BRYANITES MEET IN CONVENTION

Small Attendance at Christening of New Party.

LESS THAN DOZEN PRESENT

Complete State Ticket, However, Is Nominated Headed by Dr. Randolph Remlin for Governor—Temporary Chairman Groot's Speech.

COLUMBUS, O., July 31.—The "Progressive Democratic Party" was organized here today. The attendance was so small that many doubted up to 1 p. m. whether any attempt would be made to hold a state convention. During the week following the Democratic convention a conference was held at Cleveland and a protest was issued against the action of the Democratic convention in ignoring Bryan, free silver and other issues, and in not reaffirming either of the national platforms on which Bryan made his contest for president.

At that conference a call was issued for a state convention of "Bryan Democrats" and others opposed to both the Democratic and Republican state platforms, to meet here today. Less than a dozen persons responded today to participate in the christening of the new party. Even the promoters of the movement did not disguise their disappointment over the small attendance. It was announced that the platform sent out from Cleveland July 18 in circulars and published at the time in newspapers, had already been adopted on the referendum system by many subscribing to the same.

The committee on nominations then reported a complete state ticket headed by Dr. Rudolph Reemlin for governor.

Tonight Dr. Reemlin positively declined the nomination for governor.

Temporary Chairman Groot reviewed the conditions that brought about this movement, as follows:

CHAIRMAN GROOT'S SPEECH.

At a conference held at Cleveland recently composed of men who believe in the doctrines set forth in the Chicago and Kansas City platforms, it was concluded after deliberation that the political situation required that some definite action be taken with reference to the course to be pursued by the supporters of hose platforms and Mr. Bryan at the coming election.

It was decided, since the recent so-called Democratic convention had deliberately repudiated those platforms and Mr. Bryah that the only proper thing to do was to either refuse to vote or to put a separate ticket in the field. The latter course was adopted.

THE BOLTERS.

Instead of our being bolters, the convention recently assembled was composed of bolters: it was a bolting convention, for it bolted the National Democratic platforms and abandoned the leader who made the fight upon them. The platform adopted by it is meaningless and lacks political virility. It is destitute of principles and offers no political issue. It is a platform adopted in order to secure votes from the opposition merely.

They say that the money question is dead since at two elections the people have approved of the gold standard and therefore there is no reason why the Kansas City platform should be endorsed or Mr. Bryan either. If the money question be dead, then the party itself is a corpse. It could not possibly have any reason to exist if that question be dead for with that question omitted from the platform nothing remains worth contending for. If it be dead, by the same token the questions of tariff, of imperialism, of expansion and of government by injunction are dead.

HAND OF THE TRUSTS.

The recent convention was dominated and controlled by trust magnates and their paid attorneys and those who believed in the gold standard. The followers of Grover Cleveland were there in force. They did not conceal their identity but made known to all that they were for the purpose of taking the first step in this state towards demolishing the Kansas City platform and installing in place and power the advocates of the gold standard. They succeeded in controlling the convention, in making their nominations and drafting their paltform, but they will fail utterly in driving the Democratic voters of this state into the camp of the gold contingent in November next, especially those who believe that the money question is the paramount one.

We are now asked to swear allegiance to those who sought to destroy the party during the last two campaigns and to abandon and stamp upon the principles for which we fought and struggled then. Our implacable enemies have become our leaders and they are seeking to become our political masters. If they succeed in their efforts it will be the fault of the Bryan Democrats of this state. Those who have struggled in this cause have done so not for office but to secure better conditions for the people.

To my mind it 's an evidence of a concerted movement to get rid of the money qeustion and place the party in the same position it occupied for thirty years previous to 1896. During that period it was a party [illegible]. Since 1896 it has stood and fought for [illegible] ative principles.

FREE SILVER ISSUE.

If the Democratic party were right in 1896 and in 1900 upon the money question and that question is not settled, then why should that party [illegible] abandon it in 1901? If the convention were right during those campaigns it is right now. If politics is to be carried on for the purpose of securing office alone, then why bother about great principles that involve the well being of men?

The gold standard advocates, both Democrat and Republican, tell us that the country is in a prosperous condition, that the idle are employed, business is good and the people are contented. If this condition prevail then why try to push the Republican party out of place and power, for has not that party furnished this condition? These statements, however, are not true. They are made to deceive the unthinking. This condition does not exist. That the people of this country are apparently prosperous is true, but that prosperity is not the result alone of the increase in the money volume but is due to the expansion of credits in the country.

THERE IS NO PROSPERITY.

Can it be said that a country is prosperous when the debts of the people are constantly increasing? The increase in the debts of the banks in four years of more than six thousand of millions of dollars is surely not an evidence of prosperity. Can it be said that the money question is dead with these facts staring us in the face. To my mind these facts alone are conclusive proof of the fact that the people of this country are not only not prosperous but that they are becoming hopelessly bankrupt. Debts are not evidences of prosperity; they are evidences of adversity rather.

Another evidence that tends to prove that the people are not prosperous is furnished by the trusts themselves. The great manufacturing industries of the country have within the past five years combined for the purpose of preventing a fall in the prices of the things they manufacture and control and in combining they have increased their stock liabilities and bonded debts from less than four thousand millions of dollars to over twenty thousand millions of dollars.

This is, of course, conclusive proof that the money question is dead.

The total debt of the people is more than ten thousand millions of dollars more than the assessed value of all their property and more than half of the real value of all the property they own and control. This is another evidence that the money question is dead. If these statements be true, can it be said that the people are prosperous, that the money question is dead? And yet, in face of these facts, every gold advocate and every plutocrat will tell you with bland smile that the country never enjoyed such prosperity as it does at the present time.

Already can be heard upon every hand the statement that we must get an issue that we can win upon; that Bryan has led us to defeat twice and now we must get somebody else who can bring us victory. The champions of the gold standard are deriding Bryan and denouncing the principles for which he stood and are paving the way for the control of the next national convention in order to nominate some man who will be the tool and servant of Wall street. Will the bolters be able to control the convention? If they should and it nows seems quite certain that they will, the work that was done in 1896 will have to be done over again. If [illegible] be, the Democratic party, as such, [illegible] ation will cease to be a factor in American politics. Shall we aide them in this work; shall we strengthen their cause with our votes and influence? Shall we publicly acknowledge to the world that we, voters of Ohio, [illegible] backs upon the principles for which we stood simply because we were defeated twice.

FIGHT FOR PRINCIPLE.

The fight in which we have been engaged is one for principle and we should not abandon the struggle [illegible] ing our [illegible]. We should present to the enemy a unbroken front and be actuated by one [illegible] and we should not permit ourselves to be led from our course by the [illegible] of the trust magnates who seek to control both parties. It is not a question of policy or of expediency, it is a question of principle which confronts us and he who is actuated by principle in his political conduct [illegible] not—and do justice to himself—vote the ticket that was recently placed in nomination by the alleged Democratic convention. In 1896 the Democratic convention at Chicago said to the [illegible] that all those who did not believe in the doctrines set forth in the platform adopted by it could have no place in the party; that those who have dominated before in the interest of Wall street should no longer control the party. They selected a leader and under his banner two great campaigns were fought.

That we did not win was no fault of his. That we did not win was no fault of those who stood with him. That we did not win because the money trust was able to control by one process or another sufficient of the voters to defeat us. We are now in this state called upon to say whther we shall submit to the dominion of the same class of people who dominated the Democratic party previous to 1896 or whether we shall not in accordance with our convictions, vote for our principles and select men who are willing to stand or fall with us in this contest. We may not elect our ticket but we will at least be true to ourselves, to our country and to our fellow men.

NO SIGN OF SETTLEMENT

STRIKE OF FRISCO FIREMEN MAY EXTEND OVER COAST.

Pacific Coast Steamship Firemen Remain at Work but Sailors Have Struck.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—The great strike ordered by the City Front Federation shows no signs of a speedy settlement. Employers predict its ultimate collapse though they admit that the struggle may be prolonged.

The labor leaders express themselves as confident of victory and say that if necessary the strike will be extended to include every port on the Pacific coast. The resolution calling out the members of the federation has already been extended so as to cover the entire bay of San Francisco.

The marine firemen will call out its full membership of 1300 with the exception of those employed on two boats. The sand teamsters will go out this morning in sympathy with the teamsters. This involves directly 530 members of this union and indirectly affects 5000 men in the building trades whose supplies will be cut off, and who will, of necessity, be thrown out of work when they run short of brick, sand, cement, rock and gravel.

The strike of the packers has forced the American Can Company to close down, throwing 400 persons out of employment. Canneries dependent upon it for their supply of cans employ 5000 men, women and children and unless the factory can start up again within a few days they will all be thrown out of employment. Arrangements have been made by the Ship Owners Association to meet the strike of the sailors, marine firemen and longshoremen's unions. Non-union men are to be employed if possible and an effort made to handle freight at the wharves.

The Pacific Coast Steamship Company's firemen did not go out. The men have signed individual contracts with the company and they did not violate the agreement. The sailors, however, struck and the company is looking for new men. It is reported that the Pacific Coast Steamship Company would, if necessary furnish a vessel on which the non-union help employed by the shipowners might live until the trouble is over.

The coal situation of San Francisco is not considered serious by the jobbing coal men. According to their estimates there is enough coal on hand to serve the city for two weeks. Two colliers arrived yesterday and several more are due within a week. The police commissioners have granted 100 permits to non-union men to carry concealed weapons for purposes of self defense. Mayor Phelan still has hopes that a compromise of the trouble may be effected.

COFFEE IMPORTS ARRIVING.

Arbuckles Break Contract Because of Favors Shown to Rival.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The arrival of the four masted schooner Eagle Wing loaded with coffee at the pier of Arbuckle Brother, in Brooklyn let the public know that there had been a break between the Arbuckles and the Brazil Steamship pool says the Tribune.

It became known that as soon as the Eagle Wing had unloaded her cargo of coffee her place at the Arbuckle pier would be taken by the steamer Gottardo, which sailed from Santos on Monday and that the Arbuckles had chartered [illegible] steamships to carry their coffee from Brazilian ports. It was learned that Hard and Rand the coffee importers had broken awaq from the pool and had chartered a steamer to carry [illegible].

The Arbuckles had a three year contract with the Brazil steamship pool [illegible] in June, which provided that the [illegible] coffee carried to New York [illegible] cents a bag, but the pool allowed a rebate based upon the amount of shipments. It is said that W. H. Crossman and Brothers, who imported all the coffee used by the Woolson Company received a better rebate than given to the Arbuckles and it [illegible] the Arbuckles as if a branch of the American Sugar Refining Company was receiving an advantage in the [illegible] of coffee.

[illegible] SWINDLERS WON HUGE SUMS OF MONEY

[illegible] Their Dupes at Fashionable Restaurants and Used Marked Cards—Lived in Style.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The Herald [illegible] additional details concerning [illegible] swindlers in Paris who won huge sums at cards and on the race track, [illegible] a fine yacht and lived at fashionable clubs. According to the Paris correspondent of the Herald, the Figaro gives full particulars under the title, "Paris From Gabor au."

A brother of a prominent Abyssinian explorer who called himself "Comte de L" was in reality not a count. The only title he possesses is that of "Dedjas," admitting that the Negus really gave him that. Another of the gang, born in Russia, the "Baron de C" calls himself an aide-de-camp of Menelik. The third, styled the "Prince de M" says he was made a prince by the Negus.

French nobility was represented by "Baron de L," whose real name is Julien and who is the son of peasants in the south of France. There was also a Pole, "M. De K," who has been expelled from all the gambling halls of Paris. The banker of the gang was a Belgian, "M. De M," director of a shady financial company who had offices in the Opera quarter and occupied in the Champs Elysses an apartment renting for 14,000 francs ($2800).

The favorite of the swindlers was to use marked cards. They would entertain their dupes at fashionable restaurants. When their victims were without money they were made to sign bills. Prince De M often gave parties in one or the other of his apartments in the Rue Vignon, or the Avenue d'Lena.

The gang had also founded in the Madeline quarter a pretended insurance company in the offices of which gambling went on. Among the young men of good family who have been heard by M. Bourroullion, the investigation magistrate in charge of the case, are Prince Karageorgevich, who lost 50,000 francs ($10,000), Prince Baryatinsky, who lost 60,000 francs ($12,000), M. Roussanoff, who was relieved of 65,000 francs, ($13,000), M. Cahen d'Anvers, who lost 17,000 francs ($3400), and a Belgian, M. Vanackerbrauck, who lost 170,000 francs ($34,000).

In the summer season the gang made a tour of the fashionable watering places and at the end of the season shared their profits. Some of the swindlers who escaped are even now supposed to be cruising at present off the coast of Holland.

Prince Karageorgevich, who is mentioned as having been fleeced, is a member of the great Servian family which are rivals of the Obrenovich dynasty for the throne of the Balkan kingdom. Prince Baryatinsky belongs to one of the best known houses of Russia, while M. Cahen d'Anvers is believed to be a younger member of the well known banking family whose head, Baron Neahen d'Anvers, was killed recently in an automobile accident.

HINTS AT BRIBERY.

Mr. Broderick's Attempt to Discipline the London Daily Mail.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Discussing the controversy between Mr. Broderick and the London Daily Mail, the London correspondent of the Tribune says:

There is no new phase in Mr. Brodrick's singular attempt to discipline newspapers suspected of obtaining the secrets of the war office by improper means. The law arms him with full resources for punishing not only clerks betraying the confidence of the department but also those who hire them to do it.

Those conversant with the ordinary procedure of the war office are amused by Mr. Brodrick's disingenuous effort to discredit his own staff by charging certain newspapers with corrupting clerks with moderate incomes. The real source of leakage is well known. When ever important dispatches are held over in the war office for 24 or 48 hours, there is gossip among military men who receive their cues from high officials.

Confidential matters which are whispered in the military clubs soon reach the ears of the journalists and find their way into print. This is the natural explanation of many disclosures which Mr. Broderick attributes to bribery on the part of the newspapers. The best safeguard against this leakage would be the immediate publication of the bulletins received from South Africa before the higher officials themselves have a chance of talking about them.

It is one of the requirements of red tape that nothing shall be published from the war office without the direct sanction of the secretary of war. This is a common cause of delay, since he cannot be consulted readily at all times. Mr. Broderick has brought himself into ridicule by his credulous and irrational conduct in seeking to discredit the Daily Mail and the clerks in the war office.

The Mail however disclaims any intention to imply that Mr. Broderick had been guilty of falsehood and merely considers the secretary of war to have been misinformed in supposing that it had used any improper methods of obtaining official information.

SOLDIERS FOR ALASKA.

Transport Egbert Sailed Yesterday for St. Michael and Nome.

SEATTLE, July 31.—The transport Egbert will sail today for St. Michael and Nome carrying 139 recruits for Fort St. Michael and a cargo of goods for the military ports in Alaska. The Egbert finished loading last night.

Among the Egbert's passengers are: Stanley W. Finch, examiner for the department of justice for Nome; Isaac Hamburger, secretary to Ex-Senator Thomas Carter of Montana; Mrs. Mattie Johnson, wife of Deputy Marshal A. W. Johnson; Mrs. B. A. Perrin, wife of a government clerk at St. Michael; Mrs. J. Flannery, wife of Ordinance Sergeant Flannery of Nome; J. R. Pilcher, acting hospital steward; and Privates R. P. McAdam, F. W. Michael, Charles Wood and F. W. Wyatt, for Fort Gibbon.

The recruits are under command of Lieutenant Patrick Mullay, formerly of the Eighteenth infantry.

KILLING IN ARIZONA.

Constable Fatall Shoots a Man Who Was Aiding a Prisoner.

EL PASO, Tex., July 31.—At Gleason, Ariz., Jack Koen, who belongs to a prominent Boston family, was shot and instantly killed by Constable Mart Moore. The shooting occurred during the excitement incident to the attempted escape of a prisoner whom Moore had in custody.

Koen was acused of aiding the prisoner, who made a break for liberty. The town is greatly excited and further trouble is expected.

HARD ON NICHOLSON

REMOVAL OF PITTSFIELD'S CHIEF OF POLICE URGED.

His Action in the Fosburg Murder Trial Denounced—The Mayor's Answer.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 31.—Since the trial of Robert Stewart Fosburg on the charge of manslaughter in killing his daughter, May L. Fosburg, a year ago, and his acquittal in the presence of the supreme court a few days ago, Mayor Russell and members of the city council have received letters from all parts of the country urging the removal of Chief of Police Nicholson.

The following letter, written in New York and mailed in Newark, N. J., caused the mayor to act:

"His Honor, the Mayor of Pittsfield:

Sir—It is up to you now to deal promptly with that mountebank and stage hero, Pittsfield's chief of police. Strangers, other than thieves will give you a wide berth hereafter. They will be slow to risk not only their lives, but their means and reputation of the survivors within the limits where the grasp of that opera bouffe hero seems all powerful. Redeem the good name of your commonwealth.

"Very truly,

"CHARLES S. ROLLINS."

The mayor made public the following reply to Mr. Rollins:

"In answer to the above communication it is only fair to state after a crime was committed the chief of police only did his duty in regard to all the evidence bearing upon the case. This evidence was obtained with the assistance of the state detective force and submitted to the district attorney. An inquest, secret of course, was held by a judge of the district court.

"The evidence at the inquest was submitted to the grand jury who, upon that evidence found an indictment against Robert S. Fosburgh. Not until after the indictment was an arrest made. How, or wherein the chief of police exceeded his duty it is difficult to see."

CONSUL WILDMAN'S WILL.

Heirs at Law Will Inherit Estate of the Deceased Statesman and Journalist.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—William F. Aldrich has filed for probate the last will of the late Consul General Rounseville Wildman and his wife, the late Letitia Aldrich Wildman, who, with their son, were lost in the wreck of the Rio de Janeiro.

The wills were executed in 1899 and in them the consul general and Mrs. Wildman each bequeathed what he or she owned to the other, and in case of the death of both, to their children. The property will now be distributed equally among five surviving heirs-at-law.

CHINESE CUNNING UNEARTHED.

Fraud in Birth Certificates Opens the Way for Illegal Entries.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—Secretary Emery of the board of health, has made the discovery that Chinese are recording their certificates of birth in the recorder's offices many years after the births occurred, whereas the law requires that they shall be recorded within thirty days. Emery sees in this violation of the law a chance for the celestials to evade the exclusion act by sending the certificates to Chinese in the Orient who are desirous of quitting China and who use this method to defeat the ends of the act.

OFFICIALS FOR PHILIPPINES.

Representatives of War Department Bureau En Route to Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—William N. Shuster and Charles A. Conant, representing the tariff and financial bureau of the war department, and more particularly the division of insular affairs, have arrived in this city on their way to the Philippines where they will co-operate with the civil commission.

BEET SUGAR PROSPECTS.

Industry Will Flourish Unless Congress Repeals Crude Sugar Duty.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Henry R. Oxnard, president of the American Beet Sugar Company and president also of the American Beet Sugar Association who has just returned from New York from a tour of his company's holdings in the Arkansas valley and Nebraska in an interview has given an interesting account of the beet sugar situation in this country. He said:

"We have under way twenty-eight factories for the production of beet sugar and expect to build at least ten more this year. My company has recently bought 80,000 acres of land in Arkansas valley and expect to erect a factory there.

"An attempt will be made at the next session of congress to have the duty on crude sugar lowered and perhaps abolished. Should it succeed it would be discouraging to the beet sugar industry, which is in its tender infancy. All this is of the greatest interest and importance to Colorado which is the finest country in the world for the culture of sugar beets."

BALDWIN EXPEDITION SAILS.

American Explorer and Party Off on Search for the North Pole.

VARDOE, Norway, July 31.—The Arctic exploring ship America, with Mr. Evelyn Baldwin, leader of the Baldwin Zeibgler expedition, on board, has sailed from here. There are 426 dogs and 16 ponies aboard.

The vessel' course was toward Cape Flora, where Mr. Baldwin hopes to join the Frithjof and Belgica, the other two vessels of the expedition which left several days ago. Mr. Baldwin intends to push as far north as possible and establish winter quarters.

TROUBLE FOR THE WIDOW.

Stepson of Lawyer Moore Will Contest the Will Filed in Denver.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Concerning the reports that the late W. W. Moore, a new York lawyer, had willed a fortune to Mrs. Ida P. Roberts, a Denver widow as compensation for her nursing him when ill and friendless, S. W. Knapp, a clerk in an insurance office in this city, who lives in Jersey City, who is a stepson of Mr. Moore, says he will investigate the subject of the Denver will and that he will contest it as he thinks he has an interest in some of the property left by his stepfather.

SILVER MARKET.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Silver, 58¾.

PROPOSALS WANTED.

Office of C. Q. M., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., July 30, 1901. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock, a. m., August 12th, 1901, for furnishing and delivery at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., 126 Standard Artillery horses. Delivery to commence within three weeks after award of contract and to be completed within sixty days thereafter. Preference given to animals of domestic production, conditions of quality and price being equal. U. S. reserves the right to reject any or all bids or any part thereof. For further information see circular to bidders or apply to this office. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked, "Proposals for Artillery Horses," and addressed to the undersigned.

J. W. JACOBS, C. Q. M.

PROPOSALS WANTED.

Office of C. Q. M., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., July 6, 1901. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock a. m., August 6, 1901, and then opened for furnishing forage and bedding at the several military posts in this department, and at Camp at Skagway, Alaska, and Fort Liscum (Port Valdez) Aleska, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1902. Information furnished here or by quartermasters at posts. U. S. reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for Forage and Bedding at —" and addressed to undersigned,

J. W. JACOBS, C. Q. M.

FOR SALE.

The Columbia River Packers Association has for sale, two schooners and one launch. A description of the schooners follow: Schooner "Kinney"—Length, 55.5; beam, 11.3; depth of hold, 3.10¼. Schooner "Hattie"—Length 31.9; beam, 9.9; depth of hold, 3.8.

Offers will be received at the office of the association, where full particulars may also be had.

Mercury AND Potash

Everybody knows that Mercury is a dangerous medicine even when administered in very small doses, and few constitutions can stand it for any length of time.

Potash produces inflammation of the stomach and bowels, and a dangerous form of dyspepsia and often chronic diarrhœa follow its use.

Now, the doctors will tell you if you have Contagious Blood Poison you must take these minerals for two years or longer; first, a course of Mercury, and when your teeth get so sensitive and sore that you can't eat, and the gums have a spongy, unnatural appearance, you are told to stop and a change to Potash is made. When the stomach rebels you are put on Mercury again, and so on *ad infinitum*, or until the system becomes so thoroughly saturated with these poisonous drugs that the most disgusting sores break out on the body, the bones become diseased, and the muscles and joints are racked with the most torturing pains. Mercury and Potash drive the eruptions and blotches from the skin, but the virus remains in the blood and the reappearance of the old symptoms and the occasional sore mouth show that the poison is still active, and you can never hope to completely eradicate it by this method of treatment.

When I was about twenty-one years of age, or eighteen years ago, I contracted Blood Poison in a bad form, and am satisfied that the rapid progress the disease was making would soon have made me a life-long invalid or ended my life. As my system came under the influence of S. S. S., the sores, splotches and pimples gradually disappeared and soon no evidence of the disease was left. I am now thirty-nine years old, and have seen no signs of it during the past eighteen years. S. S. S. does all you claim for it. WM. EMERSON, Pevely, Mo.

S. S. S. is the only antidote for this destructive virus, and an infallible remedy for this peculiar poison. It destroys and eradicates every particle of the poison, and makes the blood as healthy and pure as before the disease was contracted.

S. S. S. is the only purely vegetable blood purifier known, and we offer $1,000 for proof that it contains any mineral ingredient whatever. The general health improves as the Specific purges the system of impurities, and as new, rich blood begins to flow in the veins the unsightly sores and other evidences of blood poison disappear; strength returns and you are forever rid of this loathsome disease.

Our Home Treatment Book on Contagious Blood Poison tells you all about the symptoms, different stages, etc., of this disease. We will mail you a copy free.

If you need advice or special directions, write our physicians; it will cost you nothing and may hasten your cure. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO, ATLANTA, GA.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

First National Bank

OF ASTORIA.

At Astoria, in the State of Oregon, at the close of business, July 15, 1901.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$252,415 27
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2,716 56
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		12,500 00
Stocks, securities, etc		88,261 74
Other real estate owned		6,160 45
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		2,307 78
Due from State Banks and Bankers		85,594 34
Due from approved reserve agents		90,550 54
Internal-Revenue Stamps		266 04
Notes of other National Banks		340 00
Nickels and cents		52 94
Lawful money reserve in Bank, viz		
Specie	$101,800 00	
Legal-tender notes	590 00	102,390 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)		625 00
Total		$597,180 46

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		50,000 00
Surplus fund		25,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		30,179 67
National Bank Notes outstanding		12,500 00
Dividends unpaid		1,000 00
Individual deposits subject to check	$384,265 89	
Demand certificates of deposit	94,234 90	478,500 79
Total		$597,180 46

STATE OF OREGON, County of Clatsop, ss. I, S. S. Gordon, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. S. GORDON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of July, 1901.

C. R. THOMSON, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
Jacob Kamm,
W. F. McGregor,
Geo. Flavel,
Directors.

Pears'

soap is not only the best in all the world for toilet and bath but also for shaving. Pears was the inventor of shaving stick soap.

All sorts of people use Pears' soap, all sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists.

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TRANSFER COMPANY

Telephone 221.

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All Goods Shipped to our Care Will Receive Special Attention.

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J. A. FASTABEND

GENERAL CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

Cowing & Cowing

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"THE MILWAUKEE."

A familiar name for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, known all over the Union as the Great Railway running the "Pioneer Limited" trains every day and night between St. Paul and Chicago, and Omaha and Chicago. "The only perfect train in the world." Understand: Connections are made with all transcontinental lines, securing to passengers the best service known. Luxurious coaches, electric light, steam heat, of a verity equaled by no other line.

See that your ticket reads via "The Milwaukee" when going to any point in the United States or Canada. All ticket agents sell them.

For rates, pamphlets or other information, address,

J. W. CASEY, Trav. Pass. Agt., Portland, Oregon.

C. J. EDDY, Gen. Agt., Portland, Ore.