such high-priced crops that the own-ers can well afford to pay a big price

seven feet above the average level of

his mind to work, must be willing to

bear the intense heat, must be willing to pay a good price for his water and face the competition of those already in the field. If he is willing to do all

this, he is bound to succeed. But Yuma is no place for the office or parlor

farmer, or the man unwilling to bear

hardships while he is establishing aimself. Nor is it the place for the extremely poor man. It is going to take a good class of citizens to make

the Yuma project a success, but that is what Yuma wants. H. J. B.

MAKES ATTACK IN COURT

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

Validity of Chicago Ordinance De-

nied and Injunction Against

Dunne Is Asked.

CHICAGO, July 26.-Special)-The

Chicago City Rullway Company this af-

ternoon struck a blow at municipal

ownership by attacking the constitu-

tionality of the municipal ownership

ordinance passed in March, and asking

an injunction restraining the city from

taking over any part of the company's

The bill not only asks for a permanent restraining order, but also prays the court to pass on the constitutionality

of the municipal ownership ordinance passed in March, 1905, and to adjudi-cate the question of franchises. The bill

sets forth that the 119 lines of the

Chicago City Railway Company are held under franchises that do not ex-pire until the period between 1915 and

119 street railway lines.

MAY WHIP URUGUAY

Britain Threatens to Send Warship Against Her.

ROOSEVELT IS MEDIATING

Demand for Release of Imprisoned Scalers and Arbaration Rejected. American Minister Seeks Settlement.

WASHINGTON, July M .- Official advices reaching Washington fail to show any relief in the acute situation which has developing for some time between the British and Uruguayan governments over the imprisonment in Uruguay of the captain and crew of the Canadian fishing essel Agnes Donahoe for alleged poach-

Several months ago the British govern ment laid before the State Department a full statement of its side of the case, and the American Minister to Uruguay was instructed to use his good offices to assist in an amicable settlement. The British government takes the ground that, as the contract of the Uruguayan government giving to a certain company the exclusive right to fish in certain waters was a private contract and was not communicated to or recognized by foreign governm the capture of a Canadian ship for ing in those waters was tilegal.

Despite strong representations, however, the Canadian captain remains in prison and London is now considering the ad-visability of sending a warship down the South American coast. This step, how-ever, will be taken only after every diplomatic method has been tried to obtain the release of the prisoners. The London government is not averse to a settlement by arbitration, but the Uruguayan gov-ernment has thus far refused to arbitrate. Washington would like to see the matter settled by arbitration, and the American Minister will work to this end.

LEFT HIGH AND DRY.

Homesteaders on Palouse Land Are in Sad Plight.

PASCO, Wash., July M .- (Special.)-The failure of the National Government to construct the Palouse irrigation project has brought about a most deplorable conof affairs in this section of East orn Washington, and promises to work great hardship upon many honest settlers who have recently come into this country and taken up homesteads. Last Winter officials of the National

Reclamation Service, both here and at Washington, declared that it was the in-tention of the Government to build the Palouse project; the Secretary of the In-terior went so far as to set aside \$2,500,000 for the work, and it was generally under stood that some time during the present Summer dirt would begin to fly, provided the Government could make a satisfac-tory deal and acquire clear title to the Washtucna coulee, which was to be used as the principal reservoir

suming that the promises of the Govern officials were to be fulfilled, sev eral hundred ambitious entrymen rushed onto the lands of the Palouse project. made entries, others purchased lands: all were anxious to get in carly in order to obtain choice tracts. All expect-ed, within a few years, to turn their now arid lands into productive fields and orchards. But it seems they are to be dis

Homesteaders Suffer Most.

It is true a great portion of the Palou country was in private awnership before the Government began investigations, and the owners of that land suffer no hardship by the failure to build the project, though they are teenly disappointed. It is the poor homesteader, the man who went in hoping and expecting to make his home under the Government project, who will suffer. Having taken up the land under the homestead law, he must reside on and improve on it, or he will lose it. Without water he cannot improve his lands, he cannot maintain a residence, excepf in a technical manner, and in nine cases out of ten he must lose his entry

No Prospect for Many Years.

There is much pathos connected with cases such as these. The men who suffer were inspired by perfectly honest mo-tives; they sought good homes; they had been led to believe by official representa-tions that the Government was going into the Palouse country to build; they expected and were willing to pay \$55 an acre for water from the Government canals, and they made every preparation to take advantage of this water as soon as the project rhould be completed. It is true, as contended by the teclamation officials, that these settlers ran the risk when they rushed in before the project was under way, but it cannot be desied that they had good reason to believe they were making a wise venture. Now they must suffer; they must bear their losses; the vernment cannot help them. Those o have homes elsewhere may be able hold onto their lands here until the Palouse project is eventually built, but present indications it will be many ar before the Federal Government water onto the new famous Palouse

Can't Be Built in Sections.

Unfortunately, the situation here is un like that in most other irrigation districts. The Palouse project cannot be built in sections. At the present estimate, it will cost about \$6.000.000 and not a drop of water can be turned onto any of the land until the entire work is completed. Some other projects possible in the Valence. other projects, notably in the Yakima Valley, one be built in segments. Out of a project costing \$5.00,000 it will be possible to expend \$500,000 or \$1.000,000 complete one unit and make the lands of that unit productive before the other units are completed, and before the balance of the \$5,000,000 has been expended. But here the project must be built in its entirety before any of the lands can be benefited. This fact operates greatly against the immediate adoption of the Palouse project, and is said to be one of the prime reasons why the Government decided not to take it up. When the reclamation fund has grown, and there is enough money available to build the Palouse project, it is possible the Government may enter this field, but until \$6,00.00 has accumulated in the fund nothing can be done.

MANY MILES BY MULE TEAM San Diego, Cal., Man and Wife Ar-

H. J. B.

rive at Oregon City. OREGON CITY, Or., July M .- (Special.) -An overland trip, consisting of 1900 miles behind a mule team, is the novel method of crossing two states that was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. J. Monros Mark, of San by Mr. and Mrs. J. Monroe Mark, of San Diego, Cal., who have just arrived here to spend the Summer with relatives. The trip was made at the leisure of the trav-elers who left Southern California March N and en soute stopped at numerous re-sorts and pobsts of interest. Mr. and Mrs. Mark passed through the Yosemite Valley, and, following the Sac-

into Oregon. After spending the Summer with relatives here, Mr. and Mrs. Mark will return home by ocean steamer.

BABE BURNS WITH THE HOUSE

Grandmother Leaps From Upper Window and May Dic.

SPOKANE, July 26-About 4 o'clock this morning while William McVay and his wife were milking the cows, their house was burned to the ground and their six-weeks-old baby was burned to a crisp. Mrs. Carder, mother of Mrs. McVay, es-caped by leaping from an upper window but was hadly burned and may die.

California Town Is Scorched

COVELO, Cal., July 26.-Half of the business portion of this town was burned to-day. The fire started in a tankhouse in the rear of the Covelo Hotel, which was destroyed. Dave Rudee's general merchandles store was the next to go and then the fire continued down the street for two blocks, destroying everything in

for two blocks, destroying everyining in the way.

There was no wind blowing at the time and it is this and the shade trees that saved the reat of the town. The loss will amount to nearly \$77,000 and the in-surance is about \$16,000.

Small Stones Smash His Skull. LEWISTON, Idaho, July 26.—Jack Barnham, a miner at Warren, was killed by giant-powder explosion Saturday afternoon. He was testing old fuse, and in

casting it away, the tuse fell on the pow-der. His skull was crushed by small stones hurled by the force of the explo-sion. Harnham was formerly of Lewiston and Wallace, Idaho, where he was employed as a carpenter

Straying Stock Seized for Duty.

HELENA, Mont., July M-Two thou eand five hundred bend of sheep belonging to John McLaren, of Hawe, Mont, have been seized by the Canadian Mounted Police and held for double duty. The duty amounts to \$3100. Owing to better range conditions across the line, the sheepmen, it is presumed, have let stock stray beyond the international border.

HOW TO MAKE PEACE.

Manchuria, Independent, Would Be Buffer Estate.

Professor Howard Swan, director in the department of English Imperial College, Peking, is at the Hotel Eaton, on his way to San Francisco where he will derote the Summer vacation period to lecturing and getting in touch with the faculty of the University of California. Professor Swan is a native of London, graduate of a technical institution, and is an instructor in linguistic pschycology. he has been for two years post in China and previously for a like period in Japan, and is well-informed upon Oriental con-ditions. It is his purpose to secure co-operation of linguists identified with educational institutions of the Chinese Em-pire and along the Pacific Coast where Chinese students are taught in order to secure the adoption of a new phonetic, siphabetical language that will eventually become the universal tengue of the countless divisions of the land of the lotus, fie disclaims any expectation of bringing about a speedy revolution among the Chinese people, but desires to see a language formulated and introduced that will gradually spread to serve the pur se for commercial relations and busi-ess with all sections of the empire.

Manchuria to Pay Piper.

As a solution of the obstacles that may he presented to peace plenipetentiaries the professor suggests that Manchuria as an independent country might be made to pay the indemnity. He believes that peace will either be declared by November or not until next Spring, and presents his plan for its consummation in these words: "In considering the question of the settlement of the way revolven are two words: 'In considering the question of the settlement of the war problem are two main features which must be considered: one is the permanent settlement by means of a buffer estate, and the other is the payment of an indemnity. If Japan keeps Manchuria she will probably have to figh again in another decade or so, and the

again in another decade or so, and the object should be in bringing about peace to prevent recurrence of war.

"At present it is supposed Manchuria will be handed back to Chinas, but the Chinese Empire is in no position to retain it, and there remains the third proposition of pursing over Manchuria to someone else. After carefully thinking of the different ways in which this can of the different ways the best arrange-be done I think that the best arrange-

is equally vital to Japan. This is placed at something like \$55,000,000, gold, which the government of Japan expects to obfrom Rumia, and I do not think it tain from Russia, and I do not think it can be paid by Russia. It seems to me Japan could more easily obtain the money by taking and disposing of Manhuria to an independent government formed for that country, which would make the great powers interested responsible for the maintenance of peace between Russia and Japan in future by the existence of an independent government separating them in their Asiatic possessions.

Three Have Claims.

'At present three nations have certain rights in Manchuria-China, Russia and Japan. In the event of this suggestion being made the basis of a settlement. Japan would pay to China an agreed amount for its rights and keep the portion of the third party as indemnity, likewise receiving compensation for its own portion in present ownership.

ownership.
"I certainly think the independent "I certainly think the independent government set up in this way would be able to meet the demand for the sum," said the professor, in reply to a question, "or I should not suggest it. If the Manchurian people are asked to provide this sum immediately upon declaration of peace, I feel certain it would be forthcoming, and that the people of Russia, Japan and other nations would gladly invest in the bonds. tions would gladly invest in the bonds

thus provided for as the exchequer of the new government.

"Few people realize what relation Manchuria holds to China. It is in much the relation that America once held to England, and is capable of maintaining a large population, enor-mous industries and to become im-mensely wealthy."

Chalmers Will Captain Stanford.

Alex Chalmers, Stanford University's atox Chainers Stanford University's star half back, will return to his Alma. Mater this year, and as he will be practically the only one of last year's team to don a foot ball suit, he will be elected captain of the team. It was said that Chaimers would be unable to return to the University this year and that Plowden Scott, last year's sub quarter, would be the only early sub quarter. the University this year and that Plow-den Scott, last year's sub quarter, would be the only available man to accept the position, but Chaimers has changed his mind and will go to California August 19. Chaimers is the only eligible man with the exception of Stott, as all others of last year's team have either graduated or have announced their intention of not returbing. Chaimers, according to Coach Lonergan, is the best defecutive half back Starford has ever had. Stauford has ever had.

Square many years ago.

Government Will Create a Fair Garden-Spot.

RICH SOIL FOUND IN DESERT

High Cost of Irrigation System Justified by Long-Growing Season. Plan to Remove Silt and Irrigate Mesa.

YUMA, Ariz. July 26.—(Special.)—Tuma has been dubbed "the hottest spot in the United States, and it deserves the reputation. There may be places where the thermometer at times goes higher than at Yuma, but there is no place where the average temperature is so high or where the hot spell is so long as right here in the southwest corner of Arisona. Yuma is hot, and there is no getting away from
it, though the natives won't admit it.
But there are other things at Yuma besides the heat; there are things here
which in a way compensate for the intensely hot climate, otherwise there would
be no Yuma.

be no Yuma Yuma and the surrounding country pos Yuma and the surrounding country pos-sesses rare agricultural possibilities of a kind peculiarly its own. Today Yuma lies in the center of a vast, burning des-ert; ten years from today it is probable that Yuma will be the center of a great and thriving agricultural region. The soli-in and about Yuma is extremely fertile; the Colorado River, flowing by Yuma, and which today runs almost entirely to waste, is to be controlled and turned onto the Yuma desert. The combination of the productive soil and the fertilizing waters of the Colorado will convert this desert into a garden spot in an incredibly short time. short time

aside from its fine soil and its abundance of water. Yuma can boast of a longer growing season than any other part of the United States; its farmers are today cutting seven and eight crops of alfalfa where the Northern farmer is getting two and three, and when irri-gation is fully developed, and all the arable lands of this region are under cultivation, Yuma, with its long hot season beginning before the frost is out of the ground in other regions, will be able to put its first crops on the market ahead of every other part of the United States.

Will Stand High Cost.

are some of the reasons why the inited States Government, in spite of the intense heat, has determined to expend \$2,000,000 in building an irrigation system which will reciain nearly 100,000 acres of land in the immediate vicinity of Yuma.

According to the present estimate, settlers under the Yuma project must pay about \$35 an acre for water. While this is a high price, more than is charged in other sections, the figure is reasonable when it is considered that the Yuma lands yield two crops an-nually of most vegetables, and elast crops of alfalfa each season. on its face, the Yuma project is sim-

ple, involving only the principles of a simple diversion dam and a system of distributing canala, but as it is ex-amined more closely it is found to in-volve many intricate problems. There is no storage feature connected with the project, it is true, because it has been found impossible to get suitable foundation for any large storage dam, but there will be a large and an ex-pensive diversion dam strung across the Colorado River some distance above Yuma, which will cost in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000. Though simple in design, the Laguna dam is being built for all time-the best mabeing built for all time—the best ma-terials are being used in its construc-tion—hence the great cost. Moreover, the dam, though only 19 feet above the bed of Colorado River, will measure 4800 feet from one end to the other, and at its base will be 125 feet through. Rock, concrete and steel are the ma-terials used in its construction.

Will Get Rid of Silt.

On the Tuma project, more than any where else, the engineers of the Rec-iamation Service are obliged to con-tend with the slit problem. This river ment possible would be the formation of an econd Missouri; in appearance it an independent dominion of Manchuria, is a flowing pool of mud; it carries an incredible amount of silt, but fortunate-ly the silt itself is a valuable fertilizer, and will in the end prove of great benefit to the farmers, as it will constantly enrich their soil and render artificial fertilization unnecessary. But silt has its drawbacks. It fills up reservoirs, it clogs cannis and ditches, and makes into the to me endless work for farmers. To prevent money aria to endless work for farmers. To prevent a filling in behind the Laguma dam, a system of slutceways is being provided, by means of which the bottom of the river can be flushed out periodically, thus carrying off the surplus sediment of an and them of the river dam will create a great lake in the Colorade River, where the water, coming down stream, will have an opportunity to settle. The canals which will carry the water onto the lands on either side of the river will take only the surface water, from which the greater portion of the silt has been allowed to precipitate to the river bed, to be carried off by sluting. Not all of the silt, however, can be removed, but what remains on by source. Not all of the silt, however, can be removed, but what remains and is carried onto the land will be comparatively small in quantity, though sufficient to improve the soil on which it is, deposited. By this means of allowing the water to settle, danger of clogging of ditches and canals is reduced to a minimum. Levees Will Prevent Floods.

As nearly as can be estimated, the waters taken from Colorado at the Laguna dam will irrigate 85.7% acres in all, of which 72.100 acres lie in Arizona, the rest in California. Some of these lands lie below the level of the Colorado Riverwhen it is at flood, and to prevent overflowing it will be necessary to construct immense levees along either bank of the river to an elevation five feet above the highest known level of the stream. These levees, fashioned after the levees along every fashioned after the levees along waters taken from Colorado at the La levees, fashioned after the levees along the Mississippi River, while adding to the cost of the Yuma project, are absolutely necessary to protect property, and will effectively hold back the flood waters each

effectively hold back the flood waters each Spring ond early Summer.

The lands under the Yuma project are exceptionally flat and low. The level of the water in the ground is very near the surface, giving rise to danger of excessive sub-irrigation. But this obstacle will be overcome. As a part of the Government project, the reclamation engineers will run a system of drainage canals across the irrigable lands, and into these main canals farmers will be enabled to run their smaller drainage ditthes. By this means all the alkall in the soil can be washed out, and all danger from sub-irrigation avoided. It is true, when the Colorado is at flood, there will be scapage through the dikes, but precautions have been taken to ward off danger from this source. This scepage water, like the subsurface flow, will all be carried off in the drainage ditches, and when the water will no longer flow from these ditches into the river it will be carried off. Chicago's New Police Chief.

Chicago's New Police Chief.

CHICAGO. July E.—Mayor Dunne today appointed Captain John D. Collins chief of police, vice Francis J. O'Neil, resigned. The new chief of police has risen from the ranks. He was a patrolman in the front illus of police at the time of the sanarchist bomb-throwing in Haymarket Square many years ago.

Adjoining the tract of land to be

trigated under the Yuma canals is a rich mesa or table-land especially well adapted to the growth of all varieties of semi-tropical plants and early fruits and vegetables. These lands, however, are too high to be reached by the di are too high to be reached by the di-version canals and can only be irri-gated by pumping. It is not beyond a possibility that in time a pumping system will be installed which will raise water from the Colorado River onto this mesa, for the lands are so fertile and susceptible of producing

in Equitable.

for water. Such a pumping system, however, is not at present planned, though there will be a little pumping to reach a few acres which lie six or

the Yuma country. Power for this small pumping plant will be developed at a drop in the main canal in the city Board of Directors Elects Him Presi-Irrigation in the Yuma country is not dent and Will Elect New Direcan experiment. A great deal of that land is today under cultivation, being tors Today-Mrs. Hyde's under private canals, largely supplied by pumping direct from the river. Agriculture, especially the raising of Pension Considered.

> NEW YORK, July 28 .- At a two hours' session of the directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society today the resigna-tion of ex-President James W. Alexander and Nevada B. Stranahan as directors were accepted. Paul Morton was elected

chairman and president.

A special meeting of the directors will be held tomorrow, at which additional directors will be elected and amendments

STREET-CAR COMPANY FIGHTS

salary as president of the society will be \$80,000 a year. E. B. Thomas was elected

ing, and that was that in future no officer or director of the society must in any way be interested in syndicate underwrit-ing issues that were offered for sale to the society or similar transactions. A strong opinion is entertained among cer-tain of the men who have lately come into the board that the Equitable Society must eventually divest itself of its stock in subsidiary banking and safe-deposit institu-tions. This is in line with the semi-official announcement by representatives of the Ryan interests shortly after the purchase of the majority stock from James H. Hyde that the investments of the society would be put on virtually a savings bank basis. Such a movement would make it necessary for the Equitable to divest itself of the stocks of the subsidiary companies. The matter did not come up for discus-

The ordinance attacked is that giving

birth to the Chicago Municipal Owner-ship Rallway Company.

BRANCH MAY NOT BE BUILT gradual development."

Farmers Charge Too Much for Rights of Way on Troutdale Line.

A resident of Fairview said yesterday that the Oregon Water Power Company had called off the construc-tion of the proposed branch from Ce-darville to Pairview and Troutdale, owing to the fact that some of the property-owners were holding rightyof-way at too high a figure. One man between the Base Line and Fairview is asking \$2000 for allowing the line to be built along one side of his farm.

Stone says that the district is going to have an electric line, and the people will not give up, even if the Oregon Water Power Company does not build. The people will take up the matter with the Portland Consolidated Railway Company.

Mutual Testimonials

Pittsburg Dispatch, In addition to the recent pleasant and optimistic certificate of character given to senator Chauncey M. Depew by his colleague, Senator Thomas C. Platt, it is noted that another testimonial was offered on the same subject. Senator John Hipple Mitchell last Winter, before the re-election of Senator Depew had been settled by the forcible advice of Mr. E. H. Harriman,

strong personality" and was otherwise so useful that "I should exceedingly regret to lose him from the Senate." Senator Mitchell has not yet lost Senator Depew, and there are grave doubts whether Senator Depew can lose Senator Mitchell. Events have come to pass since then which appear to make it appropriate that Senator Depew should tender a testi-monial to Senator Mitchell's character and monial to Senator Mitchell a character and Senatorial standing. It might be a close question which needs testimonials more urgently; but as Senator Mitchell has cer-tified to Depew it is no more than fain that Depew should do as much for Mitch-ell. The spectacle of each standing by the other is calculated to more gods and men to powerful and varied emotions. Certainty Deress could return Mitchell's Certainly Depew could return Mitchell'a compliment and testify that the latter has "a very strong personality." The one thing established beyond dispute is that both of them have strong personalities-so strong that they are getting rank.

Pottery Trust the Next Thing. EAST LIVERPOOL, July M .- A combi-

nation that will practically control the ta-bieware and china trade of this country has virtually been effected, with \$40,000,000 capital, and is regarded by interested manufacturers in this city as an accomplished fact. This city is to be the head-

Shonts and Stevens on Isthmus.

COLON, July M.—The steamer Mexico, with President Theodore B. Shonts, of the Canal Commission, and Chief Engineer Stevens, arrived here today. Governor Magoon and other high canal officials came from Panuma on a special train-to welcome President Shouts and his party, all of whom are to rood health. all of whom are in good health.

Earthquake Shocks Michigan.

CALUMET, Mich. July S. Great ex-citement was caused here shortly after 6 o clock tonight by a shock resembling an earthquake. Building rocked planter was knocked from walls and dishes Play a Little.

Philadelphia North American.
Rest a little, play a little,
Sighe and fears will come;
Store up all you're able
Of the samaline, while there's so
Pluck the flowers along the way.
For exeming comes so soon.
Then you'll want the memoriaOf happy-hearled noon.

Effect of Economy by Morton

HIS SALARY \$80,000 A YEAR

forage plants, has been demonstrated to be a huge success, but the man who comes into this region must make up

that in pursuance of his policy of re-trenchment the society would effect a Portland. saving of \$500,000 a year. He submitted a financial report for the first six months, lection of

a member of the executive committee, which has not yet been fully reorganized. The Times will say tomorrow: "But one opinion was given at the meet-

sion yesterday, and the directors who fa-vor this policy eventually realize that no imminent or ill-timed change could be made without injury to the subsidiary companies and incidentally to the Equita-ble. Rather the matter will be one for

INVESTIGATION WILL BE OPEN

Chairman Armstrong Defines Policy of Legislative Committee.

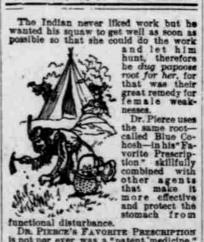
ROCHESTER, N. Y., July M .- State Senator William Armstrong has sent out announcements to his Senatorial and Assembly associates who are to serve on the joint legislative committee which is to investigate the life insurance busi-ness in this state, that the committee asking 42000 for allowing the line to be built along one side of his farm. Also near Troutdale the Buxton farm is badly cut up by the route surveyed out.

For several weeks nothing has been done, and F. A. Morris, of the Oregon Water Power Company, said the line would not be built unless rights-of-way could be secured. However, A. L. Stone any tiest the district is color to trick Attorney-General Mayer and District Attorney-General Mayer and District Attorney-General Mayer and District Attorney Jeneral Mayer and District Attorne trict Attorney Jerome, asking that they meet with the committee at an early

Speaking of the investigations, the Sen

ator said: Our proceedings will be public and the investigation will be pursued without any other consideration than the discovery of such facts as are necessary to the framing of new laws-if such are deemed necessary-or such amendments to the existing ones, to be sub-mitted to the Legislature, as will insure to the policy-holders that every cent they pay in premiums over and above what is needed in careful and prodent management and the creation and protection of necessary mortu-ary and reserve funds, including safe and proper investment of such funds, shall go to their credit; also to recommend, if the facts justify, such a reduction in premiums the forcible advice of Mr. E. H. Harriman, as may be found proper. We shall employ certified that Senator Depew "has a very the very best legal counsel procurable."

Makes Plea for Drinking Fountains. PORTLAND, July 24 -- (To the Editor.) --



functional disturbance.

DR PIRECE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION is not not ever was a "patent medicine," but it is the carefully wrought out and thoroughly tested real prescription of a real physician in a real practice.

Dr. Pierce's unparalleled success with this remedy was such that more wanted to use it than any one doctor could attend to in a private practice. This induced him to manufacture it on a sufficiently liberal scale to meet the demand.

By his own special processes, he extracts, combines and preserves the medicinal qualities of the several ingredients without the use of alcohol (using chemically pure glycerine instead), thus readering it absolutely safe for any woman of any age and in any condition to use freely. The names of the ingredients are: Lady's Slipper root, Black Cohosh root, Unicorn root, Blue Cohosh root and Golden Seal root.

Miss May Rohrback, No. 73 Amsterdam

Golden Seal root.

Miss May Rohrback, No. 73 Amsterdam Avenue, New York City, Treasurer of the Woman's Progressive Union, writes:

"I had headache backache, and was very nervous; carcely able to sleep more than two hours at a time. I was advised to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and was elecular splendidy. Continued using the "Parorite Prescription" for eight weeks, and "sea sleeping splendidy. Continued using the "Parorite Prescription" for eight weeks, and "sea stopped, for I was perfectly seef. Ever since then your medicine has been my "Favorite Prescription." son I recommend it to every one."

Constipution although a little fill, be-

During the late Mayor Pennoyer's adminis During the late Mayor Pennoyer's administration an effort was made by the Oregon Humane Society to have erected inexpensive fountains in the husiness portion of our city, whereby man and beast might quench their thirst. The Mayor was heartly in accord with the movement, but Just at that time retrenchment was the watchword and time retrenchment was the watchword and time retrenchment was the watchword and time retrenchment was the fountains have been erected, and during the interval the population of Portland has doubled, and the need of fountains greatly increased, and need of fountains greatly increased, and yet no action has been taken. The busy world seems to have no time to con-sider the comforts or rights, in fact. the absolute and imperative needs of the brute creatures that serve mankind faith-fully through all conditions of beat or cold. On, on, they plod, some with heavy leads. others like delivery teams are burried from early morning till late at night under the lash and the burning sun, with little rest and without water to cool their parched mouths until their return to ill-ventilated stables at the close of the day. The oberver may any day witness scores of horses on our streets to the moon hours standing in the sun, fighting tormenting fies, eating their food from nosebage, but seldom do the owners remember to water before feed-ing. Way? Because of the inconvenience

of watering facilities.
Stephen Skidmore, though not a wealthy
man, made provision in his will for the
erection of the elegant fountain bearing his name, which has bestowed untold bless-ings on man and beast for more than 20 years, and no scene can be more refreshing than to witness during these hot days the throng of horses, dogs and men drinking the cool, crys-tal Bull Run water flowing from this bene-faction to our city. With the throng of vis-tiors now in Portland, persons from all parts of the world, we hear from these daily the his name, which has bestowed untold bles were named as directors and will be elected at tomorrow's special meeting. Mr. Victor is a preminent dry goods and commission merchant of this city and Mr. Kruttschnitt is one of the leaders of the bar fin the Southwest.

Mr. Morton reported to the directors that in pursuance of his policy of revenchment the society would affectively and the society would affect the same of the society and same of the society a

aving of \$560,000 a your manufal report for the first six moving of \$600,000 a your manufal report for the first six moving and separate the same provided a certain number of provided a certain number of provided a certain number of the matter of pensions to the widow of the certain number of the certain Some years ago the writer obtained a col-lection of more than 500 designs of moders fountains, and through the efforts of the Hu-mane Society special discounts were secured. erected. This offer still holds good, and steps

Working for Good Roads.

Organization for a concerted movement of all the citizens of Oregon interested in the good roads movement is what aimed at by the good roads commit of the Portland Board of Trade which beginning by bringing together a fund of information concerning national and information concerning national and state legislation upon the subject. Judge J. E. Majers of the committee is a per-sonal friend of Martin Dodge, head of the Highways through the personal interest thus as-sured it is the expectation that special efforts will be made to furnish the com-mittee with everything of a public nature bearing on the subject. The decision has been reached to continue a vigorous cam paign until the legislature can be made to paign until the legislature can be made to realize the importance of better highways on development, and will enact laws framed after the best that can be gained by the common people.

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William E. Curtis, Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record-Herald, who travels at will over the earth and writes of that which he finds interceting and instructive, writes from Coronado Beach, Cal., to Manager Tom Richardson, of the Commercial Club, that he is coming to Portland for the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress and will deliver an address on "Irrigation in India." Mr. Curtis will also remain for the National Irrigation Congress, being an enthusiastic student of reclamation work and irrightion subjects.



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