New Securities Not Moving Well in the Open Market.

CROP REPORTS ARE GOOD

Wheat and Corn Strong, but Shortage in Cotton Caused Speculation-Talk of War With Japan Affected the Markets.

NEW YORK, July 7 .- Financial re-

The action of the stock market during the past week has reflected some confilet of sentiment over the future course of values or some mixture of doubt amongst those who have operated for amongst those who have operated for higher prices. The bull party, on the whole, has held the ascendant and has been able to maintain prices and make some show of strength in the market. fales to realize profits by those who had bought stocks last week caused an early reaction, but after these had been absorbed, prices again showed a hardening tendency. hardening tendency.

In the bank reports of this week are evidences of the enormous transactions evidences of the enormous transactions which are put through, not only in New York, but in London and Paris, and especially in Berlin, where the changes in the different items of the report of the Imperial Bank of Germany exceeded any previous records. Foreign money markets were quick to recover from the strain of settlements. In New York the money market was slower to relax, rates on call ruling higher earlier in the week than last week. The course of the foreign exchanges also indicated a waiting demand for our gold as soon as any relaxation should occur in the local money farket. The belief became general that a resumption of gold exports to France was imminent. Instead of that there was a shipment of \$1.000,000 to Holland, after which foreign exchange rates declined and the movement to Paris was averted. It had no apparent effect in reviving the investment demand for securities, the bond market remaining neglected and

The sluggishness of the investment demand for securities undoubtedly finds large explanation for the large amounts which have already been spoken for new security of railroad companies, in-stock which called for nearly \$12,000,000, and for Atchison convertible bonds which called for \$7,500,000, and there is yet to be paid in July \$3,000,000 for the Great Northern preferred stock, \$15,000,-600 for Union Pacific convertible bonds and \$7,500,000 for Southern Pacific preferred stock. These new securities are offered to stockholders on such terms as to prove more attractive than securities in the open market; even at the lowest prices, which have recently prevailed. The supply of available capital, as it may accumulate, is thus diverted from the usual investment channels and the revival of investment in the open market thus deferred.

thus deferred. The operation of the redemption of the Government 4 per cent bonds which matured on July 1, is proving slow and cumbersome, the prompt offer of the bonds being confined practically to the holding National banks and other insti-tutions which own large blocks. It is now evident that only a small portion of the \$28,000,000 of the bonds still outstanding at the time of maturity will have been presented by July 10, which is the date set for the return of \$30,-030,000 of Government deposits held by the National banks. The effect on the money market of this unevenly balanced transaction is a matter for con-sideration, in view of the slender sur-plus of the New York banks.

condition of cotton as on June 25 threw ably inclined among the 10,000 persons into the speculative situation the prospect of an unexpected shortage in the cotton crop and incidentally diverted a furious speculation to the market for that commodity. Copper securities have moved upwards with the intimation that resolutions were resolutions and the resolution of the section on one side and the colored resolutions were resolutions were resolutions and the resolution of the section of the se that negotiations were pending for the settlement of differences between pro-ducers and sellers which might be expected to break the deadlock existing. Sentimental influences which have been felt in the market were the revival of the discussion of possible war between the United States and Japan, which has been a material influence in foreign markets, and the belief that the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the Harriman investigation would be presented at an early date.

recognized, nevertheless, that the United States is acquiring the country of Japan as one of her national assets, which may prove a handleap in the event of trouble

with any other power.

4 Great Britain finds herself in an emybarrassing position also, because she is
obliged to stand between her colonies
and the matter of anti-Japanese laws.

Transvaal has just put into operation
has rescalating the entry of Asiatics. a law regulating the entry of Asiatics, which applies to Indian subjects, as well as to the Japaness and the Chinese, and which compels them to submit to an examination and registry with thumb prints, like animals, which is exceedingly irritating to them. Australia threatens legislation on the same lines. Alfred Deakin, the Australian Premier, during his recent visit to England, repeatedly said in his speeches that the chief na-tional question with which Australia must deal was the menace of the inflow

American-Japanese Problem Topic of Frequent Discussion.

THE HAGUE, July 7.—The sentiment of the delegates to the peace conference regarding the question that has arisen between the United States and Japan between the United States and Japan is that the situation is unfortunate for both countries, as the original incident causing the tension between the two countries is disproportionate to the grave results which may follow. The question, the delegates think, is likely to create a hostile atmosphere, endangering their re-ciprocal commerce, to which the former friendly relations has opened a vast field.
Although the sending of a fleet by the
United States to the Pacific Coast cannot

now found a hard nut to crack. The Russians remark that the predictions of Witte that the next war will be between Japan and the United States is approach-ing realization. The English, French and Japanese delegates believe that both governments at Washington and at Tokio-sincerely wish to reach an understanding and will not be influenced by jingoism. Some of the Germans here are of the opinion that the situation may lead to an accession of the street which while American-German entente, which, while preventing the isolation of Germany, would be the strongest compact against British supremacy that could be made.

BELIEVES THERE WILL BE WAR Germany Confident There Will Soon-

er or Inter Be a Conflict.

BERIJN, July 7.—The conviction of an ultimate conflict between Japan and the United States appears to be widespread in Germany. It is one of the subjects certain to be referred to wherever diplo-matists and military and naval officials and others accustomed to follow inter-

and others accustomed to follow inter-national politics meet.

The newspapers agree that President, Roosevelt is earnestly trying to satisfy the Japanese requests. They agree also that Japan asks nothing unreasonable. They recognize that the difficulty lies in the question of race, the economic an-tagonism of the Californians against the Japanese and the constitutional impossi-bility of Federal coercion.

It is believed by many that the group of ruling statesmen in Japan are pre-paring to fight the United States for the

paring to fight the United States for the mastery of the Pacific, regardless of the San Francisco incidents.

The strategists of the admiralty regard a navai war between Japan and the United States as the most interesting problem of the day. Careful studies that have been worked out are unfavorable to the United States. United States, because the American fleet, although of greater power than that of Japan, would have to seek a fight in Japane's home waters.

"TOUGHS" STARTED TROUBLE

New York Pastor Has Some Opinions on Japanese Question.

NEW YORK, July 7.—"I can scarcely ontain my indignation when I think of the kind of people who are attack-ing the Japanese—a lot of foreigners who do not even know the requisite of American citizenship, attacking the Japanese, who are their superiors in intellect, in character and citizenship. Who are they that they should de-nounce the Japanese of California? They are a menace to the republic.

Let us have a care."

With this expression as the keynote of his sermon tonight, Dr. Robert S. McArthur, of the Calvary Baptist Church, severely criticised the feeling against the Japanese in California, which, he said, had given rise to the agitation and talk of possible war.

TORIO ANXIOUS FOR PEACE

Newspapers of Japan Deprecate War Excitement in United States.

TOKIO, July 7.- The Japanese news papers deprecate the evidence of excite-ment in the United States and express the conviction that all sources of trouble the conviction that all sources of touche between the two countries will soon be removed, inasmuch as the Government at Washington, they think, is not less desirous of doing justice than the Jap-anese government.

Sir Cheng En Route to China.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7 .- Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, late Chinese Minister to Washington, arrived here today en route to China. He will sail on the steamship Korea Tuesday.

NEW YORK POLICE KEPT BUSY FOR TWO HOURS.

Quiet Noisy Boys, Gives Hoodlums an Oportunity.

thrown from an upper window and upon the heads of a group of Italian boys, who had disturbed the Sunday quiet of a colored woman, incited a riot on "San plus of the New York hanks.

Crop news has been favorable during the week, especially that of Winter wheat and also of corn, but the publishing of the Government report on the condition of cotton as on June 26 threw into the speculative situation the pros-

> section on one side and the colored neighbors on the other were promptly in-volved, while the hoodlums of all races selzed the opportunity to attack each

While the battle raged in the street, less adventuresome rioters lined the ten-ement roofs and showered bricks, chunks of coping and flower pots upon the heads It took the police reserve of four pre-

incts two hours to beat the combatant William B. Fleming, a fireman on the

New York Central Railway, was hit in the breast by a stray bullet as his train TO SHOW NAVAL POWER the breast by a stray build. He was critically injured.

> KILLED IN AUTO ACCIDENT Locomotive Demolishes Car-Several Hurt at St. Paul.

KEYPORT, N. J., July 7 .- Christopher Horandt, a wealthy slik manufacturer, of Patterson, was killed, and other members of his family injured, when a locomotive struck and demolished an automobile in which the party was returning home from Ashbury Park late today.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 7.-Dr. G. H. Nichols and C. F. Williams, both of Minneapells, were probably fatally injured in an automobile accident, in this city this afternoon. The chauffeur lost con-trol of the car in some way, and the nachine and its occupants went over the edge of a bluff.

TALK WAR AT PEACE MEETING GAS BLOWS UP A GROCERY One Member of Firm Killed and

Another Seriously Injured.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., July 7.—8. Grassman was instantly killed and E. O. Wurle seriously injured this evening by an explosion of gas in the basement of the building occupied by them as a grocery store. The explosion set fire to the building and before the fire department could extinguish the flames, two other explosions practically demolished the structure. The body of Grassman has not yet been recovered. The loss is about \$25,000.

Three Hurt in Tornado.

be interpreted as a threat, it is generally significant the united states has be interpreted as a threat, it is generally significant the united states has be interpreted as a threat, it is generally significant the united states has be interpreted as a threat, it is generally significant the united states has be interpreted as a threat, it is generally significant the united states has be interpreted as a threat, it is generally significant the united states has a threat, it is generally significant the united states has a threat, it is generally significant the united states has a threat, it is generally significant the united states has a threat, it is generally significant the united states has a threat, it is generally significant the united states has a threat, it is generally significant the united states has a threat, it is generally significant the united states has a threat, it is generally significant the united states has a threat, it is generally significant the united states has a threat, it is generally significant the united states has a threat, it is generally significant the united states has a threat, it is generally significant the united states has a threat, it is generally significant the united states has a threat, it is generally significant the united states has a threat, it is generally significant the united states has a threat, it is generally significant the united states has a threat, it is generally significant the united states has a threat, it is generally significant the united states has a threat, it is generally significant the united states has a threat, it is generally significant the united states has a threat, it is generally significant the united states has a threat, it is generally significant the united states has a threat, it is generally significant the united states has a threat, it is generally significant the united states has a threat such as a LONG PINE, Neb., July 7.-Long

Civil Pension System to Come Before Congress.

KEEP COMMISSION SCHEME

Would Make Government Employes Provide Funds, but There Are Many Objections-Treasury Should Pay Pensions.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash ington, July 1.—The next Congress will have to wrestle with the problem of taking care of old Government emtaking care of old Government em-ployes, especially the old clerks in the departments in Washington. The Keep Commission, which brought about many reforms in the matheds of reforms in the methods of transacting public business, has recommended the adoption of a civil service pension system, and it is quite probable that the President, in his message to Congress next December, will take up the idea and urge adequate legislation. Such a pension, if authorized, would apply to all civil employes of the Government, in whether that he in the departments in whether they be in the departments in Washington or in any of the numerous Government offices in the states

The Keep Commission finds that there are in the Government service a great many superannuated clerks. The great majority of them are in Washington. Their retention in office seriously im-pairs the transaction of work, for the old clerks, in many cases, are incapable of performing active work, and proba-bly do not accomplish as much in a month as a strong, healthy clerk in the prime of life could turn out in a week or less. Yet, they are filling places that should be filled by younger and more active persons, and drawing the pay of efficient clerks. The Government is thus losing hundreds of thousands of follows are active persons. sands of dollars every year.

Keep Commission's Plan.

Any private concern would get rid of the old employes by some method, and would employ only persons physically and mentally capable. Some corporations have adopted the pension system for old employes. Others dispense with the services of all employes who become incapacitated. The latter is a heartless method and the Government

heartless method and the Government would be severely condemned should it follow that plan. But it is likely to be equally condemned if it carries out the plan of the Keep Commission.

In brief, the Keep Commission would assess every civil employe of the Government at the rate of \$3.57 per month per \$100 of salary. That is, the clerk whose salary is \$100 would draw only \$36.43 per month, the balance of his allotted salary going into the pension fund. The employe whose present salary is \$300 per month would be compelled to contribute \$7.14 per month to the fund, and those of intermediate salaries would contribute accordingly. All clerks who have reached the age of 70 years would, under the Keep Commisyears would, under the Keep Commis-sion plan, be retired at \$900 per annum. It is estimated that it would require 39 years to accumulate a sufficient fund to pension the retired employes and the Commission proposes that Congress shall make annual appropriations up to that time, the fund thereafter to be self-sustaining. In other words, once the fund is self-sustaining, the burden for pensioning old employes must rest entirely on the active clerks and other employes in the Government service.

Not Fair to All Hands.

The Keep Commission plan is open to many objections. In the first place, not 10 per cent of the civil employes of the Government ever remain in the service until they reach the age of 70. Those who are possessed of energy or ability leave the Government service and find much more lucrative employment elsewhere. Many who lack ambition remain in the service, become virtual machines and die long before they reach the re-tiring age. Of those who remain, a great many should be retired long before they reach the age limit.

It is not just to assess young and active clerks, who are only temporarily in the Government service, in order to sup-port in comfort a lot of old clerks who, port in comfort a lot of old clerks who, during their long career in the Government employ, failed to make any provision for the future. The young clerk, particularly of the better class, has legitimate use for his money and is entitled to it. He is under no obligation to his seniors. He himself will never de-rive any benefit whatever from the civil pension fund and he knows it, for he intends to leave the Government service long before his years of activity are gone. That clerk—and he represents a gone. That clerk—and no representation of the Government very large element in the Government service—is going to rise up and protest service—is going to rise up and protest to contribute to

the pension fund. Pay Pensions From Treasury.

The adoption of the Keep Commission plan would be an incentive to shiftless clerks to spend as they go. Some Gov-ernment clerks have saved and are abre to take care of themselves in their old age. There is one instance known in Washington where a superannuated emwashington where a superannuated em-ploye of the General Land Office, when he found his strength falling, asked for employment at a lower grade and uiti-mately, when he was unable to perform any service, tendered his resignation and supported himself on the savings of a lifetime, but it is doubtful if there have been half a dozen such instances in the negotiations, recent history of the Government. With an assured annuity of \$000, the shiftless clerks could spend their entire earnings from month to month. Yet this \$75 per month would come from the pockets of other employes who owed Butte Girls Walk Out in Sympathy

pockets of other employes who owed them nothing.

If there is to be a civil pension list, it should be placed on the same footing as the military pension roll. The Government annually pays out millions to soldiers and sallors, and there appears to be no good reason why the Government, if it believes in the pension system, should not be equally liberal with its old employes in the civil service. There are clerks and others who have given their lives to the Government just as much as men who have served in the Army or Navy, and there are thousands whose devotion to duty has equaled and some whose hardships have been as great. These are no doubt entitled to pensions in their old sage, but the Government should pay the pensions out of its Treasury. There is no more justice in compelling the civil employes to support the superannuated than there would be in compelling the rank and file of the Army to contribute the funds to pension the old and infirm soldiers and sallors.

Butte Girls Walk Out in Sympathy

With Linemen.

Butte Girls Walk Out in Sympathy

Demote as Well as Promote.

The Keep Commission plan is faulty in another particular: It should not establish an arbitrary retiring age, for 70 years does not necessarily gauge

every cent they are paid. There should be a retiring board or some other method of determining when a clerk is incapable, and, when that fime comes, the clerk should be retired at a figure commensurate with the service ren-dered.

And, in many cases, before retirement, there should be a scale of demotions, just as there is a system of promotions. When the Government finds a high-priced clerk falling behind in his work, it should give him a position of less responsibility and less salary, by degrees reduced will be inary, by degrees reduced until he is no longer able to earn a salary, and then place him on the retired list and give him a pension out of the Federal

The great trouble in the Government service is that the system of demotion is seldom practiced, and the old and incompetent clerks are allowed to hold high-priced, responsible positions, thus crowding out those who might readily perform the work. There will never be a practicable and a fair pension system until the Government pays all the pensions, and until the retiring system is operated in conjunction with a system of reductions. That is not the Keep Commission idea.

WILL FIGHT EMPLOYERS IN WASHINGTON.

Organize Political Machine to Take Revenge on Corporations for Wrongs in the Past.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 7.—(Special.)
—Political organizers are working among railroad employes of this state to line them up in a solid voting machine and to use them in opposition to the railroad programme. The movement started in Tacoma, but the story of the programme has been spread among trainmen in most parts of the state by that time. The railroad employes only asked for two pieces of legislation from the last session. They secured the passage of the 15-hour bill, but the Senate defeated the fellow-servant measure, which the raillow-servant measure, which the rail-road men wanted. As a matter of fact, the bill was beaten by the lumber-mill and manufacturing interests, but as the railroads are not paying much attention to other remedial legislation the employes have obtained in the next the employes have obtained in the past the men are being urged to organize against the lines to handle their own political fight hext time, and to take revenge for their long series of de-

As long ago as 1898 the railroads promised the employes a fellow-serv-ant bill. Five legislative sessions have passed without passing the bill, and passed without passing the bill, and the employes are "sore." It is de-clared in addition that the reliroads are not obeying the laws intended to protect the life and health of their men. The reports of Track and Equip-ment Inspector Perley to the State Railread Commission tend to confirm this claim. this claim.

In the past, the railroad employes In the past, the railroad employes have always voted solidly with roads and against any plan that threatened to injure their employers. The men have taken the position that their interests were closely allied with the roads themselves, and have been a dependable quantity. The failure of the railroads to reciprocate in obeying the new protective statutes is claimed to be responsible for the new political organsponsible for the new political organ-

MUST OPEN BIG ELEVATORS

Wisconsin Railroad Commission Gives Peremptory Order.

MADISON, Wis., July 7.—The Wisconsin Railroad Commission issued an order today requiring the Great Northern and the Eastern Railway Companies of Minnespolis & Omaha Railroad St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad Company to open their big strain elecvators at Superior to the use of the general public.

If the order stands and is not overturned by the courts, it will, it is be-lieved, re-establish the grain business in Superior on the basis of two years ago, when the railroad companies, in order to get around the Wisconsin grain-inspection law, leased their elevators to private parties, thus practi-cally closing them to the public use and putting the independent grain deal-ers out of business.

In addition to requiring them to throw their elevators open to public use, the order also provides that they shall not charge more than they did in the Fall of 1904 for similar services.

CHICAGO STRIKE PUT OFF

Operators Willing to Let Commissioner Neill Try for Peace.

CHICAGO, July 7. - The operators employed by both commercial tele-graph companies will not go on strike for a week at least. At the meeting today for the purpose of voting on the strike proposal it was decided to post-pone action for one week. Four members of the executive committee of the union were present and addressed the meeting and all of them argued against the men precipitating a walkout while the negotiations were being carried on by Laber Commissioner Neill looking to a settlement by arbitration. There were many radicals in the meeting who clamored for an immediate strike, but the conservative element was in the majority, and it was the final decision that Mr. Neili should be given another week in which to carry on his peace

Steamer Not Disabled.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 7.—The report from Carmanah that a steamer was pass-ing with a disabled ship in tow, was the result of an error on the part of the observer there. Otter Point reported at



Women's PINGREE Shoes \$3.50

THE WORLD'S BEST \$3.50 SHOE FOR WOMEN

Style 11/2 is an Oxford of patent kid, Blucher cut, with a light sole and Cuban heel, and comes in a popular Style 1041/2 is a patent kid Blucher Oxford, with medium extension sole. They have dull calf tops, and large eyelets for ribbon laces. Either \$3.50

Style 1631/2-Women's Pingree Gloria Oxfords, Blucher cut, Cuban heel, and made on a high arch with plain toe and wide silk laces. A fine \$3.50 wearer; special.....

Style 1501/2-Women's Pingree Gloria Oxfords, come in Blucher cut, handwelt soles and dull kid \$3.50 tops; special..... Style B11/2-Women's Pingree Gloria Oxfords; come in four-button style, Cuban heel, Blucher cut, dull kid tops and plain toe; very special for \$3.50

Style B1001/2-Women's Pingree Gloria Oxfords, in Blucher cut; four-button, Cuban heel \$3.50 and hand-welt soles.

SOUVENIR MIRRORS FREE .-- To every person who comes to our store this morning, in the Shoe Department, we will give away one Souvenir Pocket Mirror, FREE.

Odd Line of Chinaware

DECORATED SEMI-PORCELAIN DINNER SETS; BORDERS ARE DECORATED IN

ROSES. GOLD LINE. 50-piece set, regular \$6.80 value, \$4.50 special..... 60-piece set, regular \$9.10 value, \$6.25 special..... 100-pc. set, regular \$13.50 value, \$9.25 DINNER PLATES—Regular value 6 75c for \$1.13; special, 6 for......

FRUIT SAUCERS, regular value 6 30c for 45c; special, six for..... 8-INCH HAVILAND VEGETABLE DISH-Regular value, each, 22c; special, 14c

MEAT DISHES and almost everything in op stock patterns.....ONE-THIRD OFF SEMI-PORCELAIN 9-INCH BERRY BOWLS- | WHITE SEMI-PORCELAIN 9-INCH Decorated in roses and gold line. Spe- 25c

10-INCH HAVILAND VEGETABLE DISH —Regular value, each, 40c; special, 27c PREAKFAST PLATES—Regular 65c value 6 for 98c; special, 6 for BREAD AND BUTTER PLATES— 35c Regular value 6 for 53c; sp'l, 6 for. FRUIT SAUCERS—Regular value, 6 35c for 52c; special, 6 for..... 9-INCH HAVILAND VEGETABLE DISH-Regular value, each, 26c; special, 18c covered vegetable dish, regular \$1.20 value; special, each..... 60c SEMI-PORCELAIN 9-INCH CAKE PLATES, decorated in roses and gold line 25¢

semi-porcelain quart pitchers, 25c blue and gold, each. 10c blue and gold, each. Fruit saucers, come in lue and gold, each. 10c

\$9.98 Buys a Woman's Tailored Suit worth to \$38.50 - Etons. Prince Chan and Pony Styles. Come in fancy suitings or plain serges and panamas. Choice NINE-NINETY-EIGHT

Children's Underw'r Spec'ls

A lot of Nightgowns, Muslin Drawers and Circular Skirts for little ones from two to fourteen years old, very specially priced Today. The Gowns have four rows of hemstitching between clusters of tucks, and hemstitched on yoke and sleeves. The drawers are trimmed with five rows of hemstitched tucks and embroidery edging. The skirts come in full sizes, are made of fine cambric, finished with deep double flounce and clusters of tucks. The regular prices are 56c to 85c each; special for Today, from 38c to

NETS, in all the new styles; made of lawn, chiffon, mull, straw or in combinations. They are prettily trimmed in white or colors and are superb values at the regular prices. Selling like this: Regular 75c to \$1.25 values for...... 57¢ Regular \$1.50 and \$2.00 values for 90¢ Regular \$2.25 and \$2.75 values for\$1.35 Regular \$3.00 and \$3.75 values for \$1.67 Regular \$4.00 and \$5.00 values for \$2.65

CHILDREN'S HATS AND FULL-FRONT BON- | WOMEN'S WHITE CAMBRIC PETTICOATS-Made with extra deep double flounce of white lawn. Come trimmed with plain or hemstitched tucks, lace and embroidery. Regular \$1.19

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SWEATERS-Come in plain white and colors, or combinations; many different styles and for children from 2 to 14 vears of age:

HAS FEAR OF GOOD CLOTHES

ESKIMO AT SEATTLE CONVEN-TION AFRAID OF TOP HAT.

Leaves for Home on First Boat on Hearing He Must Appear in Frock Coat.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 7 .- (Special.)-Just one hour after he had arrived in leattle as an Eskimo delegate from the Seattle as an Eskimo delegate from the Aleutian Islands to the annual Christian Endeavor National Convention, a native Alaskan was on his way home again aboard the steamship Rainler. The native missionary had no more than landed in Seattle before he learned that the recognition of Endeavorars were agreed to prominent Endeavorers were expected to prominent Endeavorers were expected to wear silk hats and frock-coats to meet vice-President Fairbanks and on other formal occasions. As soon as he heard this, the Eskimo Endeavorer returned to the dock, booked passage on the steamship Rainier, sailing this afternoon with freight for Katalla, and started for home again. He will have to find some account of the start home again. He will have to find some boat at Katalla for Valdez and go from that point to the islands, but the North-ern missionary refused to wait for bet-ter accommodations. As a matter of fact, the original decision to enforce the wear-ing of frock-coats and silk, hats on for-mal occasions was done away with, but

population of 50,000 had raised just \$4000 | weighing over 200 pounds, tried in vain to up to last week and unless the churches save the convention the non-church goers will have to pay the expenses. mittee believes it has pulled out of the hole,

DATES FOR FAIR AT ATHENA

Annual Agricultural and Stock Show Held in September.

PENDLETON, Or., July 7.—(Special.)— September 19, 20 and 21, are the dates fixed by the Athena Fair and Stock As-sociation for the holding of the annual Fall show at that place. The City Council has granted the directors of the association control over the streets on which the fair will be held and everything bids fair for a most successful neeting. More than \$1000 already has been subscribed and there seems no longer any doubt of the fair's success. In addition to the usual exhibition of stock and products of the soil, the fair this year will probably have races in connection, since a number of the leading business men of that place have started a movement, having for its purpose the providing of a suitable race track. They have already secured an option on a very desirable piece of land and hope to have the track in shape in time for racing during the fair,

SAVED BY POCKET KNIFE

Pilot Rock Man Digs Out From Be-

He did not even register here as a delegate, and officers of the steamship Clympla who can pronounce, cannot spell his name.

An appeal was made by the Christian Endesvor Committee in each of the 70 Protestant churches at both morning and evening services today for \$10,000 to defray the remaining expenses of the National Convention. The estimated church

roll the log back over his head. After an almost superhuman effort he managed to reach his knife and with this began to cut away the brush and dirt underneath him. From 4 o'clock in the afternoon until 5 o'clock the next morning, he worked unceasingly and was finally re-warded by being able to crawl out of

Apple Butter in Albany.

ALBANY, Or., July 7 .- (Special.) -A new industry for Albany this Fall will be a cider plant, which will also manufacture apple butter. The establishment will be operated by J. D. Steadman, an Ohio man, who has located in Albany and who purchased residence property here this week. There is be-lieved to be a field here for such an in-dustry and the great quantity of suit-able apples available in this vicinity for such a plant will insure its success. Steadman may also establish a small sawmill somewhere in this vicinity, though he has not determined definite-

Dyspeplets Quickly relieve Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nauses, and all other discemforts of Indigestion and dyspepsia. Sugar-coated tablets. 10c. or 25c. Druggists or by mail. Catarriets Give instant reliet in Nasal Catarriet in Nasal Catarrie allay mescus membrane, sweeten breath, Best gargle sere throat. Mc. C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass. If Made by Hood It's Good.

COFFEE

We want the credit of ours and are willing to take the responsibility for

Your grocer returns your money if you don't like Schilling's Best; we pay him.