HOWLING THUGS

Chicago Federation of Labor Is Again Unable to Hold an Election.

POLICE GUARD PRESIDENT

Only Seven Votes Were Cast, When the Demonstration Becomes So Violent That Dold Adjourns the Session.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6 .- (Special.) -Although the Chicago Federation of Labor suffered the humiliation of sum moning the police to guard its ballot boxes against its own members, the minority, or "machine gang," prevented the election today. failure to hold an elec-On the former occasion a held up the judges at the point of revolvers, destroyed the ballots and left President Donnelly for dead upon the The same element floor of the hall.

dominated affairs today. Notwithstanding the fact that President Charles Dold, representing the decest and lawabiding element of the Federation, the largest labor body in the West, had a majority of the votes with him and the police to protect him, he was shouted down and terrified into non-action by the howls, hisses and · threats of the violent minority.

Dold's Life Is in Danger. Briefly, President Dold has been in

formed that unless he submits to the demands of the sluggers and suffers them to run the Federaiton, he will meet Donnelly's fate. Dold says: "My life is not worth a copper if I

oppose the gang or talk about the Donnelly raid."

Notwithstanding that more than dozen persons identified the sluggers who destroyed the ballots and assaulted President Donnelly, not one will give any testimony that will lead to the capture of the thugs. All of them admit they would sign their own death warrant by doing so.

A great principle, involving labor in terests the entire country over, is involved in the Pederation election here. If the sluggers and grafters are able to secure control here, they can extend their methods to all other cities. The unions are in the deplorable position of having built up and maintained a professional sluggers and thugs, from whom they must now ask police protection, fearing to give the authorities any information that would lend to the disruption of the gang.

Monster Beyond Control.

The unions have on their hands a modern Frankenstein monster, of their own building, which now threatens the life of the Federation and any members who may oppose its dictates. Before another session is called it is proposed another session is called it is proposed signed to be expressed by them is both that "influence" will be brought to bear an injury and an insult to the reader. upon President Dold and others who stand for law and order, which will induce them to step aside and let the gang run the machine.

Probably four-fifths of the delegates assembled were ready to deliver a rebuke to the murderous band of sluggers which prevented the holding of an election July 16, brutally assaulted Michael Donnelly and destroyed the ballots that had been cast during the forenoon. They voted today to hold another election immediately, and seven votes had been cast, when President Dold was compelled to adjourn the session because of the threatening attitude taken by a howling crowd gathered before the ballot box.

Fight for Control Unsettled.

The fight for control of the federation remains to be settled, for the events of today only served to intensify the bitterness existing between the factions and temporarily to delay the movement described by the Dold element as a purifying process.

The Dold following found keen satisfaction from the fact that the delay came through rowdy tactics, alleging that such methods developed the line of demarcation between the warring sides and exposed their real strength.

RIOT IN CHINESE THEATER

Three Celestials Are Killed and Many Are Wounded.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6-As a result of a battle between members of the big Chinese societies in the Chinese theater in Doyers street tonight, three Chinamen were killed, two others probably fatally wounded and many others injured. When police succeeded in breaking up the rlot they had arrested more than enough inhabitants of the Chinese district to fill the Elizabeth-street and other police stations in the vicinity.

According to a report made by the po-lice, the Hip Sing tong started the trouble and deliberately selected the Chinese theand denocrately seldom, visited by the po-lice, as the most favorable scene for op-erations. The theater holds about 490 persons and Sunday night, when the quarter is crowded with visiting Celestials from all over the metropolitan district,

When the battle began not a seat was to be had, and many were standing. Among the latter in the back of the the-ater were several of the Hip Sing tong members with big 44 caliber revolvers con-cealed beneath their flowing garments. Suddenly, as the actors on the stage. suddenly, as the actors on the stage reached a climax in the play, there was a loud explosion, followed by several others in the front of the theater, near the stage. The actors fied in terror and the packed audience surged as far as it could toward the rear, where several of the Hip Sing tong began an indiscriminate fusiliade into the throng. It developed later that the first explosions were made by huge firecrackers.

by huge firecrackers.

Finally in desperation the audience charged on the men with the revolvers. charged on the men with the revolvers, and bearing them down, got to the one exit which was open. There they fought desperately to reach the street. The first explosions had startled the quarter and as the theater poured its frantic crowd into Doyers street the packed tenement-houses, filled for the most part with Chinese, but with a sprinkling of white men and women, added their crowd and for Portland.

VERT LOW BATES EAST.

Very low rate, long-time tickets to Buffalo, New York, account Supreme Court Season Foresters of America. Particulars of C. W. Stinger, city ticket agent O. R. & N. Co., Third and Washington streets,

of the widest excitement.

When the five policemen managed to force their way into the theater they found five men lying in pools of blood and a score more hiding under benches In a short time the reserves from Eliza beth street and other stations arrived.
Two ambulances were called and the men
most dangerously hurt, four of them,
were hurried to the hospital. Three of
them died soon after reaching the hos-

A squad of police hastened to the head-quarters of the Hip Sing tong, where they arrested three men in the building and found four others hiding on the roof. A little later Mock Duck, alleged to be the leader of the Hip Sing tong, was ar-rested. The detectives continued to make arrests of Chinamen until more than 30 were in custody. Two of the men arrested in the Hip Sing tong headquarters were taken to the hospital and it is said were identified by the wounded as having

TWO KILLED AND EIGHT IN-JURED IN WYOMING.

Section Falls From Overhead, Pinning Miners to the Floor of the Stope.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Aug. 6-A special to the Tribune from Cumberland, Wyo., says that two men were killed, two severely and six slightly injured in gang of sluggers raided the hall, an accident at Mine No. 1 of the Union Pacific Coal Company. The dead-Joseph Anderson, James Sel-

The seriously injured-Joseph Corrigan. back broken; Frank Sabella, back broken. Thomas Evans, John Miller, William Wilcox and three others were Slightly All of the injured were sent special train to the hospital at Rock

small force of men was at work clearing up the stope. There was some coal over head that was considered unsafe. Th men had just fired a blast, shooting a quantity of it down, and had started to hovel it into pit cars, when another section of coal, 15 feet long, 8 feet wide and 10 inches thick, fell from above, crushing

the men to the floor Sellers was about 32 years of age, and left a wife and five children. Anderson was 27 years of age, and left a wife and two small children.

SILLY "LETTERING."

Misuse of Letters That "Once Were

the Same." Boston Transcript. If the English alphabet were a living and reasonable thing it would long ago have cried out against the abuse to which it has been subjected of late years. Every letter has a sort of individuality; it has a form of its own and an expression of its own. The form may vary, as the human form varies; the letter may be slender or squatty; it may be thick in its members, or thin; still, just as in the case of the human form, which has in-definite variations, there is a general type which is instantly recognized. This, at icast, is the normal state of the case. Letters exist for the sake of the words that are made out of them; and words exist for the sake of expressing thought, and the sooner one can get from the visible symbols to the thoughts the better. Fixedness and familiarity in the form of the letters is therefore an urgent desideratum. Any striking change in the form of the letters distracts the mind; any distortion of the letters which disturbs the ready assimilation of the thought de-Within the last ten or 30 years, how-

Within the last rea or 3) years, how-ever, there has raged among many a sort of mania for torturing the alphabet. This craze for novelty for novelty's sake deals chiefly with the capital letters, but has not wholly spared the others. The distortion is called "esthetic"; and this seems to be regarded as an adequate jus-tification of any mangling performance that any fool may choose to retreative that any fool may choose to perpetrate. The good, old-fashioned E, for instance, with the middle horizontal line about, half as long as the other two, is made with the middle line a little longer than the upper one and crowded up close to it. The capital R is sometimes found with the curved part reaching almost to the bottom of the perpendicular line, and the right leg so reduced in size that at a lit-tle distance it is liable to be mistaken for a D. The two middle lines of the M. are transformed into a single one lying across the tops of the other two, with only a faint indication of a break to represent the original acute angle. There is no beauty gained by such transformations we get only an unmeaning letter made for the simple cake of change. The same passion for novelty would probably, were it feasible, gratify itself by similar transmogrifications of the human form: We might expect to find one of the eyes transferred to the cheek, or the nose placed on the forchead, or one arm or one leg made twice as long as the other. Besides senseless alterations of the

Besides senseless alterations of the forms of letters, we find some of them condemned to an inclined position, while the others remain upright; this holds especially of the small a, s and o. What the will restaurable to the small a s and o. the wit, wiedom or grace of this con-sists in no Philadelphia lawyer could di-vine. Equally mysterious is the gentus which orders printers or printers of signs to make the capital O two or three times as small as the other letters: e. g.,

But most senseless and exasperating of all is the substitution of one letter another. So far this exercise of the manis has been confined to the capital U. which is replaced by V. It is true that two or three centuries ago u and v were interchanged; in fact there was a time when the usage was pretty uniformly the opposite of the present, so that, e. g., "virtue" would have been printed "uirtve." It is needless to inquire how the change came about which has resulted in the modern usage; but if one is crazy to introduce the antique usage, he ought to be thorough, and not only put v but u, but u for v. Then we should have, save, "UESVUIVS," whereas the modern fad gives us "VESVVIVS." This

have, save, "UESVUIVS," whereas the modern fad gives us 'VESVVIVS." This craze seems to have been raging badiy some 20 years ago, and as a consequence we find in the Boston Public Library, in the names of distinguished men on the walls of the building inside and outside, v uniformly put for u, and the beadquarters of the Congregational denomination in Beacon street, is not a "HOUSE," but a "HOVSE." There would be just as much sense in putting J everywhere for I, and a similar excuse for it, so that "MILTON" would be printed "MJLTON." But why indulge in such tomfoolory? What is gained by it? As President Eliot says of the Brooks tablet theft, "Anyfool could do it." This monkeying with the alphabet is, to be sure, not quite analogous to the theft, it is more like the painting of the John Harvard monuthe painting of the John Harvard monu-ment—a disfigurement; and though it cannot be visited with legal punishment. It ought to be frowned-on by the common

sense and good taste of the public

Roosevelt Delivers Lay Sermon at Oyster Bay.

ANNOUNCEMENT MADE

Christian Brotherhood Is Addressed at Methodist Church on Subject of Sound Character Building-Bible Quoted.

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 6.-President osevelt, late this afternoon, delivered lay sermon to the Christian Brotherhood of Oyster Bay. He emphasized especially the necessity of sound character uilding, holding that high moral charac ter was the real essence of Christian life. The organization before which the President spoke is a nonsectarian body, composed principally of the male members of the several local churches. The mesting was held in the Sunday-school room of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Sev-eral weeks ago, an invitation was extended to the President to address the Christian Brotherhood, and he promised to accept the invitation at some later time. He notified the committee last night that he would make the promised address today, stipulating that no previous an-nouncement should be made of his intention to speak.

ing this afternoon, and practically all of them were surprised when President Roosevelt appeared on the floor. The President carried his Bible, and in begin-ning his address read selections from the sixth chapter of Matthew, the epistle to the Corinthians and the Epistle to James. No verbatim report of the address was made, but the President tonight dictates the following as the substance of his re-

made, but the President tonight dictates the following as the substance of his remarks:

"Brother Bowman has spoken of the fact that I have had a large experience. I think that each one of us who has a large experience grows to realize more and more that the essentials of experience are allike for all of us. The things that move us most, the things of the home, of the church, the intimate relations that knit a man to his family, to his close friends, that make him try to do his duty to his neighbors, by his God, are in their essentials just the same for one man as for another, provided the man is in good faith trying to do his duty.

"I feel that the progress of our country really depends upon the sum of the efforts of the individuals acting by themselves, but especially upon the sum of the efforts of the individuals acting in associations like this for the betterment of the communities in which they dwell. There is never any difficulty about the forces of evil being organization of the forces that are painfully striving for good, an organization like this, we are doing our part to offset and a little more than offset the forces of evil.

"I want to read several different texts which it seems to me have especial bearing upon the work of brotherhoods like this, upon the spirit in which not only all of us who are members of this brotherhood, but all of us who strive to be decent Christians are to apply our Christianity on week days-as well as an Sundays. The first verses I want to read can be found in the seventh chapter of Matthew, the first, 18th, 17th and 18th verses:

Larget size worling, along along along the price, 180,00 (Same terms, 142,00 (Same terms, 242,00 (Same terms,

so every good tree bringeth forth fruit, but a corrupt tree bringeth forth

evil fruit; 18th, 'A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit, neither can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit. "Judge not, that re be not judged"—
that means treat each of his brothers
with charity. Be not quick to find fault.
Above all be not quick to judge another
man, who, according to his light, is striving to do his duty as each of us here hopes
be is articles to do his.

he is striving to do his.
"Let us ever remember that not only we have divine authority for the statement that by our fruits we shall be known, but that also it is true that mankind will tend to judge us by our fruits. It is an especially immentable thing to see ill done by any man who from his associations with the church, who from the fact that he has had the priceless bene-fits of the teachings of the Christian religion, should be expected to take a posttion of leadership in the work for good.
"The next quotation I wish to read to you is found in the 25th chapter of Mat-thew, 27th to 49th verses, inclusive: Then shall the righteous answer him, saying Lord, when mw we thee an hungred and fed thee? or thirsty, and gave thee drink? When saw we thee a stranger and took thee in, or naked and clothed thee? or when saw we thee sick or in prison and came unto thee? And the King shall answer and see with the King shall answer and say unto them, Verily I say unto you, inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren ye have done it unto me."
"That is what this brotherhood means, by trying to worship our creator, by acting toward his Creator as he would have us act. to try to make our religion a driving force in our lives, to do unto others as we would have them do unto us. The next text I wish to read is found in I Corinthians, thirteenth chapter, beginning with the first versus. ginning with the first verse: "Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass or a tinkling cym-bal. And though I have the gift of prophecy and understand all mysteries,

and all knowledge, and though I have all faith, so that I could remove mountains, and have not charity, I am nothing; and though I bestow all my goods to feed the poor, and though I give my body to be burned and have not charity it profiteth me nothing. Charity suffer-eth long and is kind; charity envieth not; charity vaunteth not itself, is not puffed 'And now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these "Let each of us exercise the largest

tolerance for his brother who is trying, though in a different way, to lead a de-cent life, who is trying to do good in his

USED PIANOS TO BE SOLD THIS WEEK

Numerous Standard Makes, as Good as New, at Virtually Half Price.

Elegant Pianos on Easiest of Payments or Will Rent Them to Responsible Parties. A Midsummer Offering at Eilers Piano House That Will Be Taken Advantage of by Scores of Homes.

Today will be placed on sale a num-ber of used pianos, every one of which is to be disposed of within the next three days. We have large shipments of reg-ular catalogue, as well as special art styles, of Chickerings, Webers and Kim-balls and other planos on the way, and require every available inch of floor space to include these instruments in our down-town World's Fair exhibit.

to include these instruments in our downtown World's Fair exhibit.

Some of these used planes are exactly
like new. Many come to us in part payment for the new Planela Plane. In many
of our most cultured homes the Planela
Plane is replacing the ordinary or silent
planes, and this brings us in exchange
many fine planes that have seen but little
use. Every one of these instruments is
now offered at prices which we are sure
will dispose of them within the next few
days. Prices named are for cash, but any
lnstrument will be sold on easiest of
monthly payments for the additional simple interest.

Here is a beautiful Chickering unright Here is a beautiful Chickering upright in exquisite colonial case

isite colonial case, used less than \$362.00 (\$10.00 monthly, if desired) mottled walnut Knube, practical-Price, \$290.00 spaid \$9.00 monthly).

iy new. Price, \$20.00 goals 20.00 monthly).

Beautiful largest-size elegant mahegany case Lester, the \$500.00 style, now \$355.00. (Pay \$8.00 goathly.)

Very fancy oak case Fischer upright, sells regularly for \$365, now \$182.50. (Pay sells regularly for \$56, now \$182.50. (Pay \$7.00 a month.) Another Fischer, dark case, \$112 (\$6 a

inth). Largest-size fancy mahogany Emerson. Seils usually for \$75.60; price, \$187.50. (Pay \$7.60 a month.) Elegant latest \$500 style Pease piano, mottled mahogany case, now \$255.60. (Pay \$5.00 a month).

Largest fancy walnut carved case Schil-ler upright, almost new, \$185.00. (Pay \$7.00 monthly.)

we are closing out at test about half price, on payments of \$\mathbb{E}_1\$ & or \$\mathbb{E}\$ monthly. Send for list or call and see them.

Another inducement: Any of these instruments will be taken back by Ellers Piano House toward payment of any new high-grade piano, and we will allow the full amount paid to date of return at any time within two years from date of purchase.

thme within two years from date of purchase.

Hundreds of homes yearn for a piano to enliven the hours spent indoors, but not caring to invest in a new piano, they have been compelled to forego the pleasure they would seek. Here is the opportunity for these homes to be supplied with a reliable musical instrument at virtually half price and on terms of payment hardly equal to ordinary rent. ly equal to ordinary rent.

Call immediately or telephone or write EILERS PIANO HOUSE RETAIL DE-PARTMENT, 251 Washington street.

Portland police for the embezziement of \$300 committed in this city, will cost the state about \$150. He will probably have his case examined at the next meeting of the police commissioners. It is thought that Hartman will not be held responsible for not returning to Portland at a given

RURAL HOMES FOR MASSES

Rider Haggard Presents His Cure for Modern Evils. Rider Haggard's Report to Colonial Secretary on the Salvation Army's Land Settlent Experiments in the United States.)

As time goes by, my conviction is strengthened that there is but one cure for certain of the evils which our civil ization has brought with it-to get behind them, to dam them at their sou wretchedness of our overcrowded cities, indeed, may be beyond any complete remedy; but it can, at least, be palliated by bringing numbers of their poor inhabitants into content and the content of their poor inhabitants into content and the content of their poor inhabitants into content of their poor inhabitants into contact with the healthful plenty of the land. Some say, however, that even such palliation is impossible, for the reason that the dwellers in cities, or those who purpose to dwell in them, desire to have nothing to do with the land, and refuse to live thereon. This has never been my experience; in fact, every year considerable numbers of persons write to me individually asking me to help them to convey themselves and their families back from the towns to the country. I believe that in a majority of cases village-born folk go to cities, and in many instances remain in them, because they can find no opportunity or prospect upor the land, and, subsequently because they have not the means to escape with their wives and children from the web of town own fashion; let each try to show practical sympathy with that brother, not be too quick to criticize.

"In closing I want to read just a few will avail themselves with eagerness. These are the views in which my recent investigations confirm me, and I think that much support of them will be found. the first chapter. Eith verse.

"Pure religion and undefiled before
God and the Father is this, to visit the
fatherless and widows in their affliction
and to keep himself unspotted from the
world."

"The first chapter, Eith verse.

In the individual statement of the interest of the int "If a man will try to serve God the Father by being kindly to the many around him who need such kindness, and by being upright and honest himself, then we have the authority of the good book for saying that we are in honor bound to treat him as a good Christian and extend the hand of brotherhood to him."

At the conclusion of his address the to freat him as a good Christian and extend the hand of brotherhood to him."

At the conclusion of his address the President shook hands with the members of the brotherhood present. After a brief call at the residence of Mr. Bowman, adjoining the church, he returned to Sagamore Hill.

What Hartman's Trip Cost.

Detective Hartman's trip to Chicago after a criminal, who was wanted by the



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Tan Covert Jackets

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Reg. \$12.00 at \$ 8.75 Reg. 15.00 at \$10.50 Reg. \$18.50 at \$13.50 Reg. \$16.50 at \$11.85

\$15.00, \$12.50, \$10.50 Black Silk Coats at \$6.85 \$7.50 Fine Satchels and Suit Cases at \$4.95 \$12.50 New Satchels and Suit Cases at \$5.95 \$20.00 Magnificent Assortment of Grips at \$9.45

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\$.75 Stamped Linen 50c \$1.00 Stamped Linen 69c

ever I had the honor of meeting; by the this, upon the spirit in which not only all of us who are members of this brother-hood, but all of us who strive to be decent Christians are to apply our Christian-ty on week days as well as in Sundays. The first verses I want to read can be found in the seventh chapter of Matthew, the first, 18th, 17th and 18th verses:

"First—Tudge not, that ye be not judged;" 18th, "Te shall know them by their fruits. Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thislies?"; 17th, "Even so every good tree bringeth forth good fruit, but a corrupt tree bringeth forth good fruit, but a corrupt tree bringeth for the content of the states of \$\mathbb{R}\$ \mathbb{R}\$ or \$\mathbb{R}\$ \mathbb{R}\$ \mathbb{R moreover, is the author of practical experiments in land settlement in many others of equal ability and body pretends that the spirit ruling govclimes; and by others of equal ability and that the future welfare of this country, and, indeed, of others which might be and, indeed, of others which might be years had to contest every step of their named, among them the United States, progess with cetain men administering

weight. depends upon whether or no it is possible to retain or to settle upon the soil a fair proportion of its, or their, inhabitants.

One of the chief aims of the goveht of the highly civilized white nations should be to keep population upon the land, to multiply the numbers of those modest rural homes where men and women desire offspring for their own sakes and to share their labors and their

REFORM THAT IS REFORM

Merit System in Civil Service a Foe to Graft.

New York Tribune. Secretary Bonaparte's prominence as a civil service reformer furnishes a pretext for the gibe that he is repudiating his favorite principle of administration when he declares that "the underlying evil in the administration of our public affairs is simply dishonesty." Here for 29 years we have been in increasing measure selectic officials by competition after tests. You in department after department we us earth "grafters," as we have fallen into the habit of calling them, who are, is plain words, thieves and scoundrels. I the merit system is the safeguard of good government how can these things be? In the first place, no tivil service re former ever said the merit system could change human nature. If the society in which officials dwell is tainted with the

falcation does not tempt bank directors times worse than anything which has from the application of careful tests of occurred.

Moreover, while appointments are made largely as the result of examinations, nohe law in the departments. Machen and leavers and their associates were part of a machine which operated under civil service rules, and some of them may have entered the service by passing examinations; but did they carry out the merit system? The notorious violation of civil service principles in the appointment to rural offices of men and women who wer to be immediately transferred to the classified service—which was one of the consplcuous offenses furnishes the an awer. These men were in office playing politics. They were protected as long as possible by politicians, and their abuses would long before have been stopped if the voice of those who were merely demanding faithfulness to the merit system

had been heeded.

When we look back and see what the departments were in the days of the spoils system after the Civil War, and in the old Jackson days of defalcations, notwithstanding the prevalance of primitive virtues, we can better appreciate what our Government would be if every appointment were now handed out as patronage without regard to fitness. The merit sys-

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Indigestion and Dyspepsia. Sugar-coated tablets.
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"grafting" apirit, the public service will tem has been the safeguard of the Government from thievery and scandal

Lesson for Autolsts.

Milwaukee Wisconstn Automobile wrecks are becoming so frequent that the reckless may reach the conclusion that there is as much danger in the vehicle as on the road during "scorching"; then the lives of drivers and pedestrians will be safer.

LOW EXCURSION RATES EAST. IOW EXCURSION RATES EAST.
On August 24, 25, and September 15, 17, the Great Northern Railway will sell excursion tickets to Chicago and return, 27,50; St. Louis and return, 27,50; St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth and return, 20,00, tickets good for going passage for ten days; final return limit, 20 days; good going via Great Northern Railway, returning same or any direct route, stop-overs allowed going and returning.

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