COLLISION IS FEARED

PARISIANS PLAN CLERICAL AND ANTI DEMONSTRATIONS.

Police Taking Extensive Precautionary Measures—Government's Policy With Regard to Schools.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—Several Nationalist Deputies, representing Paris, waited on the Premier today to ascertain the government's further attitude toward the religious schools. M. Combes informed them that applications for authorization by the closed schools could not suspend the action of the associations law, and that such schools would not be allowed to reopen until the Council of State had rendered decisions regarding these applications. They might, however, reopen yith lay staffs, and he was considering means to expedite the consideration of applications by the Council of State. The Premier said 12,000 of such applications were waiting.

The Socialists have arranged an anti-Clerical demonstration for the Latin quarter tomorrow, and the Clericals also announce a meeting to protest against M. Combes' circular, to be held in a hall in the Rue Danton, in the same quarter. A collision is feared, and the police intend to take extensive preventive measures.

The peasantry in Western Brittany continue to guard the schools presided over by nuns, and express a determination to prevent the closing of them.

KING VICTOR'S MISSION.

Will Suggest to Kaiser a Reduction in Armament.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—The object of the visit of the King of Italy to the German Emperor at the end of this month is to propose a reduction in Continental armaments. This was the purpose of his visit to the Czar, from whom he received every encouragement. He will come to the Emperor with Russia's full support.

Frank Vanderlip, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and now vice-president of the National City Bank of New York, who arrived here yesterday from Italy and who gives the Associated Press this intelligence, says the great Italian bankers believe something will come of Victor Emmanuel's project. The young King has taken this step on his own initiative, and it is not the Italian Government's but the monarch's personal act. His Majesty realizes that keeping up a huge army is for Italy a more crushing burden than for other countries under the Continental system, and he is inspired by a desire to serve his own country as well as all Europe in undertaking this mission.

In limited circles in Italy, privy to the King's design, nothing but hope for its success was expressed.

NAVAL ALLIANCE.

London Paper Suggests It in Connection With International Bank.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Sunday Observer, a most serious English journal, gives much prominence this morning to a long editorial article advocating the extension of the postoffice savings banks into an imperial banking concern, embracing the entire empire, somewhat upon the lines of the American National banks, with this extraordinary feature, namely, the establishment of branches of the new concern in America with an Anglo-American naval alliance as an adjunct. Under this scheme, notes would be issued by the imperial concern to the American banks and with this international banking alliance as a basis, American war vessels would be leased or lent to protect British colonies or British vessels employed in America in defense of the vested interests of the Imperial American Bank. This, the Observer believes, might materially concentrate all vague expression of Anglo-American friendship.

King Goes to London Wednesday.

COWES, Aug. 2.—King Edward spent most of the day on the deck of the Victoria and Albert. His Majesty appeared to be in good health and spirits. The beautiful weather that prevailed on the Solent today brought out scores of yachts to Cowes, preliminary to the royal yacht squadron regatta, which will take place next week. During the day King Edward was on the deck of the Albert and Victoria, where the yacht club officials visited His Majesty and displayed before him the special pieces of plate for the regatta offered by Emperor William and others. His Majesty was greatly pleased.

King Edward held an investiture on the royal yacht today and conferred distinctions upon a number of recipients of coronation honors. His Majesty proposes to return to London next Wednesday. King Edward personally conferred the decoration of K. C. M. G. upon Michael Henry Herbert, the British Ambassador to the United States, who was subsequently granted an audience by His Majesty, and kissed his hand on his appointment to the Washington Embassy.

Morgan Buys a London House.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—J. Pierpont Morgan has just purchased from Georgiana, the Countess of Dudley, her handsome house at 53 Grosvenor street, cables the World's London correspondent. The house stands at the corner of Davies street, and is most conveniently situated. Lady Dudley had her house beautifully decorated and finished at a cost of nearly $200,000. Grosvenor street is in the heart of fashionable Mayfair, while Mr. Morgan's present house at 13 Prince's Gates is merely on the fringe of the smart district. His new house will enable him to display to perfection his great store of exquisite art treasures, the decorative possibilities of which are lost at Prince's Gate, where they are heaped together because there is not sufficient room to show them off properly.

Mr. Morgan's purchases, recently reported to have been made, reach an enormous sum.

Mrs. Mackay Suffering.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Mrs. J. W. Mackay is suffering severely from the strain of the past few weeks, according to a World dispatch from London. Twice there has been a consultation of doctors. She is suffering especially from heart trouble and sleeplessness. The doctors have ordered her to see as few people as possible. Possibly she may go to Manheim for treatment. Her mother, Mrs. Hungerford, the latter's sister, Baroness Teifener, and Mrs. Mackay's daughter, Princess Colonna, have left for France and Italy, but Clarence W. Mackay remains for the present, as a great deal of business must be done in connection with the settlement of the large estate of his father.

Kipling's Warlike Talk.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Rudyard Kipling made a characteristic speech at the opening of a miniature rifle range at Sydneyham, County of Kent, today. He said, in the course of his remarks: "Recent experience has taught that we must not allow a whole population to grow up in ignorance of shooting. Everything must be subordinated to shooting quickly." The speaker concluded by expressing the hope that "the next time nations saw fit to love England with that love of the past 20 months, Englishmen might not be found totally ignorant of those accomplishments which, if they do not secure affection, secure respect."

May Yohe Goes to Paris.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—May Yohe this morning called on the police to ask them to help her find Putnam Bradlee Strong, but Scotland Yard declined to have anything to do with the matter, as she preferred no charge against Strong. Miss Yohe then made all arrangements to take the 2:20 train for Paris, but abandoned the idea at the last moment. On returning to her hotel this afternoon she slipped as she left her carriage and fell, badly injuring her knee. She was carried to her hotel and a physician summoned. Miss Yohe started for Paris at 9 o'clock tonight on telegraphic assurance that she would receive word there of Strong's whereabouts.

Root Proceeds to Carlsbad.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—United States Secretary of War Elihu Root, who in company with General Horace Porter, United States Ambassador to France, and General Wood arrived here Thursday night, proceeded this evening for Carlsbad. The members of the United States Embassy and Major Vignat, ex-military attache to the French Embassy, at Washington, were present at the station to witness Mr. Root's departure.

Rumor of Assault on Loubet.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—La Press this afternoon published a report that a shot had been fired at President Loubet at Rambouillet in the afternoon. Inquiry was made regarding the statement, and it was learned that the report was entirely without foundation.

INJURES BEE INDUSTRY.

Complaint Against Extensive Spraying of Fruit Trees.

SALEM, Aug. 2.—(Special.)—A. J. Pruitt, who has a large apiary near this city, complains that the extensive spraying of fruit trees during the blossoming season is proving a serious injury to the bee industry. He says that the bees, in gathering honey from the blossoms, also collect the poisonous ingredients of the spray solutions and take this poison to the hives, where it kills the young. In three years Mr. Pruitt reports that he has been able with 12 swarms of bees to raise but one swarm.

As this subject may prove one of great importance, the statement of Mr. Pruitt's experience and his opinion as to the cause of the death of his bees, has been submitted to the consideration of Professor A. B. Cordley, entomologist at the State Agricultural College, and the following reply has been received:

"Mr. Pruitt is undoubtedly right in believing that there would be great danger of loss to beekeepers if spraying with poisonous compounds, while the fruit trees are in bloom, should become general. Records of a considerable number of instances where serious loss has occurred from this practice have been published in the various bee journals and experiments have been conducted by the entomologists of several experiment stations, which show conclusively that the danger is considerable, especially if the weather happens to be bright and warm when the spraying is done. Not only are the adult bees which visit the blossoms poisoned, but it seems that even the young larvae which are fed upon the honey derived from the poisoned blossoms are also destroyed.

"However, beekeepers need not be unnecessarily alarmed, because I know of no authority who recommends that fruit trees be sprayed at this time. I think I am familiar with all of the recommendations that have been made by the Experiment Station along this line, and I have looked through the bulletins issued by the State Board of Horticulture, and I feel certain that no such recommendation has been made in any of the publications from these sources. It is necessary in combating the apple scab, particularly in the Willamette Valley, to spray before the leaf buds start, again just as the fruit buds are beginning to open and again after the blossoms have all fallen. But it is not necessary to make any application while the trees are in full bloom. Further, these three applications are of Bordeaux mixture, a substance which, so far as I know, has never been accused of poisoning bees. This injury is caused by one of the arsenical sprays, Paris green, London purple or arsenite of lime, which has been applied for the purpose of controlling codling moth injuries. It is certainly not only not necessary but not advisable to spray with these preparations until a week or 10 days after the blossoms have all fallen. In fact, as I have shown in my bulletin on the codling moth, a very large proportion of the beneficial effect in spraying for codling moth comes from late applications.

"In conclusion, then, I may say that bees would be poisoned if fruit trees were sprayed with arsenical compounds when the trees were in full bloom, but that it is neither necessary nor advisable to use such sprays at this time.

"A. B. CORDLEY."

PEOPLE OF ACRE.

Little Known Region of South America In Dispute.

New York Tribune.

The region of Acre, in northern Bolivia, has been disputed territory between that country and Brazil for nearly 50 years. The little country has come into public notice recently because Bolivia leased a part of the Acre region to an Anglo-American syndicate. Brazil objects to this business arrangement, and has threatened to break off diplomatic relations unless the contract is rescinded.

Except that the country is rich in rubber, little is known about it. It occupies a triangular space between the boundaries of Brazil, Bolivia, and Peru and Bolivia, with the Beni River as the base. The position of the sides of this triangle as interpreted by the two countries is the cause of the dispute. A traveler recently returned from Acre says of the natives that they are in many respects like the Bolivians, but that there are among them tribes of a lower class than can be found elsewhere in that part of the world. Some of them are said to be cannibals, and all are shy and averse to the invasion of their country by the whites. They are experts in the art of using darts, spears and javelins, and delight in practicing with these from the bush on intruders, whom they usually attack from behind.

They wear no clothes, but have elaborate headdresses made of feathers and beads, and the younger ones wear strings of coins and metal disks around their necks and wrists. There are no horses or mules in Acre, and the llama is used as the beast of burden.

WHITE MAN'S PARTY.

Alabama Republicans Deprive Negroes of Representation.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 2.—At a meeting of the State Republican executive committee today, at which it was decided to call a state convention in Birmingham, September 16, to nominate a full state ticket, a resolution was adopted which, it is claimed, will practically deprive the negroes of representation in the party. The resolution follows:

"Resolved, That only those shall be recognized and be permitted to participate in the state and county convention and be present at meetings who are duly qualified voters under the new constitution of Alabama."

The effect of this will be to make the Republican party in Alabama a white man's party, as under the new constitution of Alabama the negroes are practically all disfranchised. This action of the excutive committee was in accordance with the programme agreed on at a harmony meeting of the Republicans held here Friday.

The negro Republicans are much disgruntled at the action of the committee, and say they will appeal to the National executive committee. One negro delegate stated that he would advise bloodshed, if necessary, to enforce the rights of his race.

Valuable Time Saved.

Slight injuries often disable a man and cause several days' loss of time, and when blood poison develops, sometimes result in the loss of a hand or limb. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is an antiseptic liniment. When applied to cuts, bruises and burns it causes them to heal quickly and without maturation, and prevents any danger of blood poison. For sale by all druggists.

STARVED NINE INFANTS

INHUMAN CONDUCT OF A CHICAGO WOMAN.

Police Arrest Her Pending an Examination Into the Case—Other Crime News.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—The police have arrested Mrs. Noel Campbell, of 655 Grand avenue, on a charge of allowing an infant to die from insufficient nourishment. It is alleged that within the last three years eight other infants have been buried from the woman's house. Yesterday Dr. Wellfield was called to the Campbell house to attend the infant which has since died. He found it in such a condition that he refused to issue a death certificate, declaring that the child died of starvation.

The assertion that eight children have died in the house is made by Viola Campbell, 14 years of age. Mrs. Campbell says that she is the mother of the girl, who claims that Mrs. Campbell has said on other occasions that she was not a relative of hers. A letter was received at the Campbell house three weeks ago, the girl says, which was written by John Reade, a printer, of Cincinnati. In this letter Reade told the girl that he was her father and that she had been kidnaped from her home in Cincinnati 10 years ago. Concerning the children, who, according to the girl, have died in the house, Viola Campbell says that they were received from a woman living on Wells street, this city. She says that they were obtained by Mrs. Campbell because her husband had threatened to leave her because they were without children. None of the children lived long.

Mrs. Campbell alleges that the child that died Friday was the daughter of her dead sister, and while denying that there have been eight deaths in the house, admitted to the police that three children had died in her house within the last few months. There is no evidence against Mrs. Campbell, save that of the girl, Viola Campbell, but Police Inspector Wheeler, who has the case in charge, declares that he believes her story, and says that the bodies of the children that died will be exhumed in order to determine their number. The girl declares that they were all buried in one lot in Calvary cemetery.

A Tragic Chapter.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Aug. 2.—A chapter of tragic incidents is reported from Graham County, in Eastern Arizona. Theodore Rochs, a Mexican, shot and killed Petra Romereas at Clifton, the result of jealousy, turned his Winchester on himself and fired with probably fatal effect, the bullet passing through the left breast.

A Mexican, named Vasquez, shot and seriously wounded another Mexican at Clifton. Vasquez fled but was captured and is in custody.

At Morenci, Pasqual Mazate quarreled with Panto Goyetmo. The former handled a knife and the latter a gun. Both were seriously hurt and are under arrest. The men are Italians.

Another Range Murder.

FLORENCE, Colo., Aug. 2. — Samuel Randall, a cattleman of this town, while riding on the prairie south of Granada, Colo., near the Kansas line, found the body of a Mexican sheepherder, who had been murdered. His heart had been cut out and thrust into his mouth. The man's herd of sheep had been scattered. The crime is thought to have been due to trouble between sheep and cattle owners.

THE DEPENDENT CHILD.

A Paper Prepared by Mrs. C. R. Templeton.

I have been requested to give a few words about the work of the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society of Oregon, and the subject given is the "Dependent Child."

This is perhaps somewhat ambiguously expressed. The question might be raised, Which is the dependent child and which is the independent child? The very statement of the question at once suggests the answer, No child whatever is or can be independent. All children are for a shorter or longer period of time absolutely dependent on some one. The only possible difference is that between normal and abnormal dependence, between dependence as it ought and ought not to be. Where father and mother properly support, raise and train their children, there the true order of things is observed. Where, however, the reverse takes place; where the natural guardians, for whatever reason it may be, fail to live up to nature's harmonious plan, there a discord arises and children become—not dependent—that they were before, but abnormally dependent, dependent on strangers when they ought to be taken care of by their own. What shall we do with abnormally dependent children?

The unanimous answer of all fair-minded people is: Let us take the very best care of them we possibly can. The mere law of self-protection, aside from any other consideration, will necessarily dictate this answer. Our own welfare largely depends on the welfare of others. We can never be prosperous alone, unless our neighbor is prosperous, too. Our own prosperity will soon be exhausted, or, to put it in another form, the very existence of this great commonwealth depends on good citizenship. Incompetent, vicious, depraved citizens are the greatest danger to our National institutions. Therefore, every one who furthers the cause of good citizenship performs not only a most patriotic duty, but he also acts in his own best interest; he stands for self-protection and for the protection of his country. Is it rationally to be expected that neglected children will become good citizens? Is it not a hundred times more probable that they will go to ruin, to the great harm of society in general, and to the everlasting reproach of our Christian civilization?

But if we ask by what method we ought to work for the cause of such children, the answers vary. The end in view is the same; the ways, however, which are supposed to lead to that end considerably differ. Having the pleasure of being for many years a member of the ladies' advisory board of the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society of Oregon, I shall endeavor to briefly show how that society answers the question. Its aims are to rescue homeless, neglected or abused children, receive juvenile offenders who are in danger of being imprisoned, and to provide for such until suitable homes or employment are found for them, and continue a systematic attention to their condition and treatment. Many illegitimate infants have passed through the hands of the society, they being abandoned by their mothers or surrendered in order to be adopted. All are placed very carefully in homes where they will be under good influences. Most of the children in the care of the society have been rescued from bad parents; this includes parents or relatives who abuse their children by cruelly whipping, starving, clothing improperly or otherwise shamefully neglecting them. Others are taken from parents who are living immoral lives.

Another very important branch of the work is the parole system, or taking care of juvenile offenders, thus saving them from penal institutions. Upon the arrest of a minor under the age of 16 years for larceny, or in fact any crime not capital, the Judge or District Attorney informs the superintendent of the Aid Society; he then inquires into the case, and requests the sentence to be suspended on the boy, should he be convicted, and that he be turned over to the society, the superintendent having all power of parents of the boy for a period of 60 days, said time to be renewed if necessary by application to the committing Judge. In some cases it is necessary to take the boy to the Home and keep him there the entire time; in other cases the parole system is adopted, and the boy returned to his parents on condition that he comply with the rules which compel him to attend day school and Sunday school, and not to be on the streets at night. He is required to report regularly to the superintendent, and if at the end of the required time he has shown improvement, he is discharged.

By this system, which our superintendent inaugurated in January, 1896, 273 boys have been kept out of the Reform School by the Aid Society, or an average of three per month. How much better it is if incorrigible youths can be cared for and their conduct improved by some other means than serving terms in the Reform School. But let us stop a moment and consider the expense saved the state by this system. The expense of a boy in the Reform School is about $12 a month, and the average time of each boy in the school is two years, thus we readily see that the state has already been saved $78,624. Is it not wiser and less expensive to save children than to punish criminals?

The most helpless of all are the defective children, and there is no institution in our state to care for them. Such an institution is much needed and should certainly be organized in the near future, if not by the state, by charitable people.

There are now three or four defective children at the home of the Aid Society who cannot be placed out, and for whom there is absolutely no asylum. Two of the children were rendered defective by a drunken father, while another was found in an outside county wandering about in an entirely homeless condition.

Kindness is the soul of greatness. There is no greatness without kindness. That which is most hopeful in our American civilization is not our wealth, our almost inexhaustible resources, not our power of war by land and sea; it is the spirit of fairness and kindness that breathes through our institutions.

The Boys' and Girls' Aid Society stands for kindness. We mean to deal kindly with helpless children. We do not ask who they are or what they are, or why they are in misery; the simple fact that they suffer is sufficient appeal to our endeavors for their rescue. Many of these children have never heard a kind, sympathetic word—they are victims of poverty, misery, intemperance and sin in all its manifold forms and degrees; to treat them properly, making all due allowances for their origin, history, character and former surroundings; to be at the same time kind, gentle, patient and firm, especially in dealing with juvenile offenders, with such as have started on the road of crime, this is decidedly difficult.

To give bread is life for the body. To give sympathy is salvation for the soul.

No one loves me. This outspoken word can be read in the eye of almost every child when received in the Home of the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society. These wretched, abandoned children are received ragged and dirty, but soon they appear attractive in clean clothes and in hearing kind words all about them there. Their faces brighten and the visitor will be impressed with the happy faces of the children, showing that they have a home in the truest sense.

To give an illustration of our work, allow me to state the following:

One day I was going out to visit the Home of the Aid Society. Among the passengers in the car a man and woman attracted my attention by their depraved appearance. To my surprise, when I left the car they followed me. Presently the woman asked me if I were interested in the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society. Upon an affirmative answer she began pleading with me to aid her in recovering her daughter, who, as she stated, had been taken away from her that morning by an officer without any cause whatever, and with tears and sobs, asserted she had always been a good, faithful mother. When I inquired into the situation, I learned from the superintendent these details: The girl's own brother had come to Superintendent Gardner and plead with him to rescue his sister, a girl about 15, who was in danger of being ruined by her own mother, who permitted her to be on the streets late at night and to dance in disreputable places.

In my presence the mother argued with the superintendent that she must recover her daughter and insisted the girl had a good home. She expressed great surprise that any one could have reported this false statement to the officers. She said she had no enemies that she knew of. Then in harsh tones she demanded the name of the informer.

What a scene it was when that mother and father heard the words that their own son would no longer trust them with the care of their daughter, and had begged to have her removed from the parental home. No further resistance was made. The girl remained in the society's care, and was placed in a Christian home and since then nothing but good has been reported of this girl. Coming in contact with many cases of this nature one can scarcely overestimate the value of such an institution that is ready at all times to hold forth a helping hand. Such an institution is its own commendation. Anyone who supports it honors himself and enjoys that inestimable blessing which no money can buy—the quiet consciousness of doing good.

Steamer Runs on Rocks.

HALIFAX, Aug. 2.—A message to the customs officials here announces that the Norwegian steamer Blaamenden, Captain Amundensen, from Hamburg for Philadelphia, struck on White Point Ledge, off Canso, in a dense fog today. No details were made known by the advices to the customs officials aside from the statement that the steamer has a big cargo and a number of passengers. The customs department at Ottawa has been advised of the accident and has ordered officers to the scene, which is about four miles from Canso.

French Beef for England.

Pall Mall Gazette.

It is reported from Cherbourg that a consignment of French beef has just been dispatched to Southampton for the Smithfield market. We have borne the inroad of Normandy butter, truffles from Arles, violets from Provence, and abuse from Paris; and there are other things—champagne and fashions for instance—which settled experience tells us to be all the better for being ordered from France. But the vaunted roast beef of old England—'tis a bitter blow.

Smallpox in Mexico.

El Imparcial, Mexico City.

Smallpox was brought into Mexico by the Spaniards. The dread disease was the most efficacious ally of the conquerors in their work of extermination; during the colonial period several millions of Indians succumbed to its ravages. Statistics compiled by the Department of Fomento show the deaths from smallpox in the republic from 1892 to 1900, inclusive, to have been 205,814.

Storage Reservoir at Tonto Site.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Aug. 2.—A mass meeting of citizens of this county was held here today and the initiative taken in a line of action which it is believed will result in the early construction of a storage reservoir at the Tonto site by the Secretary of the Interior, under the Hansbrough-Newlands irrigation law.

Running Races in Scotland.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—At Bridge of Allen, Stirlingshire, Scotland, Kean, the American sprinter, defeated the well-known professional, A. Downer, in a 200-yard race in 20 seconds. At the Blackburn sports today, the mile race was won by W. K. Baillie, of the University of Pennsylvania.

To attract patrons and induce them to stay late a restaurant-keeper in Warsaw keeps a motor car, in which his customers are driven home free of charge between the hours of 10 P. M. and 2 A. M.

DE WINDT'S BIG TRIP

(Continued from First Page.)

railroad is ever built, however, it is unlikely that it will go as far north as we did. It will pass south of Nijni-Kolyinsk, probably."

"In a few words, why do you advocate the building of a railroad to the Asiatic end of Behring Straits?"

Vision of Great Railroad.

"One of the reasons is that Siberia is enormously rich in gold deposits, and in other mineral resources. There are immense agricultural possibilities south of Irkutsk. Some day Siberia will startle the world with her riches. To enable her to tap this portion of her heritage, a railroad is necessary, and I am certain that the country along the line of the railroad is so wealthy that the cost of construction will be paid in a few years' time. I also want to demonstrate the possibility of one entering a comfortable 'train de luxe' in Paris, and emerging from it, little the worse for the long trip, in New York City. Even under these conditions, the trip will be a long and tiresome one, but many a person subject to excessive attacks of seasickness while in a boat of any sort would cheerfully endure the long trip in the cars, and with pleasant light and the comforts of civilization around, in preference to the unspeakable miseries of crossing the Atlantic Ocean in dirty weather. The question of passenger traffic is of secondary accommodation, however. Think of the boundless international advantages which would accrue to the world in general from the completion of such a railway. It would open new markets, to a wonderful extent, and the Pacific Coast would profit by it—Portland as well as her sister cities."

"You tried the idea of traveling overland from America to France before, did you not?"

De Windt's First Trip.

"Oh, that was in 1896, but I made New York City my starting point on that occasion. In the Spring of 1896 I started from New York, traveling through Winnipeg and Vancouver to St. Michael, in Alaska, via Juneau and Klondike. The latter place was then a small fishing village known as Tron-Dluck, but it occupies what is now Dawson City. We reached the Asiatic shore of Behring Straits about the end of August, but here our expedition was brought to a standstill. The wild natives of the Tchuktchi village of Oumwaidjik seized our stores and acted generally in a scandalous manner. When we protested they told us that we must live with them until the opening of navigation in the following July. We were finally rescued by the whaler Belvedere."

"You escaped the hostile natives this trip?"

"Yes, we passed far to the north of them?"

"Please explain why you made the journey in Winter and suffered from intense cold and blinding blizzards? Why did you not go in Summer?"

"In Summer?" echoed Mr. De Windt, laughing. "Why, my dear sir, that would not be practicable. Between Spring and Autumn the Siberian 'tundra,' or great extent of marsh land, bars the way to all land traffic. In certain seasons of the year the swamps or marshes are gaily carpeted with wild flowers. The consistency of the tundra is like that of a wet sponge. In Winter you can skim in a sled over its surface at about 10 miles per hour, but in Summer a pedestrian would find it difficult to cover any ground at all. The Arctic desert from east to west of Siberia, north of the tree line, is nearly all composed of tundra, and this accounts for the fact that land travel of any kind in these regions is practically impossible throughout the Summer, until Nature has opened out a frozen roadway in the Autumn and Winter."

"Will such a condition, then, operate against the construction of your proposed Siberian railroad? Would not the roadbed sink?"

"It would not be an obstacle, in my opinion. The ingenious system of pile-driving, which has been in use at Chat Moss, Lancashire, England, could be utilized, on a larger scale, on the proposed railroad. It is a rich country, practically unexplored. Where riches are a railroad must follow, sooner or later."

"Are the Russians doing anything to building an extension of railroad from Irkutsk, the present terminus?"

"An exploration is being carried out under the direction of the Chief Inspector of Communications, in St. Petersburg, with a view to the extension of the railroad of the Trans-Siberian Railway from Irkutsk to Yakutsk. That will be one step."

"Are you going to see Mr. Frey, of the Trans-Alaskan Railway Company, when you are in Denver?"

"Yes. I hope you will not get his company mixed up with the Trans-Alaska Company; they are different concerns. Mr. Frey's company was incorporated at Seattle. Mr. Frey was formerly the manager of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. I am sorry that I am so placed at present that I cannot tell more regarding the proposed railroad through Alaska to Behring Straits."

Cost of the Trip.

"Mr. De Windt, what do you think your trip has cost you?" The hardy explorer laughed and said: "You will have to ask that question of Mr. Pearson, and he's too far away just now. But the cost will run into five figures. Really, it's a comfort to get into civilization again. When we left the railroad terminus in Siberia we were forced to allow our beards to grow. It was impossible to touch cold steel in that climate. However, take it all in all, I wanted to demonstrate that it is possible that one can make a journey overland from France to America. I've done it."

THE FIRSTBORN.

Why is it that the firstborn child is so often the healthiest of a family of children? The reason seems to suggest itself. As child follows child the mother has less and less vitality; often not enough for herself and none, therefore, for her child.

Expectant mothers who use Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription find that it keeps them in vigorous health. They eat well, sleep well and are not nervous. When baby comes its advent is practically painless, and the mother is made happy by the birth of a healthy child. If you would be a healthy mother of healthy children use "Favorite Prescription."

"I will be very glad to say a few words for Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription," writes Mrs. P. S. Douglas, of Mansonville, Brome Co., Quebec. "During the first four months, when I looked forward to becoming a mother, I suffered very much from nausea and vomiting, and I felt so terribly sick I could scarcely eat or drink anything. I hated all kinds of food. At this time I wrote to Dr. Pierce, and he told me to get his 'Favorite Prescription' and a bottle of 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I got a bottle of each, and when I had taken them a few days, I felt much better, and when I had taken hardly three parts of each bottle I felt well and could eat as well as any one, and could do my work without any trouble (I could not do anything before). I feel very thankful to Dr. Pierce for his medicine, and I tell all who tell me they are sick, to get these medicines, or write to Dr. Pierce."

Those who suffer from chronic diseases are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, *free*. All correspondence strictly private. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure biliousness and sick headache.

NOW IS THE TIME

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SPECIAL NOTICE---Office Hours From 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. Evenings, Tuesday and Friday From 6:30 to 8:30. Sunday From 9 A. M. to 12 M.

DISEASE DESCRIBED BY SYMPTOMS

The Proper Course for Sufferers.

Great numbers of people suffer from the malign poisons of catarrh, as from other chronic maladies, without any correct or definite idea of the nature of their affliction. The following symptoms have been carefully arranged to enable many sufferers to understand just what it is that ails them. Many diseases, known under various specific names, are really of a catarrhal origin and nature. Every part of the mucous membrane, the nose, the throat, eyes, ears, head, lungs, stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys and bladder, are subject to disease and blight by catarrh. The proper course for sufferers is this. Read these symptoms carefully over, mark those that apply to your case and bring this with you to Drs. Copeland and Montgomery.

If you live away from the city, send them by mail, and ask for mail treatment.

In either instance, and whether by mail or office treatment, the patient may be assured of the speediest relief and cure possible to medical science.

CATARRH OF HEAD AND THROAT

The head and throat become diseased from neglected colds, causing Catarrh when the condition of the blood predisposes to this condition.

"Is your voice husky?"
"Do you spit up slime?"
"Do you ache all over?"
"Do you snore at night?"
"Do you blow out scabs at night?"
"Is your nose stopped up?"
"Does your nose discharge?"
"Does your nose bleed easily?"
"Is there tickling in the throat?"
"Is this worse toward night?"
"Does the nose itch and burn?"
"Do you hawk to clear the throat?"
"Is there pain across the eyes?"
"Is there pain in front of head?"
"Is your sense of smell leaving?"
"Is the throat dry in the morning?"
"Are you losing your sense of taste?"
"Do you sleep with your mouth open?"
"Does your nose stop up toward night?"

CATARRH OF BRONCHIAL TUBES

This condition often results from catarrh extending from the head and throat, and if left unchecked, extends down the windpipe into the bronchial tubes, and in time attacks the lungs.

"Have you a cough?"
"Are you losing flesh?"
"Do you cough at night?"
"Have you pain in side?"
"Do you take cold easily?"
"Is your appetite variable?"
"Have you stitches in side?"
"Do you cough until you gag?"
"Are you low-spirited at times?"
"Do you raise frothy material?"
"Do you spit up yellow matter?"
"Do you cough on going to bed?"
"Do you cough in the mornings?"
"Is your cough short and hacking?"
"Do you spit up little cheesy lumps?"
"Have you a disgust for fatty foods?"
"Is there tickling behind the palate?"
"Have you pain behind breastbone?"
"Do you feel you are growing weaker?"
"Is there a burning pain in the throat?"
"Do you cough worse night and mornings?"
"Do you have to sit up at night to get breath?"

SYMPTOMS OF EAR TROUBLES

Deafness and ear troubles result from catarrh passing along the Eustachian tube that leads from the throat to the ear.

"Is your hearing failing?"
"Do your ears discharge?"
"Do your ears itch and burn?"
"Are the ears dry and scaly?"
"Have you pain behind the ears?"
"Is there throbbing in the ears?"
"Is there a buzzing sound heard?"
"Do you have a ringing in the ears?"
"Are there crackling sounds heard?"
"Is your hearing bad cloudy days?"
"Do you have earache occasionally?"
"Are there sounds like steam escaping?"
"Do your ears hurt when you blow your nose?"
"Do you constantly hear noises in the ears?"
"Do you hear better some days than others?"
"Do the noises in your ears keep you awake?"
"When you blow your nose do the ears crack?"
"Is hearing worse when you have a cold?"
"Is roaring like a waterfall in the head?"

CATARRH OF THE STOMACH

This condition may result from several causes, but the usual cause is catarrh, the mucus dropping down into the throat and being swallowed.

"Is there nausea?"
"Are you costive?"
"Is there vomiting?"
"Do you belch up gas?"
"Have you waterbrash?"
"Are you lightheaded?"
"Is your tongue coated?"
"Do you hawk and spit?"
"Is there pain after eating?"
"Are you nervous and weak?"
"Do you have sick headache?"
"Do you bloat up after eating?"
"Is there disgust for breakfast?"
"Have you distress after eating?"
"Is your throat filled with slime?"
"Do you at times have diarrhoea?"
"Is there rush of blood to the head?"
"When you get up suddenly are you dizzy?"
"Is there gnawing sensation in stomach?"
"Do you feel as if you had lead in stomach?"
"When stomach is empty do you feel faint?"
"Do you belch material that burns throat?"
"If stomach is full do you feel oppressed?"

CATARRH OF THE LIVER

The liver becomes diseased by catarrh extending from the stomach into the tubes of the liver.

"Are you irritable?"
"Are you nervous?"
"Do you get dizzy?"
"Have you no energy?"
"Do you have cold feet?"
"Do you feel miserable?"
"Is your memory poor?"
"Do you get tired easily?"
"Do you have hot flashes?"
"Is your eyesight blurred?"
"Have you pain in the back?"
"Is your flesh soft and flabby?"
"Are your spirits low at times?"
"Is there bloating after eating?"
"Have you pain around the loins?"
"Do you have gurgling in bowels?"
"Do you have rumbling in bowels?"
"Is there throbbing in the stomach?"
"Do you have a sense of heat in bowels?"
"Do you suffer from pains in temples?"
"Do you have a palpitation of the heart?"
"Is there a general feeling of lassitude?"
"Do these feelings affect your memory?"

CATARRH OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER

Catarrh of the kidneys and bladder results in two ways, first by taking cold; second, by overworking the kidneys in separating from the blood the poisons that have been absorbed from catarrh, which affects all organs.

"Is the skin pale and dry?"
"Has the skin a waxy look?"
"Is the hair dry and brittle?"
"Is the skin dry and harsh?"
"Do the legs feel too heavy?"
"Is there nausea after eating?"
"Do the joints pain and ache?"
"Is the urine dark and cloudy?"
"Are the eyes dull and staring?"
"Is there pain in small of back?"
"Do your hands and feet swell?"
"Are they cold and clammy?"
"Have you pain in top of head?"
"Has the perspiration a bad odor?"
"Is there puffiness under the eyes?"
"Is there a bad taste in the mouth?"
"Is there a desire to get up at night?"
"Are there dark rings around the eyes?"
"Do you see spots floating before the eyes?"
"Have you chilly feelings down the back?"
"Do you see unpleasant things while asleep?"
"Does a deposit form when left standing?"

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W. H. COPELAND, M. D.
J. H. MONTGOMERY, M. D.

Swiss at Olympian Games.

BERNE, Switzerland, Aug. 2.—The Olympian games delegates, Judge John B. Payne, L. W. Noyes and H. J. Furber, Jr., of Chicago, have gone from here to Aix-les-Baines. They express the most satisfaction at the prospect of Swiss representation at the Olympian games. Wrestling is almost the national sport of Switzerland, and the bull-necked athlete of Canton, Grisons, finds few equals.

Yakima Convention Date.

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash., Aug. 2—(Special.)—The Republican county central committee met here this afternoon and designated Larson's Opera-House as the place and the afternoon of August 23 as the time for the Republican county convention. Primaries are to be held on the afternoon and evening of the 13th. The meeting was harmonious.

Walthour's Winning Streak.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—"Bobby" Walthour, of Atlanta, Ga., continued in his winning streak today in the 20-mile motor-paced race at Manhattan Beach, by riding the distance in the record time of 28:11 4-5. Riding the first mile in 1:25 and lowering the best previous track mark, his own, of 1:23 1-5, he chopped seconds off each succeeding mile, eventually eclipsing his work of July 26 by 40 4-5 seconds.

Not Easy to Man the Navy.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Secretary Moody is repeating the wail of his predecessors regarding the difficulty of securing men enough for the Navy. It is a fact that the fleet is increasing so fast that the department is hard pressed to find junior officers enough for the new ships. As for the enlisted men, all modern navies have difficulty in securing them in sufficient numbers and in keeping them in the service after they have become trained.

Man Killed by a Train.

EVERETT, Wash., Aug. 2.—E. H. Gray, a laborer, was killed here today by a Great Northern switch engine. Both of the man's legs were cut off below the knees. Gray was unknown here. He had letters in his pocket from his sisters, of Decatur, Wash., and Olga, Wash. Both letters were addressed to Enterprise.

RECREATION.

If you wish to enjoy a day of rest and pleasure, take the O. R. & N. train from Union depot at 9 A. M. for a short trip up the Columbia, returning, if desired, by boat from Cascade Locks. Tickets and particulars at O. R. & N. ticket office, Third and Washington.

We will not ask for a dollar until a cure is effected

This statement is meant for everyone—no exception