GOOD TIMES ERA

Bank Deposits Indicate Prosperity.

GROWTH OF SEVEN YEARS

Resources and Private Accounts Have Doubled

UNDER REPUBLICAN REGIME

Some Striking Figures and Comparisons From the Latest Report of Controller of the Currency Ridgeley.

BANK GROWTH IN SEVEN YEARS.

1897.	
Capitalization	$ 642,424,195.00
Surplus	247,130,031.97
Resources	3,446,038,799.13
Loans and discounts	1,886,282,264.33
Deposits	1,099,219,961.28
1904.	
Capitalization	$ 767,278,148.00
Surplus	589,647,338.44
Resources	6,655,988,686.03
Loans and discounts	3,595,013,407.47
Deposits	3,312,429,840.99

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, July 31.—When the resources of the National banks of a great country increase more than 92 per cent, when the individual deposits in those banuks double themselves, and there is a growth of more than 19 per cent in their capitalization, and all this takes places in seven years, it must be set down as an incontrovertible fact that that country is enjoying an era of phenomonal prosperity. This is exactly what has happened in the United States in the seven years the Republicans have had undisputed control of the Government, since 1897.

While commercial and postal statistics given an excellent idea of business conditions, there is no better index of a Nation's growth than bank reports. These reports are based on facts and figures, which cannot be manipulated for effect. They speak for themselves.

A Striking Instance.

A comparison of the report of the condition of National banks on March 9, 1897, five days after McKinley's inauguration, with the latest report made to Controller Ridgeley on June 9, 1904, discloses abaundant evidence of a condition of exceptional prosperity and commercial development. The one report reflects a general lack of confidence, a scarcity of money, and a general fear; the other bears evidence of the abundance of money, of the growing confidence of depositors, and the confidence of the banks themselves which are today loaning vast sums.

On March 9, 1897, seven years ago, the total capital stock of the 3634 National banks then in existence was $642,424,195, while on June 9 last the 5331 banks of the country had an aggregate capitalization amounting to $767,278,148, an increase of $124,953,953. In 1897 the surplus fund aggregated $247,130,031; at the date of last report it had grown to $589,647,338, an increase of $142,517,307.

As the surplus fund of each National bank is in reality an essential part of its capital, though not liable to assessment in the event of insolvency, as the capital stock is, there was the enormous sum of $1,157,025,536 invested in National banking on the 9th of last June, an increase of $267,471,210 for seven years, or nearly $34,000,000 a year increase. But the combined capital stock and surplus fund of National banks do not really represent the actual value of these institutions, as the stock of every solvent bank in the country will sell for more than its par value with the surplus fund added.

How Banks Have Grown.

The resources of our National banks have practically doubled in the last seven years. In 1897 the aggregate National bank resources amounted to $3,446,038,799.13; on the date of the last report the resources had reached $6,655,988,686.63, an increase of $3,209,949,887.50. That increase, it may be noted, is very nearly equal to the aggregate deposits at the present time.

In the seven-year period the loans and discounts have increased from $1,886,262,264.33 to $3,595,013.47, a gain of $1,708,731,203.14, or something in excess of 80 per cent.

The largest proportionate gain observed in the returns of the National banks is found in the individual deposits. These grew from $1,099,219,961.28, in 1897, to $3,312,429,840.99, in June of the present year, an increase of $1,643,219,879.71, or something in excess of 98 per cent. For all practical purposes this was a doubling up in seven years. A strong evidence of the confidence of the people. This item of individual deposits, taken in connection with loans and discounts, is especially significant as evidencing business growth in the Nation.

On March 9, 1897, the National banks of the country held $231,610,000 worth of United States bonds to secure circulation, and had National bank notes to the amount of $202,655,403 outstanding. On the 9th of June last they held $409,977,250 worth of United States bonds to secure circulation, and had $due 583,837.50 of National bank notes in circulation. That is an increase of $178,366,650 of bonds for circulating purposes and of $406,928,434.50 of National bank notes in circulation. The increase in circulation shows the enlarged demand for money for business purposes.

Abundance of Evidence.

A striking thing about the reports of National banks is found in the returns of United States bonds on deposit to secure Government deposits. Seven years ago the total was only $15,178,250, while on June 9 last it had grown to $110,511,810, almost seven times the first figure. This increase is due to the policy of the Treasury Department in enlarging its deposits of public money with National banks in order to keep money in circulation, instead of locked up in the Treasury vaults.

There has been a decline, however, of about $30,000,000 in the last 12 months, due to the draft that was made on the Natonal banks for money to meet the Panama obligations. Otherwise this item would probably at the date of the last call been in the neighborhood of $150,000,000. The Government revenues have so largely increased during the two Republican Administrations that the Treasury was forced to increase its deposits with National banks, or else create a money stringency.

The fact that there are 5331 National banks in the United States today, as compared to only 3634 on March 9, 1897, is due in a great degreee to wise legislation enacted by a recent Republican Congress, and approved by President McKinley. This legislation permits the establishment of National banks, with only $25,000 capital, and thus enables rural communities and small towns to receive the advantages of local National banks.

TRAVERSE GREAT BELT.

Russian Cruisers With Torpedo-Boats in Danish Waters.

COPENHAGEN, July 31.—Two Russian cruisers and two torpedo-boats have traversed the Great Belt, going northwards.

The Great Belt is a wide channel connecting the Baltic and the North Seas. It separates Fuenan, the second largest of the Danish Islands, from Zealand, the largest of the Danish Islands, and the Sound between Zealand and South Sweden.

A dispatch to the London Daily Mail from its Copenhagen correspondent April 12 last said that the visit of King Edward to the Danish capital had resulted in the beginning of negotiations for a new treaty between Great Britain, Denmark and Russia, replacing the conventions with Denmark concluded by the late Emperor Alexander III. It was understood that the proposed arrangement would secure the neutrality of Denmark in the event of an Anglo-Russian conflict, or at least that the Great Belt would be declared neutral in the event of such conflict.

A dispatch from Copenhagen of July 12 said that King Christian had decided to issue a neutrality proclamation which would be immediately communicated to Russia and Japan. Though ships of the combatants could not be forbidden to pass the channels connecting the Baltic and the North Seas, should their warships violate the laws of neutrality within Danish waters, Denmark would be prepared to resist according to the dispatch.

NEW YORK SUBWAY STRIKE.

Effort to Patch Up Quarrel of Rival Unions.

NEW YORK, July 31.—It is said here today that if the members of the union who are held responsible for the strike in the subway do not adjust matters promptly, a general lockout may be ordered by the Building Trades Employers' Association, to be followed by an attempt to establish an open shop.

At the meting of the Central Federal Union a more conciliatory attitude was adopted. At the close of the secret session, it was announced that a committee had been appointed to bring about an amalgamation of the two painters' unions—the Brotherhood of Painters and the Amalgamated Painters' Society, whose fight, one against the other, led to the subway strike.

If a general lockout is ordered, between 25,000 and 30,000 men in greater New York will be affected.

TO BRING MINERS BACK.

Western Federation Is Working for Cripple Creek Deportees.

DENVER, July 31.—Attorneys H. N. Hawkins and John H. Murphy, counsel for the Western Federation of Miners, are devising ways and means to enable the deported Cripple Creek miners to return to their homes. Papers are being drawn and application will be made to some court, possibly the Federal Court, for an injunction restraining the Citizens' Alliance and Mineowners' Association from interfering with any deportees who return to the Cripple Creek district.

The Western Federation officials are also making arrangements to reopen the union stores in Cripple Creek and Victor that were raided and looted by mobs on June 6 and 7.

Sheriff Edward Bell, of Teller County, has advised against the reopening of the stores or the return of deportees, fearing that such action will lead to violence.

Good Cheer at Gold Ray.

GOLD RAY, Or., July 31.—(Special.)—Good cheer reigned supreme at Gold Ray last night, it being the first meeting of the Gold Ray Rod and Gun Club for the season. Members from Ashland, Medford, Jacksonville, Gold Hill, Grant's Pass and Eagle Point were present, to the number of 50.

The broad verandas, the full moon and the roaring Rogue River all tended to add pleasure to the evening. After a sumptuous banquet, singing and cards were indulged in. A business session was held, at which plans were made for keeping the clubhouse open continuously during the Summer and employing a chef regularly. Many of the members come to Gold Ray regularly to spend a day in trouthshing or boating on the lake above the dam.

Commercial Club Appointees.

LA GRANDE, Or., July 31.—(Special.)—Besides the ten delegates appointed by Mayor J. E. Foley to the meeting of the Development League in Portland this week, the following were appointed by the Commercial Club: J. M. Berry, George Palmer, J. W. Scriber, Turner Oliver, Ed Murphy and A. Andrews.

There will be a good representation from Union County at this meeting, and Eastern Oregon people feel that too much cannot be done to further develop the many advantages of the country.

Suicide's Body Recovered.

ASTORIA, Or., July 31.—(Special.)—The remains of Miss Hope Clayton, who committed suicide by jumping from the wharf at the foot of Sixth street on last Tuesday morning, was found this morning by Victor Davidson, a fisherman, floating in the ship's channel opposite Smith's Point. Davidson will receive the $100 reward offered for the recovery of the body.

Division of State Funds.

SALEM, July 31.—(Special.)—The receipts of the State Land Office for the month of July aggregated $45,585.05, of which sum $36,000 went into the irreducible common-school fund and $8000 into the interest fund. The receipts of the office this month have been unusually heavy, being surpassed only twice in many years.

Wife-Murderer Takes His Own Life.

CHICAGO, July 31.—After a week of mental anguish, during which he continually wept and prayed, Frank Benedetto, who murdered his wife during a fit of jealousy, committed suicide in his cell in the County Jail today by hanging. He made a rope of the sheet on his bed.

"Why don't my flowers grow taller?" asked the young wife. "Well, ma'am," explained the florist, "the beds are pretty hard, and mebby they don't sleep well."—Cleveland Leader.

BIDS BEGIN TODAY

Choice Timber Lands Opened for Settlement.

PART OF GRAND RONDE TRACT

Conditions Under Which 26,000 Acres on Indian Reservation in the Willamette Valley Can Be Secured From Government.

OREGON CITY, Or., July 31.—(Special.)—Beginning at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning and continuing until 11 o'clock, Monday, August 8, the Government will receive bids through the Oregon City Land Office for the sale of 26,000 acres of choice timber lands on the Grand Ronde Indian reservation that have been thrown open to settlement. While no bids have as yet been filed with the officers of the local Land Office, the officials have received letters of inquiry from every state in the Union, indicating that there will be a lively contest in the bidding for the lands.

These lands that are to be disposed of at public auction represent the remainder of the original reservation that was set aside for the Indians who have received their respective allotments, the rest having been ceded back to the Government. The lands that are being auctioned are located northwest and southwest of the Grand Ronde agency. The bids will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M., Monday, August 8. After being properly indorsed, they will be forwarded to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, who will announce the successful bidders.

One Bidder May Get Entire Tract.

By the conditions under which the sale of these lands is to be had, it is stipulated that no bid will be accepted at a less rate than $1.25 an acre, and the sale must bring the Government at least $28,000. It is required that individual bids be submitted for each tract. If the aggregate of the bids for these separate tracts does not exceed a bid that may be made by a single person or corporation, for the entire tract of 26,000 acres, thereby the terms of the sale, a single speculator will acquire the title to all the lands embraced in the tract. Such a result is liable to attend the sale of these lands.

It will be natural that the individual bidder will select the most desirable tracts. Few bids, if any, on other less valuable tracts will be offered and herein lies the opportunity for a single individual or corporation of a speculative turn of mind to so manipulate his bids as to acquire the title to the entire tract which embraces some valuable timber lands.

By making a rough bid of $28,500 or $29,000 for the 26,000 acres, it is not improbable that the offer will exceed the aggregate of the bids that may be made for individual tracts, and thus the speculator, under the conditions of the sale, may become the purchaser of all of the lands to the exclusion of honest homeseekers whose strife for the most desirable tracts may cost them all the opportunity of becoming the possessors of some of Oregon's most valuable lands.

Bid on Separate Tract.

In bidding for these lands, the bidder must bid on separate tracts. There are in the 26,000 acres about 190 tracts that range from 40 to 178 acres each. The offers for each tract are kept separate and apart and the sale is made to the best bidder, that is, provided the aggregate of the bids for individual tracts exceeds all bids that may be made for the entire tract.

Bidding on the lands is a simple matter. On application the necessary blanks, together with a schedule of the tracts is furnished at the local Land Office. The schedule shows not only the lands to be sold but also gives a description of the several tracts. Bidders are cautioned to exercise great care in making the correct description of the lands they seek to purchase when submitting a bid.

A check on a National bank, equal to one-fifth of the amount of the bid must accompany each offer, the same to revert to the Government if it is discovered that the bidder is not a citizen of the United States. If the bid is accepted the amount of the check is applied on the purchase price and the balance of the bid becomes due and payable within 30 days after the sale.

All Bids May Be Rejected.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids that may be offered. A certificate of ownership to the land will issue from the Government to the individual purchaser through the General Land Office when the balance of the purchase price has been made. All bids must be addressed "to the Register and Receiver of the United States Land Office, Oregon City, Or.," and the envelope must not bear anything that will indicate the tract for which a bid has been made or the amount of the bid.

OREGON AT ST. LOUIS.

State Exhibit Attracts Much Favorable Comment.

BY W. H. WEHRUNG.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.—(Special Correspondence.)—Although 2000 miles from home and handicapped by a comparatively small state appropriation, Oregon has an exhibit at St. Louis that would be a credit to any state in the Union. The various departments are under the charge of capable superintendents and all the displays have been installed in such an attractive manner that they never fail to interest World's Fair visitors.

Never have such disadvantages been overcome in securing the state exhibit, and never before in the history of Oregon's participation in American expositions have the efforts of those in charge of the showings been crowned with such success as has been attained at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Oregon has had exhibits at every celebration held in the United States in the last decade, but her crowning triumph has been at St. Louis, where she has installed a display that represents every branch of industry and resource existing within her boundaries.

Oregon's displays are divided into six departments, exclusive of the state building, which contains no exhibits other than those generally placed in state structures. These six departments are mining, educational, agricultural, horticultural, forestry and fish and game. Each of these exhibits is in its respective exhibit palace.

The Oregon building itself is one of the most interesting state structures at the Fair, and holds a high record for visitors, nearly 10,000 having registered since the opening day. It was built at a cost of $10,000 and is a replica of Fort Clatsop, the first building erected on the Pacific Coast by American citizens, being constructed by the great explorers, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, on the seashore in Northwestern Oregon, a little more than 100 miles from the place where the City of Portland is now located.

Lewis and Clark started on their long journey to the Pacific Ocean from St. Louis in 1804, and, after spending one Winter on their way, reached Oregon and the mouth of the Columbia River in 1805. They built Fort Clatsop in that year and used it as a dwelling and a defense against the Indians during the Winter of 1805-6, starting on their return trip to the States in the Spring of 1806.

In consideration of the fact that Portland intends to celebrate the centennial of this memorable journey by the Lewis and Clark Exposition in the Summer of 1905, the Oregon State Commission, which has charge of the state exhibits, both at St. Louis and at Portland, decided to erect at St. Louis as the state building a reproduction of the famous fort and stockade. The original, built so many years ago, has of course long since crumbled away, and the only thing that now remains to remind the seaside visitors of the presence of Lewis and Clark is a salt cairn used by the explorers to evaporate sea water to procure table salt. This pile of boulders has been fenced in and will be properly cared for by the Oregon Historical Society.

The Oregon building is made of fir and pine logs brought all the way from Oregon, and is the first state building this Western commonwealth has ever had at any exposition. The interior is finished in beautiful native woods—fir, pine, larch, spruce and cedar—and the long fine grain and the absence of ugly knots in the planking never fail to elicit favorable comment from visitors who know good lumber when they see it. Realizing that the St. Louis Exposition would be the greatest Fair the world has ever seen, or probably ever will see, and that this would be the first time the state was represented by a building of her own, the commission has taken pains to erect a building to contain features of interest. That this idea has been carried out is attested by the large crowds that have thronged the Oregon building ever since opening day.

The main room is filled with magnificent views of Oregon's justly famed scenery, Indian robes and other articles of interest. One side is completely filled by a large fireplace that can accommodate cordwood with ease. Directly over the fireplace is a 15-foot panorama of Portland, the Exposition City of 1905, showing snow-capped peaks and the beautiful Willamette River and the surrounding country.

In addition to the main reception-room there are four office-rooms which also contain interesting articles from Oregon. In the rear is a stockade 100 feet square, with bastions at the two outer corners.

The nearest exhibit to the state building is the mining display in the south corner of the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy. This display is the best mining exhibit ever got together by the state, and represents Oregon's mining industry in the most complete manner.

The most important and interesting part of the display in the Mining Palace is the pure gold showing. A large goldbrick from an Eastern Oregon mine weighs 63 ounces, and is worth $18 an ounce. It isn't the kind of a goldbrick you read about, either; it's pure gold and is valued at close to $1200. There are several thousand dollars' worth of pure gold in smaller pieces and in dust, and $5000 worth of 75 per cent gold quartz, worth $15 an ounce. It is within the last few years only that Oregon's mines have reached a high stage of development, and this is the first opportunity mineowners have had of showing how extensive are the mineral resources of the state. Displays of iron, silver, copper, cinnabar, from which mercury is extracted; kaolin, from which porcelain is made; asbestos, cobalt, tin, nickel, zinc and a dozen other interesting minerals are on display for visitors' inspection.

The educational exhibit embraces many bound volumes of school work, pictures of all types of public and private learning institutions in the state, and examples of manual training. All of the display ranks high with other states, and shows that work done by Oregon students is as good as work done by students in any part of the country. The exhibit is tastily installed, and particular pains have been taken to make it attractive.

The forestry, fish and game displays are better at St. Louis than they were at Chicago. In fact, the Oregon forestry exhibit at Chicago had practically no large logs or timbers, while at St. Louis the state boasts the largest on the grounds. A fir log 30 feet long and nine feet six inches through at the butt is one of the features. This log is one of seven cut from the same tree, which contained something more than 40,000 feet B. M. of lumber. The tree grew at Blind Slough, Clatsop County, and stood 200 feet to the first limb—rather large in the eyes of the Easterners, but nothing unusual in Oregon. Another feature is a squared timber, four feet by four at the end, and 42 feet long. Then there are some big cedar blocks from North Bend, Coos County, cut by the Simpson Lumber Company.

All these big sticks are in the outside forestry exhibit, while the display of polished native woods is inside, along with the fish and game exhibits. The latter show every variety of game bird in Oregon, including bob white, several kinds of quail, grouse, partridge, ptarmigan, prairie chickens, sage hens, Oregon pheasants and the beautiful ring-necked pheasant, which a few years ago was imported from Chica, and is now the most plentiful game bird in Oregon. Salmon in glass jars and bottles showing the various stages in the development of the fish from the egg are also shown.

Probably the finest collection of grains and grasses in the Palace of Agriculture is in the Oregon display. In addition to this display, there is a magnificent collection of edible and non-edible fruit in bottles, hops in bales, and other farm products.

The horticultural display, which is closely associated with the agricultural showing, has become famous on account of the daily demonstrations of Oregon prunes, which are cooked without sugar and served cold. They are said to be the finest prunes grown in the United States, and thousands of pounds of them are shipped to France every year, where they are repacked and sent back to America to command fancy prices. A recent report of an American Consular agent in the interior of France calls attention to this extensive practice on the part of the wily Frenchman.

Oregon is also justly famed as the "Land of the Big Red Apple," and her showing along this line is also good. Last year the state shipped 50 carloads of this fruit, and it will produce even a larger crop this year.

Oregon cherries are now on display. One of the cherry judges who recently passed by the exhibit sampled the Bing and the Black Republican, and announced that they were the finest cherries he had ever seen. In Missouri the Black Republican is known as the Oregon, because it was originated in the Western state. The Bing is also a native of Oregon. Taking all in all, Oregon has an exhibit of which her people should be proud. Her displays do her credit at this great Exposition and attract universal attention. The state will receive great benefit from the Fair, and the money appropriated for the exhibits will bring manifold returns to the people of Oregon.

Northwestern People In New York.

NEW YORK, July 31.—(Special.)—Northwestern people registered at New York hotels today as follows:

From Spokane, J. J. Gurney and wife, at the Vendome; Mrs. Loppenheimer, at the Navarre; J. M. Applict, at the Hoffman; J. A. Dean and W. S. Newton, at the Albert.

From Seattle, W. D. McCarthy and Miss M. F. Randalle, at the Navarre.

From Tacoma, Mrs. S. V. Werentz, at the Navarre; H. A. Kaufman, at the Marlborough.

Ex-Governor Pattison Ill.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—Robert E. Pattison, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, is critically ill with pneumonia at his home in Overbrook, a suburb. His health was impaired by hard work at the National Democratic Convention.

Salem Feels the Heat.

SALEM, Or., July 31.—This was one of the hottest days of the season at Salem. The thermometer registered 95 degrees. A sea breeze blew most of the afternoon and the weather is cool tonight.

NOTICE
TO JUNIOR SALESMEN

Tomorrow, Tuesday, all our Junior Salesmen are requested to meet at our store at 10 A. M.
At that hour we will distribute the prizes to the lucky boys who sent us the most business during July.

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD
TULL & GIBBS
COMPLETE HOUSE-FURNISHERS
MAKE YOUR OWN TERMS

LISTER GIVES IT UP

Judson Gets Indorsement for Lieutenant-Governor.

PIERCE DEMOCRATS IN CAUCUS

Test Vote Induces ex-Chairman of the Board of Control to Endeavor to Have His Followers Support the Winner.

TACOMA, Wash., July 31.—(Special.)—Pierce County Democrats today indorsed Stephen Judson for Lieutenant-Governor, after a protracted fight, in which the stubborness of the Lister following was the most interesting feature. Lister's candidate for chairman of the delegation, O. G. Ellis, was defeated by Judson, who was elected 22 to 20.

The same vote resulted on the first ballot for an indorsement for Lieutenant-Governor, but on the third ballot Judson mustered 26, or a majority of the entire delegation, Lister holding 13, John T. Bibb 3 and O. G. Ellis 1. Judson named his own steering committee of W. R. Giblett, Ed Walsh, George P. Wright, W. C. Chidester, A. F. Garretson and F. A. Smalley, resigning to permit O. G. Ellis to become chairman of the delegation and ex-officio a member of the steering committee.

After the first test vote was made known to him, Lister was ready to drop out of the fight, and he sent word into the caucus-room that he favored solid support for Judson. Lister's following was stubborn and it required three ballots to make them let go of the ex-chairman of the State Board of Control.

Judson's indorsement was made because the anti-Lister men needed a Pierce County man to beat Lister, and Judson was the most available candidate. Judson has been after the place, but politicians have not conceded him much show until today's caucus made it necessary to carry him. At heart a majority of the delegation favors Henry Drum, of Olympia, and it would be a peculiar turn of affairs that landed Judson.

Henry Drum, A. C. Little, M. J. Maloney and a dozen other state leaders remained here until the caucus adjourned at 1 P. M. and then left for Seattle. They will go to Bellingham tonight and the Pierce County steering committee goes north at the same time.

EVERYBODY IS SATISFIED.

Governor Chamberlain and Senator Miller Are Not Angry.

SALEM, Or., July 31.—(Special.)—Governor Chamberlain and Senator M. A. Miller returned together today from Portland. When the Governor was asked what explanation he had to make of the story published that he had promises to support Senator Miller for National committeeman and had then voted for F. V. Holman, the successful candidate, the Governor said:

"I do not care to say much about it, or anything except that Senator Miller and his friends are now satisfied, and myself and my friends are also satisfied."

Ayer's

You have doubtless heard a great deal about Ayer's Sarsaparilla—how it makes the blood pure and rich, tones up the nervous system, clears the skin, reddens the cheeks, and puts flesh on the bones. Remember, "Ayer's" is the kind you want—the kind the doctors prescribe. $1.00. All druggists.

Ayer's Pills are a great aid to Ayer's Sarsaparilla. These pills are liver pills, safe for the parents, and just as safe for the children. Purely vegetable. 25 cents. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

JAPANESE IN A FRACAS.

Shingle-Mill Crew Break Heads and Wreck Lodging-House.

OLYMPIA, Wash., July 31.—(Special.)—The Japanese crew brought to this city recently to work in Mumby's Shingle-mill got to fighting among themselves Saturday night in their lodging-house on the waterfront, and in the rough house that followed there were a number of broken heads and the place was wrecked. The belligerents left town to avoid arrest, and an officer has gone to Tacoma to bring ten of them back on a charge of malicious destruction of property preferred by the boss Jap.

Circular Letters Denounced.

SALEM, Or., July 31.—(Special.)—The congregation of St. Joseph's Catholic Church today adopted resolutions condemning the circular letters attacking Archbishop Christie, Bishop O'Reilley and several priests in this state. The resolutions express confidence in the virtue, integrity and loyalty of the men attacked and denounce the author of the letters as a man who should be placed under such restraint as is provided by law for the insane.

Government Will Run Hatchery.

OREGON CITY, Or., July 31.—(Special.) The Upper Clackamas hatchery, located about 60 miles up the Clackamas River from this city, has been turned over to the Government for operation, having been conducted for a number of years as a state enterprise. The Clackamas hatchery is considered by fish culturists to be the best hatchery in the state, not because of its equipment and location, which are ideal, but because of the quality of the Chinook fish that are propagated there.

The employes now at this hatchery will be continued this season, the work to be directed by A. A. Oldenburg, the appointee of the Bureau of Fisheries.

Never fail to cure sick headache, often the very first dose. This is what is said by all who try Carter's Little Liver Pills.

While on your vacation take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It will help build up your strength.

Twenty Years of Success

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

Kidney and Urinary
Complaints, painful, difficult, too frequent, milky or bloody urine, unnatural discharges speedily cured.

Diseases of the Rectum
Such as piles, fistula, fissure, ulceration, mucous and bloody discharges, cured without the knife, pain or confinement.

Diseases of Men
Blood poison, gleet, stricture, unnatural losses, impotency, thoroughly cured. No failure. Cures guaranteed.

YOUNG MEN troubled with night emissions, dreams, exhausting drains, bashfulness, 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.

BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES, Syphilis, Gonnorhoea, painful, bloody urine, Gleet, Stricture, Enlarged Prostate, Sexual Debility, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Kidney and Liver Troubles, cured without MERCURY OR 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 Pamphlet 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, 181 First Street, Corner Yamhill, Portland, Or

POSITIVE CURES

SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT OF MEN'S PRIVATE AILMENTS

VARICOCELE, NERVOUS DEBILITY, BLOOD POISON, RUPTURE, KIDNEY AND URINARY DISEASES

and all diseases due to habits, excesses or the result of specific diseases. I make no misleading statements or unbusinesslike propositions to the afflicted in order to secure their patronage. The many years of my successful practice in Portland prove that my methods of treatment are safe and certain. You do not want to be mutilated and maimed for life in trying to be cured of Varicocele, Hydrocele and kindred troubles in a few days by surgical procedures. I guarantee a perfect cure in the shortest possible time without injurious after effects.

STOP THOSE DRAINS

They will undermine the strongest constitution if neglected. The very essence of your vitality and manhood may be wasting and you do not know it.

I will contract the seminal ejaculatory ducts that they can retain their vital fluids, relieving you of drains, losses and emissions and correcting prematurity.

By reducing and healing the Prostate Gland, irritation and inflammation at the neck of the bladder is relieved and urinary difficulties removed. The accumulation of sluggish blood in the veins of the scrotum is diffused by the vigorous circulation induced, permanently curing Varicocele.

You Will Feel Like a New Man

IN FROM 5 TO 30 DAYS you will be free from your afflictions, stronger in every way, not only sexually, but mentally and physically as well—you will feel like a man ought to feel.

If you cannot call at our office, write us your symptoms fully. Our home treatment by correspondence is always successful. Our counsel is free and sacredly confidential, and we give to each patient a legal contract in writing to hold for our promise.

Hours—9 to 8; Sundays, 10 to 12. Address all letters to

ST. LOUIS DISPENSARY

SECOND AND YAMHILL STREETS, PORTLAND, OREGON.