GOOD WORD FOR FAIR

John Barrett's Effort Before Commercial Congress.

URGES DELEGATES' INFLUENCE

Immense Influence Lewis and Clark Exposition Will Have Upon Commercial Relations of Western Country With Orient.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 19.—(Special.)—Honorable John Barrett, Commissioner-General of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and United States Minister to Argentina, speaking on "The St. Louis World's Fair and Its Relations to the Trans-Mississippi Congress," in part said:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Members of the Trans-Mississippi Congress: When the president of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, in response to the invitation of the executive committee of the Trans-Mississippi Congress, designated me to address you here today, I accepted with the understanding that my discussion of this greatest of World's Fairs should be coupled with its bearing upon the development or Trans-Mississippi commerce with the Orient. As many of you know the subject of our Pacific trade possibilities is one dear to my heart. It might even be termed my hobby.

"For over ten years I have served in part as a United States minister in Asia, have traveled through all sections of China, Japan, Corea, Siberia, Siam, India, and the Philippines, have written numerous reports for the Department of State and many articles for magazines, reviews and newspapers, and finally revisited Asia as the Commissioner-General of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, all for the direct or indirect purpose of building up American commerce in Asia, and of advancing American prestige and influence among Trans-Pacific lands.

Clearly a Western Affair.

Considering first the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in its great salient features, let us bear in mind that it is principally a Trans Mississippi Exposition, to which all the states of the Union and all the nations of the world have been cordially invited. The states and territories of the Louisiana Purchase are without exception included in the Trans-Mississippi area and are represented by delegations in this Commercial Congress. In other words, gentlemen, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is your enterprise, your undertaking, your competition. Its success depends largely on your interest and support; its failure (which is, however, impossible) would be your loss and to your chagrin.

"Ten years ago at Chicago the mighty West was not ripe for a vast exposition, although it acquitted itself with credit; but now as a logical result of the wonderful material progress of the last decade it will not only surprise the world but hold its attention and summon unlimited capital and immigration for its legitimate and permanent exploitation. Expressed in moderate terms the World's Fair at St. Louis will mark the beginning of a new and distinct area in the prosperity and the influence at home and abroad of the Trans-Mississippi states.

Exhibits From the Orient.

"Considering now specifically the relation of this gigantic undertaking to the development of Trans-Mississippi commerce upon the Pacific, I take great pleasure in officially informing you that the principal Trans-Pacific countries, Japan, China, Corea, Siam, the Philippines, Eastern Siberia, and Hawaii will all make unrivalled exhibits at St. Louis in 1904, and expend there in the preparation, installation and maintenance of exhibits, together with special pavilions or buildings, a sum not less than $2,500,000, or sufficient to make a large and interesting exhibition by itself with no other features.

"At St. Louis for the first time in our new commercial and political association with the Orient, the Trans-Mississippi states which have been looking out so eagerly on the Pacific, will see the real and actual resources and possibilities of Asia and her exact capacity for demand and supply. They will then understand the significance of President Hill's efforts to secure cheap land and water transportation, and the necessity of low freight rates to stand the competition of European subsidized steamship lines and Siberian government railways. With Japan spending over $500,000, the Philippines even a larger sum, and China approximating three times more than ever before, you can form some idea of what the World's Fair means to the Trans-Mississippi section as a grand opportunity of acquiring and exchanging information for the mutual benefit of Asia and America alike.

Imports From Asia and Oceanica.

The imports into the United States from Asia and Oceanica at the close of the fiscal year of 1894 amounted in round figures to $90,000,000; these had grown with surprising advance to $167,000,000 in 1902, or an increase in less than ten years of approximately $77,000,000, or 85 per cent. The exports from the United States to Asia and Oceanica showed even a more notable development in the same short period. In 1894 they approximately equaled $34,000,000; in 1902 they were $98,000,000, a remarkable increase of $62,000,000, or nearly 182 per cent. As the best estimate of the value of foreign trade includes both exports and imports, or the actual exchange of commodities, it is interesting to note that America's total trade exchange with Asia and Oceanica grew from $124,000,000 in 1894 to $265,000,000 in 1902, a wonderful increase against adverse conditions of want, famine, pestilence and unstable foreign currency of $137,000,000, or about 112 per cent, in only nine years.

In 1894 we sold exports to Japan valued at only $4,000,000; in 1902 we sold $21,000,000, or an increase in less than ten years of 400 per cent. Our total export and import trade with Japan advanced during the period from $22,000,000 to $65,000,000, an increase of 170 per cent. Our exports to China, including Hong Kong, in 1892 approximated $8,000,000; in 1902 about $27,000,000, or a gratifying advance of nearly 230 per cent, and we have only begun to scratch the surface of China's commercial possibilities.

The Philippines, in which the trans-Mississippi States are all deeply interested, have made exceptional progress in general foreign trade, until now it equals nearly $60,000,000 per annum, against $30,000,000 under the Spanish regime. The exports from the United States increased from $145,000 in 1894 to $4,000,000 in 1902, or about 2600 per cent. Our imports from the Philippines in the same period increased from $7,000,000 to $11,500,000. Our total direct trade exchange with the Philippines grew from $7,145,000 in 1894 to $15,500,000 in 1902, or a substantial increase of 100 per cent. In this connection I might observe that it is the opinion of most experts that the trade with the Philippines will never reach just and reasonable proportions until we have complete commercial union.

Growth of Trade Will Be Immense.

This means that there is going to be immeasurable growth of trade and consequent prosperity for these three states and for their principal ports, like Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and San Francisco, but there is no occasion or reason for other than friendly rivalry between these states and ports. There will be business enough for every one of them. There will be steamship lines and transcontinental railway lines having each one of these places, respectively, as their terminal point, so that commerce will be proportionately divided; therefore, all of them should work together and help each other for the general advancement of the entire section. Let us pull together, for then we can the sooner realize Seward's magnificent prophecy that the Pacific will become the theater of events surpassing in its world-wide influence the Atlantic and the countries bordering thereon.

Having now spoken for some length in regard to the St. Louis World's Fair and its relation to the development of the trans-Mississippi commerce with the Orient, and having given some statistics which show the wonderful progress of our trade on the Pacific during the last ten years, I desire to make special reference to the Lewis and Clark Exposition, to be held at Portland, Or., prefacing what I say with the statement that I am discussing the Lewis and Clark Exposition as a citizen of Oregon having a deep concern in the welfare of the state; and as such I would urge the delegates to the Trans-Mississippi Congress to manifest an interest in this undertaking and to influence their respective states to take part therein.

Developer of Pacific Commerce.

Every one of the trans-Mississippi commonwealths is looking forward to the benefits to be derived from the development of our commerce on the Pacific. The Lewis and Clark Exposition will show, more than any other enterprise of its kind in the history of this country, our close commercial relations with the countries of Asia and Australasia. It will demonstrate upon the very Pacific shores how important is the trade with trans-Pacific lands.

There is not a state or territory on the western side of the Mississippi that is not either directly or indirectly concerned in the prosperity of the Pacific Coast. What benefits one state or section will benefit all states and sections of the Trans-Mississippi portion of the United States. Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana ask that their sister commonwealths to the south and east will assist them in this great celebration to be held in Portland in 1906. In turn, when some state or part of the Trans-Mississippi area has a similar exposition or undertaking some time in the future, the Pacific Northwest will co-operate and use its influence toward making it a success.

Importance of Oregon Exposition.

The Lewis and Clark Exposition will celebrate the 100th anniversary of an event second only in importance to the Louisiana Purchase. Having acquired the Louisiana territory, it was necessary, for its own protection, that the United States should have an opening to the Pacific. This was obtained through the discoveries of the intrepid explorers, Lewis and Clark, who came into the Oregon country in 1805, or only two years after the acquisition of the Louisiana territory. When that great step had been taken, which extended our area to the Pacific seas, it became comparatively easy to expand the coast line down through California to Mexico, and help, morally at least, in the acquisition of Texas, and later on, of other territory from Mexico.

Promise of Reciprocity.

The only way for the great Trans-Mississippi country to make its voice heard in Congress is to stand together with the various sections helping each other when the test comes. The Northwest therefore hopes that the Central West and Southwest will join in urging its Senators and Congressmen to favor a liberal appropriation by Congress for the Lewis and Clark Exposition. The whole Pacific Coast used its influence in favor of the appropriation of $5,000,000 for the 100th celebration of the Louisiana purchase at St. Louis; and it is only fair that the states included in the Louisiana territory and those bordering thereon should now reciprocate in a spirit of mutual interest and good fellowship leading to the appropriation of $1,000,000 for the Lewis and Clark Centennial.

We pledge you the support of our Senators and Congressmen for your material interests in your respective sections if you will give us like pledges for your Congressional delegations for this undertaking, which means so much for the welfare of the Northwest.

Reverting now in conclusion to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, I have the great honor on behalf of its directorate to extend a cordial invitation to this congress to meet in St. Louis next year during the course of the Exposition.

SOUTHERN OREGON MINES.

Machinery Arrives at Grant's Pass for Granite Hill Mine.

GRANT'S PASS, Or., Aug. 19.—(Special.)—Two carloads of machinery, including compressors, hoists, drills, engines, and a 120-horse-power boiler have been received here by the American Gold Fields Company. The machinery is a portion of the equipment which is being installed at the Granite Hill mine, the well-known Louse Creek property. The company has had a force of men at work all Summer in development work, and have opened up a large ore body, carrying high values. A new stamp mill is among the later improvements, and the mine will soon be ready for operation on a large scale.

Recent developments at the "Lucky Cuss," the property under development by W. T. Cope and others on Maple Gulch, a tributary of the Applegate, have uncovered an ore body six feet in width, while the distance between walls is 13 feet. The ledge matter outside of the main ore body is carrying streaks and bunches of quartz, indicating that the whole width may come into quartz at a little greater depth. During the whole progress of the tunnel, which is now nearly 300 feet in length, there has been a steady increase, both in the dimensions of the vein and in the quality of the ore. The values are very steady and range from $8 to $20 per ton. The mine is easily accessible and the ore can be handled easily and cheaply.

Sharp Bros. & Holman, miners of Powells Creek, made a quartz discovery of unusually excellent appearance on the headwaters of that stream a few days ago. They have uncovered a ledge four feet in width, samples from which have given values of $80 to the ton.

The Gold Bug and the Copper Stain, well-known mines of Mount Reuben, will resume operations in the near future after a period of idleness.

Pacific Coast Notes.

In a saloon quarrel at Tolt, Wash., George Mandeville stabbed to death his brother-in-law, Ed McDevitt.

Dr. J. W. Roberts, under $1000 bonds at Wallace, Idaho, for criminal assault on a young girl, has disappeared.

The Lincoln school building at Spokane, Wash., has been practically destroyed by fire. It contained 22 rooms. An addition of 12 rooms had just been completed. The loss is about $50,000.

Cattle and horses in the Stillwater country Montana, are dying from the effects of the loco weed. Grasshoppers have destroyed the grass, and the juicy weed is very inviting to starving cattle.

The fence about the Fort Belknap Indian Reservation, in Montana, which is 40 miles long and 60 miles wide, has at last been finished. It is probably the longest fence in the world, and has taken years in building. The plan is to protect the flocks and herds of the Groseventres and Assiniboines from intrusion, as well as to keep them from straying.

The Retail Grocers' & Merchants' Association of California has presented a formal ultimatum to the wholesale grocers of Los Angeles, coupled with a threat of boycott. The demand is made that unless jobbers agree not to sell to rate-cutting, blacklisted retailers, all the members of the association will refuse to buy goods of those jobbers, and will boycott them so far as the association is able to do so.

MURINE EYE REMEDY
Cures Sore Eyes. Makes weak Eyes strong. Murine don't smart, it soothes Eye pain. Druggists and opticians.

Gravel, sand, sediments in the urine, are cured by Oregon Kidney Tea.

FOR OREGON FAIR IN 1905

(Continued from First Page.)

There were a few delegates who had not been afforded an opportunity to tell the congress that they lived in the finest state in the Union, so they were given an inning at the morning session, but they cut it short. It is possible that brevity and modesty were due to the fact that too many record-breaking states had already been heard from.

Boasted of Grain Production.

Wheat seemed to be the principal commodity on which the delegates prided themselves, and there were six different delegates who represented as many states which produced more wheat than any other state in the Union. Dr. Frazier, of Kansas, was the only man who reduced the supremacy of his state in this line to figures, and he reported a crop of 90,000,000 bushels. Taking this as the minimum figure of the other five, it is apparent that this select half dozen states will have 540,000,000 bushels of wheat. These returns undoubtedly had something to do with yesterday's decline of 1½ cents per bushel in the Chicago market.

Even the Alaska man had the wheat fever, for he gravely asserted that the possibility for wheat-growing in that land could not be surpased anywhere. The man from the frozen north made one point in his speech which was not well taken by the Seattle delegation. After alluding to the surprise expresed by the visitors over the wonderful growth of Seattle he stated that Seattle ought to be a good town, for Alaska made her what she is. The Pacific Coast delegations understood the force of the assertion, but the Easterners received it with an incredulous smile.

Governor Brady, of Alaska, returned from the East last evening and was in attendance at the morning session and presided for a short time in the temporary absence of Chairman Gresham. A large number of resolutions were printed and referred to the various committees. Naturally the most important one for the Pacific Coast was that of the Oregon delegation, which was as follows:

Resolution in Favor of Fair.

"Whereas, to commemorate the historical centennial of the exploration of the Oregon country by those intrepid spirits, Meriwether Lewis and Captain William Clark, there will be held in the City of Portland, Or., during the Summer of 1905 a world's Exposition exploiting the wonderful resources and romantic history of the Oregon country.

"Whereas, It is intended the scope and purposes of this Exposition will be international, and special effort is to be made to have a full and comprehensive exhibit of the resources and wonders of the Nation's Pacific possessions as well as the newly opening Oriental markets.

"Resolved, That this, the 14th annual convention of the Trans-Mississippi Congress, give its unqualified indosement of the request to be made by the congressional representatives of the original Oregon country of the National Congress for an appropriation of $1,000,000 in aid of such Exposition, and the further sum, $250,000, to be added to an appropriation of $50,000, made by the Oregon Legislature, and an additional $50,000, together with a site provided by the Lewis and Clark Fair Association for the purpose of erecting a Lewis and Clark memorial building, in which properly to preserve the historical data of the Oregon country, and a further appropriation of $10,000 to be expended by the second oldest Indian training school (Chemawa, of Marion County, Oregon for the purpose of making a complete exhibit of the work of their institution.

"Resolved, That the secretary of this convention be instructed to send to each Senator and member of Congress a marked copy of the proceedings of this Congress and call to their attention this resolution."

Other Resolutions Introduced.

Among the more important of the others were the following:

By Black, of Fairhaven, in behalf of the Washington delegation, asking the president to appoint Hugh Craig, of San Francisco, on the Isthmian Canal Commission.

By W. M. Wooldridge, of Montana, favoring the repeal of the desert land act, the commutation clause of the homestead act, and the timber and stone act.

By W. M. Wooldridge, of Montana, opposing the leasing of public lands.

By Black, of Fairhaven, favoring the establishment of international fish hatcheries for the propagation of sockeye salmon.

By D. C. Lewis, of Oklahoma, favoring the construction of storage reservoirs.

By the Oklahoma delegation, favoring the creation of a state from Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

By the Missouri delegation, favoring the improvement of the Mississippi, Missouri and Kansas rivers for the prevention of floods.

By Mr. Weimer, of Indian Territory, opposing the creation of a state from Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

By A. H. Devers, of Portland, favoring the appointment of a Pacific Coast man as Chief of the Bureau of Manufactures in the new Department of Commerce and Labor.

By A. L. Black, of Fairhaven, in behalf of the Washington delegation, opposing the extension of forest reserves.

By R. M. Richardson, of Nebraska, urging states to adopt systems of highway improvement.

By the Mississippi delegation, urging the construction of levees along the banks of the Mississippi River. Urging the improvement of harbors to accommodate the largest modern vessels.

By Colvin B. Brown, of California, urging the improvement by Congress of the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers.

By D. B. Henderson, of Texas, favoring the continued improvement of the Galveston harbor.

By T. J. Anderson, of Kansas, favoring appropriations by Congress for the improvement of the Kansas River.

W. F. Parker Took Exception.

As previously stated, the feature of the morning session was the address of Hon. John Barrett.

The order of business provided for a discussion of the speeches after they were delivered, and under this head W. F. Parker, of St. Louis, one of the directors of the St. Louis Fair, arose and, after exploiting the greatness of the big show for a few minutes, entered an emphatic objection to that portion of Mr. Barrett's address wherein he touched on development of Oriental trade. In the mind of the St. Louis man encouragement of trade with the Orient will only contribute to the competition of the cheap laborers of the far East against our own to the great detriment of the latter. This view did not strike the audience very favorably, but no further discussion followed.

At the afternoon session the committee on organization reported the following list of officers for election:

President, R. C. Kerens, St. Louis; first vice-president, A. L. Black, Whatcom; second vice-president, Walter Gresham, Galveston, Tex.; third vice-president, John V. Caulfield, St. Paul; fourth vice-president C. B. Booth, Los Angeles; treasurer, George B. Harrison, Kansas City; secretary, Arthur P. Francis, Cripple Creek, Col.

The most interesting address at the afternoon session was that of Major Millis, United States Engineers' Corps, who spoke on the navigable waterways of Washington.

Plea for Galveston Harbor.

Major Millis was followed by Edward F. Harris, of Galveston, who spoke at considerable length in favor of a resolution previously introduced for the purpose of securing Federal aid to continue improvement of the port and harbor at Galveston. He illustrated his remarks with a large map, and his explanation of the nature of the improvements sought and of the terrible disaster which overwhelmed the city a few years ago were received with great interest.

He was followed by John E. Lathrop, of Portland, who, as previously mentioned, spoke in favor of the Lewis and Clark resolution.

The address of Hon. Truman G. Palmer, secretary of the National Beet Sugar Association, on the Philippines was unfinished, owing to the circulation of the strike report and the immediate emptying of the hall and attendant rush for cars.

This evening a reception is being held at the Hotel Washington and the delegates who are not there are out to see the animals at Ringling's circus.

Street-Car Men Loyal to Town.

The street-car men state that there was no grounds for the circulation of the strike report, as no matter what their differences with the company might be they would not so seriously inconvenience the many visitors in attendance at the meeting. If the strike is pulled off it will not be until Friday, when the business sessions of the congress are ended.

The programme for tomorrow includes an address on "The Future of the Great Northwest," by George H. Maxwell, chairman of the National Irrigation Executive Board; by F. H. Newell, of the Department of Geological Survey, on "Irrigation," and by R. W. Richardson, secretary of the National Good Roads Assocation, on the "Commercial Importance of Good Public Roads." E. W. W.

ADDRESS OF MAJOR MILLIS.

Member of Engineer Corps Speaks on Washington's Waterways.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 19.—(Special.)—Major Millis, United States Engineers, spoke in part as follows:

"The Pacific Coast region, and particularly the Northern part of it, has been subjected in past times to violent volcanic action, which, however beneficial in exposing the mineral wealth of the earth's crust, so as to render it accessible to man, cannot be considered as a strikingly successful natural factor in the work of river and harbor improvement for purposes of navigation. To complete the recital of nature's efforts in this line, mention should be made of the efforts of ice action during the glacial period which are more or less in evidence all along the coast from Puget Sound northward.

"We should, however, be entirely fair with nature, and while pointing out some of her shortcomings from man's point of view, we should make full acknowledgement of the things she has done. There is no more striking proof of the numerous favorable natural conditions than the efforts and expenditures of money that have been made to overcome or remedy the unfavorable ones. Where harbors were inadequate they have been improved. Where they did not exist they have been created, and where dangerous obstructions to navigation existed that could not be removed they have been rendered useful to the navigator rather than detrimental, making them serve as foundations for lighthouse and fog-signals.

"A number of works of this character on the Pacific Coast have involved in their construction years of time, an almost continual battle with an unusually beligerent sea, and very large expenditures for individual works. There are few examples on the coast of the United States, or in the world for that matter, of successful lighthouse construction under more difficult conditions than were encountered at Tillamook Rock, on the Oregon coast, or at St. George's Reef, in Northern California. The harbor works at San Pedro, Humboldt Bay, mouth of the Columbia, Gray's Harbor, and Neah Bay, have involved or will involve before the completion of the projected work an expenditure in each case measured in millions of dollars.

"Surely no better proof is wanted that the conditions of this Coast favorable to humanity and the resulting commercial requirements must be numerous and attractive to call forth such efforts and to warrant such outlays to remedy the deficiencies, but it is fair to add that, on account of the remarkable infrequency of harbors on the Pacific Coast, these apparently large outlays for individual works make really a very moderate expenditure per mile of coast line covered.

"Of the inland navigable streams of the Northwest country the Columbia is the most conspicuous example. This great river and its tributaries would appear from the map to have been designed to give access to and to afford cheap transportation and an outlet to the sea for a very large area of our Northwest country. The work of improvement to make it serve these purposes has made marked progress, but large expenditures are yet to be made. Nobody claims that Columbia can be made a second Mississippi, but there is no reason to doubt that it will prove an illustration of the principle above referred to a navigable stream made available in spite of some unfavorable conditions, and at an outlay of money which, though seemingly large, will be an outlay justified by the immense resources of the country it traverses, and the commercial benefits that will directly follow.

"To the works of harbor and waterway improvement in this particular locality no extended reference is here appropriate, though the subject is of great local interest. In the State of Washington, not including the mouth of the Columbia River, only three sea harbors proper on a coast line of 1600 miles long have been considered practically capable of improvement or development. Willapa Bay has sufficient width and depth at the entrance for present requirements, but the shoals in the channels of the inner bay leading to South Bend have already required work and a greater depth and a more permenently defined channel at the entrance may eventually be called for. Gray's Harbor has its outer bar of shifting sand, which constitutes a problem involving most of the features of interest and difficulty that are usually met with in dealing with such obstacles. Neah Bay, where work has not yet commenced, has been projected as a partly artificial harbor of refuge, the natural shelter and anchorage to be supplemented by a breakwater.

"On Puget Sound a rather interesting feature common to most of the harbors arises from the generally great depth of water, the boldness of the shores and the abrupt elevation of the bordering land. The conditions favorable for harbors and cities are moderate depths of water affording safe anchorage for vessels, low-lying and sloping shores where wharves and railroad terminals may be built at reasonable cost and level areas for townsites. Approximations to these conditions are found at a number of points where streams tributary to the Sound have built out deltas or flat areas of low elevation, but frequently the depths of water in the adjacent portions of the Sound are found too little for navigation purposes as the harbor develops, and with the growth of the town the areas for building sites become too restricted. Dredging the shoals and filling the tide lands with the dredged materials then becomes doubly beneficial and specifications and contracts are so drawn as to require that the local interest benefited by filling the lands shall directly bear a proportionate share of the cost.

"Work of this character is either now in progress or is soon to commence at inner Gray's Harbor, for the benefit of the harbors at Montesano, Aberdeen and Hoquiam, at Olympia, Tacoma, Seattle, Everett, Fairhaven and Whatcom. At two localities where the natural forces almost but not quite provided navigable channels, Congress has undertaken the necessary improvement at the expense of the General Government. One of these is at Swinomish Slough and Laconner harbor, and the other the well-known Lake Washington canal.

"The general work of snagging and looking after the numerous navigable rivers tributary to Puget Sound, Gray's Harbor and Willapa Bay, though important, is not of such general interest as to call for extended reference except that it may be remarked that in these waters the sawlog and the salmon represent large interests and they must be recognized as sea-going craft that even sometimes demand the right of way over the ship and the steamboat. Mention should also be made of some of the numerous harbors on salt water where the natural conditions are so favorable that nobody seems yet to have found that any improvement at Federal expense is necessary. These include Blaine, Friday Harbor, Roche Harbor, Anacortes, Port Angeles and Port Townsend, as well as many others.

"In the eastern part of the state the system of rivers either navigable or capable of being made so to a greater or less extent, include the upper Columbia, the Snake, the Pend d'Oreille, the Okanogan, the Yakima and that remarkable and beautiful body of water, Lake Chelan. On several of these works to improve the navigation have been undertaken.

"The regulations of the Engineer Department strictly and most properly prohibit the officer having charge of the execution of public works from in any way appearing as a volunteer advocate for appropriations for such works. This may not be generally known, and a mention of it here may assist to a better understanding between the public and the agents of the Government connected with these works, particularly in reference to the action that is uniformly taken upon requests for estimates or for information concerning desired new works not yet authorized by Congress. So far as my observation has extended, the demands for works of improvement on the harbors and waterways of the Northwest have generally been plain, direct, clear cut and not excessive, considering the extraordinary development of water commerce in this section that has taken place in the last few years.

"It goes without saying that to command and retain the favorable consideration by the committee on rivers and harbors and by Congress as a whole, of the needs of the Northwest in these improvements, none but worthy projects of substantial public benefit, supported by facts and statistics conscientiously prepared, should be brought forward or advocated to the exclusion of extravagant and impracticable schemes, bolstered up by so-called commercial statistics that express hopes and predictions rather than facts and designed to further private and local interests and to have something going on in the vicinity that will involve the expenditure of the people's money rather than for the good of the public at large."

EXAMINATION INTO DELIVERY.

Folsom Penitentiary Affairs Will Be Thoroughly Investigated.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Aug. 19.—The Sacramento grand jury today issued a number of subpenas for witnesses for the proposed investigation into the recent break at Folsom Penitentiary. Foreman Fred Martin said today:

"I cannot say what scope our investigation will take. It has seemed, however, to our body that in view of the many statements that have been circulated about the matter, that it was worth looking into, and we propose to go to the bottom of the facts when we start."

Among the witnesses who will testify before the jury are a number of ex-guards. Among these are Joe Primmer and Dell Cann, who now work in the railway shops in this city; and Prigmore, who acquired fame at the time of the attempted break of Sontag, the train-robber. On that occasion Prigmore was ordered not to shoot, but he took the matter into his own hands and fired away, stopping the revolt at once, and soon afterward he got his dismissal. Cann is another man who proved himself beyond criticism in his work, yet it was determined that his services were no longer demanded.

Another man who will likely give his testimony is a guard who was met by the warden one day, it is said, and was asked to hand over his rifle for inspection. While the warden was looking at the gun, a convict started to run and was making good his escape, while the warden acted like a man with "buck fever," forgetting that he had a weapon in his hands. "Give me the gun," cried the guard, with some forcible addenda, and, grabbing the weapon, he fired one shot ahead of the fugitive, saying: "Halt, or I'll shoot to kill." The convict halted and surrendered at once. The guard apologized for his forcible language, on the ground of the excitement, but he was told in a short time that he could seek some other livelihood, and was allowed to leave the service.

The fact that 13 of the worst men in the prison could secure knives and razors for such a break is also one of the points that the jury will want to know all about, as well as the fact that the dynamite which was used to terrorize the guards in the armory into opening the door was brought to the prison in a wheelbarrow by a trusty. This wheelbarrow was left purposely, according to previous arrangement, right by the office of Captain Murphy, and it was the role of convict Roberts to secure the dynamite, which was concealed under leaves. This Roberts did while the melee was going on at the office. What the jury will want to know is where did that dynamite come from? If it was prison dynamite, why was it not discovered by a system of checking against all of that article that was issued for use in the quarry?

Another statement which has been made on the authority of a very prominent state official is that during the past year four convicts have made their escape from the prison without any knowledge of this fact getting to the public, though the board of directors must have known all about it. The source from which this report comes entitles it to credence, and, if it should prove true, that incident will receive the attention it merits.

IDAHO PURE FOOD LAW INVALID.

Unconstitutional Section Discovered by State's Attorney-General.

BOISE, Idaho, Aug. 19.—Attorney-General Bagley has rendered a decision upon the request of Pure Food Commissioner McPherson, holding the eighth clause of section 26 of the pure food law unconstitutional and void, because no reference thereto is contained in the title to the act. The clause referred to is that which requires all canned fruits, vegetables and meats to have stamped in the cover the year they were put up.

In deciding this section unconstitutional Mr. Bagley holds the remainder of the act valid and complete.

Husband Killed by Boiler Explosion.

ALBANY, Or., Aug. 19.—(Special.)—Mrs. L. H. Fitch, of Needles, Cal., who has been spending the Summer with friends in Albany, received a telegram this morning stating that her husband had been killed in a boiler explosion on the Santa Fe Limited. Fitch was the engineer. Mrs. Fitch left for California today.

Rheumatism
Is Not a Skin Disease.

Most people have an idea that rheumatism is contracted like a cold, that the damp, chilly air penetrates the muscles and joints and causes the terrible aches and pains, or that it is something like a skin disease to be rubbed away with liniment or drawn out with plasters; but Rheumatism originates in the blood and is caused by Urea, or Uric Acid, an irritating, corroding poison that settles in muscles, joints and nerves, producing inflammation and soreness and the sharp, cutting pains peculiar to this distressing disease.

Exposure to bad weather or sudden chilling of the body will hasten an attack of Rheumatism after the blood and system are in the right condition for it to develop, but have nothing to do with the real true causes of Rheumatism, which are internal and not external.

Liniments, plasters and rubbing will sometimes reduce the inflammation and swelling and ease the pain for a time, but fail to relieve permanently because they do not reach the seat of the trouble. S. S. S. cures Rheumatism because it attacks it in the blood, and the Uric Acid poison is neutralized, the sluggish circulation stimulated and quickened, and soon the system is purified and cleansed, the aching muscles and joints are relieved of all irritating matter and a lasting cure of this most painful disease effected.

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