to from \$3 to \$5 50 per day of 12 hours. The men go to work on one shift at 6 o'clock in the morning and quit at 6 o'clock in the evening, and another "shift" goes on at 6 o'clock and quits at 6 o'clock in the morning. Every two weeks the "shifts" are changed, so that the night gang works only during the day, and the men "lay off" a day, which is the only vacation they receive during the year unless. tion they receive during the year, unless the mine shuts down. Men working in a money, as there seems to be no oppor-tunity for spending it, and as a great deal of work is done by unskilled labor, there is always a chance to "get a job"

LOW-RANGES OF HILLS

CEDAR AND FIR

COAL

COQUILLE LOW

COAL

TIMBER

LOW HILLS

TIMBER

COVERED WITH

many thousands of dollars in increasing its output, and, as a railroad of only 69 miles will give a greatly increased market for coal, it looks very reasonable that the activity in the mines is in anticipation of early railroad construction.

Coquille wants a steam laundry, an ice plant, a bakery and a foundry (there is already a machine shop). The future possibilities here of the dairy business suggest the location of a condensed milk factory. A box factory, a cannery for vegetables and fruit, and a furniture factory are among enterprises that are open to investigation at Coquille; also a cigar factory and sash, door and molding factory. The Coquille River, with its several branches, drains a vast country having great forests of fir and cedar timber, which is logged in the Summer and floated out during the Winter, and the logging business along the river employs several branches man "Drivag" of logges are now business along the river employs several hundred men. "Drives" of logs are now being made and in one lot of 5000, which were sent down recently, over 3000 were ceder, and the rest fir and spruce. The sawmill business is "booming." and mills are behind on their orders, and prices are good. There is room for more saw mills in this section, and conditions are favorable for their location here. The depth of water in front of the wharves is ample for such ocean-going vessels as the Mandalay to load, and a large export able such a mill will be built, as outsid capitalists have lately been here looking up a location, and offers are said to have been made to purchase the sawmills al

ready here.

The building of good wagon-roads out into the country tributary to Coquille has received some attention in the past, but an effort will be made further to increase the value of these highways by planking some of them. It is the only permanent solution of the good roads question in this country, as during the Winter the rains render an ordinarily built road almost impassable. One plan suggested is to have

passable. One plan suggested is to have a law passed at the next Legislature whereby property-owners along a proposed plank roadway may be allowed to pay one-half the expense of such improvements and the county the other half.

The march of progress in the line of transportation facilities near here can be seen from the cars on the railroad from Coquille to Marshfield. Several years ago all the freight was handled over a strap-iron narrow-gauge railroad from the head of Beaver Slough to Isthmus Slough, which is an arm of Coos Bay. The crumbing remains of this road can yet be seen, but it has not been in use for 10 years, but it has not been in use for 10 years, as it could not withstand the completion of a modern-built railroad, such as the

present one.

The electric lights here are furnished from power at the Johnson sawmill, two miles up the river, and the same plant supplies Myrtle Point, seven miles further away. The demand for lights has about reached the capacity of the plant and it will soon have to be enlarged.

will soon have to be enlarged.

Coquille has attempted municipal ownership of her water works and has already expended about \$5000 and has somethin like \$5000 more available to complete system, but like all towns where 'Council" and not a "Water Con handles the business, progress has been very slow. Coquille can be provided with a splendid water system affording excelent protection against fire and a supply of pure, wholesome water for domestic

A private academy with five teachers and lic school of 10 grades, employing six a public school of 10 graces, employing teachers, give the children in Coquille excellent opportunity for receiving an education. The school building erected in the 1898 is among the largest and finest in the

The Coos County Courthouse was erect-ed in 1898 at a cost of \$17,000. It is built of wood, but is very convenient in its ar-rangements and modern in its furnishings. The present county officials are: locker, Judge; L. H. Hazard, Clerk, with R. H. Mast as deputy; Stephen Gallier, Sheriff, with E. N. Gallier, deputy; J. B. Dully, Treasurer; J. S. Lawrence, Assessor; W. H. Bunch, School Superintendent; Dr. William Horsefall, Coroner; S. B. Catheart, Surveyor; D. McIntosh and R. C. Dement, Commisisoners.

assessed valuation of the property in Coos County is \$2,852,764 but it should be at least \$6,000,000, in which case the tax levy would be about 10 mills on the

Last year Coos County paid out for county expenses \$35,000; for state taxes, \$19,000, and for schools, \$14,000, a total of

dreds of years hence.

Work in a coal mine goes on every day in the week, Sunday included, and is continuous, day and night. Gang miners time is not far distant when the principal and a small but thriving village has sprung up, supported by the dairy business there. If oil should be struck there, this country will become an oil belt as well as a coal time is not far distant when the principal belt. The coal is undoubtedly have time is not far distant when the principal towns, at least, will be connected by a why not oil and gas? This first oil well is being watched with great interest by peo-ple here, and no doubt by people "outside." planked road the whole distance. The timber, the dairy and the coal business of the county each and all require good roads, and while at the present time Coos County probably has as poor roads as any part of Oregon, the necessities of busiin the future give Coos the best wagor roads in the state, unless, perchance, rail-roads should supplant the wagon road. The abundance of white cedar, which is the very best lumber for planking a road, makes the cost of a wagon road much lower than in less favored localities. If a plank road were built from Bandon to Myrtle Point, thence to Coquille and then to Marshfield and Empire City, its total the coal taken from the mines is a good there is always a chance to get a job and a strong and sturdy man, who be-mand for steam and domestic use. A rail-coal from here to the Southern Pacific Railroad and the timberless lands further. The Beaver Hill coal mine is spending system. In this county planking a road

BLUE MOUNTAIN

LOW HILLS

FAIRVIEWTIMBER

is the only way to make it a Summer and Winter thoroughfare for both yeavy and BLOCKADE OF ORINOCO light traffic.

About half a mile from the city limits of Coquille is an object-lesson in what energy, perseverance and hard work will do in developing a coal mine. The Peart Bros., three in number, discovered coal on Eighteen months ago they commenced work on the mine, and since that time have done all the work themselves necesary to run a tunnel in 450 feet and build a tramway for coal cars from the vein in the mine to the Coos Bay Railroad track, and to a steamboat landing, a dis-tance of 3500 feet. The product of the mine has paid all this and given the own ers a living. They are now shipping about one carload of coal each week, of from 25 to 27 tons, which sells, for domestic uses, at 33 a ton. The coal is worked entirely by hand, no machinery being in use, and is hauled out by mule power. There ar ethree veins, the one they are working being seven feet. It is estimated that on the area of land owned each vein has a total of 400,000 tons, and, consequently, there are 1,200,000 tons of coal on the claim, which, at \$3 a ton, would amount to \$3,600,000, illustrating what may be the future wealth of Coos

long and 20 miles wide, which makes a grand total of over 500,000 acres. If this whole area is as valuable per acre as the

coal lands of Peart Bros., which is \$35,000 an acre, the value of the coal in

Coos County will amount to \$18,000,000,000.

If coal to the value of \$10,000,000 a year were dug out of the ground, it would take

18 years to exhaust the supply of coal in Coos County. To reach a product valued

at \$10,000,000 a year about 10,000 tons would

have to be dug out each day. I believe

output of every mine in Coos County at

present is not 500 tons a day. And yet

some people in Coos County are skep-tical about a railroad being built. This

reaching conclusions from my own obser

vations and investigations, and it may be

that I am overestimating the resources; but even if the resources in coal are worth

one dollar in five of my statements above.

Coos County will still produce a great deal

I have made no mention yet of the pos-sibility of oil being found in this part of

Oregon, but a company of Bandon business men have erected an oil derrick near

Langiois, just in the upper edge of Curry

County, and have commenced within the past week or so boring for oil. The town

of Langlois is locally called Dairyville

I have been asked time and again about the affairs of certain projected railroads. I

know nothing about them. I am looking

into the resources of the country to see whether, if developed, they would support

a railroad, and the more I investigate the

more I become convinced that a railroad, or even several railroads, would pay;

therefore I can see no reason why men

who have capital to invest should not be

roads could be made to pay, and if they

will do so there is plenty of capital to be had to build them. There was a time not

many years ago when the capital neces-

sary to build a railroad had to come from

Europe, but today American capital is seeking everywhere for safe and profitable investment, and it seems to me these coast counties will not be overlooked very

much longer. The coal, dairy and timber resources, when developed, must have railroad as well as water transportation

and such railroads will be buit, not only

to the East, but to the North and South If I am mistaken about the resources,

m then mistaken about the railroads.

able to figure out that a railroad or

menced within the

of wealth.

my first visit to Coos County, and I am

I am safe in saying that the combin

UNITED STATES MUST NOW DE CLARE ITS POSITION.

Has a Ship Ready to Enter, and War . Vessel to Convoy-Will They Got

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinklad, Nov. 30. The United States is confronted with the question of declaring its attitude regarding the blockade of the Orinoco River, which has been declared by the Venezue-lan government. The British authorities say they have asked United States Consul Smith what the intentions of the Washington Government are regarding the steamer Manzanares, belonging to the Orinoco Steamship Company, which is

Some days ago the British authorities announced their willingness to convey the Manzanares up the Orinoco, but withdrew what may be the future wealth of Coos their offer on the arrival of the United States gunboat Nashville, on the ground that the United States, then having a

Secretary of State of the South African Republic, was one of the speakers at a meeting tonight held here under the auspices of the Clan Na Gael in commemoration of the Manchester martyrs. He declared that the Boers, like the Irish, had been martyred. The only reason peace terms were signed, he said, lay in the fear that the race would be exterminated through the death of the women and children in the concentration camps, where 25,000 had perished.

THE SICK AND THE DEAD

Veteran Landscape Painter Dead. HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 30.—Nelson Augustave Moore, the veteran landscape painter, died at his home in Kensington today from apoplexy. He was born in Kensington in 1824.

Andrew Carnegie Up Again. LONDON, Nov. 30.-Andrew Carnegie. who has been lying ill here for the past fortnight, was able to be up today for

Grocery Fire of \$50,000. HENDERSON, Ky., Nov. 30.—Fire today estroyed Lambert & Sons' grocery and he Pierson Drygoods Company store.

# Back of the Cough

There's more to a cough than the tickling sensation in the throat. There's a cold behind that and a weak spot to be strengthened.

Cough mixtures get as far as the tickling sensation in the throat; that is where their work stops. They may relieve the cough, but they do not cure the cold and certainly will not build up the system. Their action is therefore merely local and of necessity very limited.

Scott's Emulsion does not stop at the throat. It eases that too, but its mission is beyond that. It not only cures the cough, but it cures the cold which is back of the cough. It searches out the real cause of the trouble and corrects the wasting and weakening conditions. In its passage through the body it distributes strength to the worn out tissues, feeds the blood corpuscles and tones up the body. There is nothing better than Scott's Emulsion to build up a run down system after a cold.

We will send a sample free to

SCOTT & BOWNE,

CARACAS, Venezuela, Nov. Venezuelan General Antonio Velutini han been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to France. He will renew the diplomatic relations between the two countries, which have been ruptured since 1894. The precipitate nomination of General Veluting due to the fears entertained by the Venezuelan government of complication with Germany. The newly appointed Min-ister is of French descent. The news that Germany will send three

warship in port, should convoy its ow merchantmen. Consul Smith is confer-ring with Admiral Crowninshield and Ad-

miral Sumner, it is believed, with regard to the Manzanares, but no action is pos-

sible until instructions have been received

from Washington.
The United States is the only nation

which has not taken a decisive stand re-

that this situation is embarrassing Amer-

ican commerce, especially the Manzan-ares, which has been here since last June,

her cargo spoiling, and the delay involv-ing a great loss to the company.

Since the proclamation of the blockade
1375 ships of all nations, except the Unit-

ed States, and principally Venezuel vessels, have entered and left Orino

and it is insisted that this fact const

for periods of two weeks at a time, and the guns of the Fort Los Castiles, which

tutes the best evidence possible that the blockade is ineffective. The Venezuelan gunboats have left the Orinoco unguarded

were the only means of maintaining the

garding the blockade and it is claime

warships to reinforce the German squad ron in Venezueian waters, which already numbers three vessels, has produced feeling of apprehension in this city, an especially in official circles. The follow ing is a quotation from the semi-officia papers which comment on the cables treat-ing of the attitude of Great Britain and Germany toward Venezuela "We will await confirmation of the ca

bles before speaking more clearly, and we must suppose, with respect for the seriousness of the Cabinet of St. James and the decisions of the German government, that these cables are unfou

PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING AT COQUILLE.

Political Prisoners Liberated. CARACAS, Venezuela, Nov. 30.—President Castro has opened all the prisons in this city and at Puerto Cabello Maracaibo and liberated the political of fenders confined therein. Among the released prisoners are: Olavarri, the broth er-in-law of General Matos; Acedo, the latter's confidential agent, and the lead ing traders in Caracae, named Travieso Volcan and Nunez, who were arrested for complicity in the revolution. This achas produced a good impression, and it is reported that General J. M. Hernandez, called "El Mocho," and three others of the revolutionary leaders will also be liberated enortly.

Trying to Arrange Venezuela Debt. WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Isaac N. Seligman, the New York banker who saw the President yesterday, was again at the White House tonight. He came alone and remained with the President for some time. Mr. Seligman's visit, as understood here in the assertation whether the assertation and the assertation are the assertation and the assertation as a second control of the assertation and the assertation are the assertation and the assertation as a second control of the assertation and the assertation as a second control of the assertation as a secon here, is to ascertain whether the United States will lend its moral support toward the meeting by Venezuela of obligation to Germany and England. He refused to night to say anything about the proposi tion or what took place between the Presi dent and himself.

Boers Martyred Like Irish. NEW YORK, Nov. 30 .- F. W. Reitz, ex

blockade of Cludad Bollvar, after the withdrawal of the gunboats, have been anyone on request. NEW MINISTER TO FRANCE. Venezuela Feels the Need of Stronge

409 Pearl St., New York

From Nervousness and Insomnia

Through Dr. Miles' Nervine. I Use

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills For Headache.

"I have been troubled greatly with sleep-lessness and nervousness for twenty-five years. I have never taken Dr. Miles' Nerv-ine steadily for a long time but it never fails to help me when I do take it. In addition to to help me when I do take it. In addition to this I can say that my general health is much better since my occasional use of Nervine, than it was several years ago. I have used Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills for neuralgia and nervous headaches and have always had prompt relief. The headaches usually occur at intervals in the morning and by taking a Pain Pill when I feel the headaches coming on I can prevent the attack entirely. My husband is also subject to headaches and finds the same relief from the Anti-Pain Pills that I do. We are perfectly willing that you should use our names because of the relief we have found in using Dr. Miles' Remedies."—Mrs. W. H. Beards-Ley, Moscow, Idaho.

There is nothing that will so surely under-

There is nothing that will so surely undermine the health as sleeplessness. A slight affection of the nerves is sufficient to bring about this distressing condition and unless treatment is at once begun it grows worse rapidly, bringing about loss of appetite, indigestion, a gradual undermining of nerveforce and vitality, until finally the victim suffers from nervous prostration. Dr. Miles' Nervine quiets the nerves so that sleep may Nervine quiets the nerves so that sleep may come and fortifies the nervous system against the attacks of any or all nervous disorders.

All druggists sell and guarantee first bot-tle Dr. Miles' Remedies. Send for free book on Nervous and Heart Diseases. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhort, Ivd.

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In the treatment of chronic diseases, such as liver, kidney and stomach disorders, constipation, diarrhoes, dropsical swellings, Bright's disease, etc.

KIDNEY AND URINARY mplaints, painful, difficult, too frequent, milky or ody urine, urnatural 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

Blood poison, gleet, stricture, unnatural lesses, impotency, thoroughly cured. No fallures. Cures guaranteed. YOUNG MEN troubled with night emissions, dreams, exhausting drains, bushfulness, 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 POWER.

MIDDLE-AGED MEN who from excesses and strains have lost their MANLY POWER.

BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES, Syphilis, Generrhoea, peinful, bloody urine, Gleet, Stricture, enlarged prostate, Sexual Debisity, Varieoccie, Hydroceie, 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 Famphiet on Private Diseases sent free to all men who describe their trouble. PATIENTS cured at home, Terms reasonable, all letters answered in plain envelope. Consultation free and sacredly confidential. Call on or address.

Dr. Walker, 149 First St., bet. Alder and Morrison, Portland, Or.

IMPORTANT TO RETAILERS

To the Public: The attention of the public is called to a circular issued by the Philadelphia Fire Underwriters' Association and published in the Journal of Commerce and Com-mercial Bulletin November 14, 1902, read-

ing in part as follows:
"The executive committee of the Philadelphia Fire Underwriters' Association feels compelled to call the attention of the public to the dangers of life and property from Christmas displays, decorations, signs, etc., in churches, public buildings, mercantile establishments and especially department stores. The use of Christmas greens, harvest specimens and other in-flammable materials, such as scenery, cotton to represent snow, and the like (especially in the connection of electric and other lighting systems), is decidedly an increase of hazard, it being impossible to make displays of that nature perfectly safe. One of the conditions of the insur-

ance policy is that:
"This entire policy, unless otherwise provided by agreement indorsed hereon or added hereto, shall be void if the hazard be increased by any means within the control or knowledge of the insured." "The making of such displays would, therefore, under a strict interpretation of the conditions of the policy render the contract of insurance void, unless the policy is indorsed with a special permis-

with the hazard. "In addition to the danger to property

Man Killed for Two-Bits. MOULTRIE, Ga., Nov. 30,-In an alter. cation over 25 cents, Thomas Johnson shot and killed Charles Moore, at Carbotti's mill, near here, today.

sion for the increased hazard, which will be granted only in consideration of an additional premium commensurate

from displays referred to, the dangers to life in crowded stores or places of meet-ing by reason of a panic occasioned by a fire, even though it be small and easily controlled, is so great that the under-writers who have made a study of such hazards would only be partly fulfilling their duty should they fall to give this warning," Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific. By Rollin M. Kelley, Surveyor, District D.