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Anarchy is triumphant and a nation fears for a life in the balance. The would-be destroyers of all semblance of lawful authority have accomplished the most horrible crime this country has known. The miserable wretch lying in the Buffalo jail was the instrument, but the seditious and inflammatory doctrines of the followers of the "blood red flag" are responsible. A government that has at all times granted the greatest latitude in freedom of speech and action has seen its honored chief executive stricken down by an assassin's bullet. It matters much that the man who committed the deed was one of a band of revolutionists, an organization composed of the riff-raff of humanity who preach murder and plan desperate crimes. Driven out of every country in Europe, hounded by the police the world over, they came to the United States. Here their theories have developed and by the grace of a tolerant government they have been permitted to spread their murderous propaganda until the life of no public man is safe. For the protection of established government the sect should be wiped out completely and forever. There is no good in them and the principles they practice are a menace to the nation. There can be absolutely no justification for yesterday's deed. The president had in no way interfered with the anarchists. The only possible reason, and it aggravates the crime, is that the assassination was in conformance with the determination of these blood thirsty outlaws to kill the heads of the nations of the world. The telegraph dispatches state that an attempt was made to lynch the assassin, and that be escaped only through the energetic vigilance of the police. Public opinion does not justify lynch law, be the offense ever so heinous, but it is safe to say that there would be no general regret expressed had the infuriated mob succeeded in their efforts. The prayers of the nation and of the civilized world are for the president's recovery. He has proven himself to be the greatest statesman of modern times and will always be a prominent figure in American history. His public life has been ever clean and above criticism. His success will be an incentive to every American-born youth who aspires to the heights of political ambition. His domestic life has endeared him to the people he has ruled because of his tender, eternal devotion to an invalid wife who is always foremost in his thoughts. William McKinley has proven his greatness in statecraft, but there is another side which perhaps has been the greater factor in the loyalty his people have given to him, the record of his private life. He is and always has been a splendid Christian gentleman who has been eminently successful and who has attained the highest possible honors without paying the usury of self-respect.

SHOULD UNIONS INCORPORATE?

Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

As a result of the present strikes, the question whether trades unions should incorporate has again been brought up. President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association announces that, as far as he himself is concerned, he is inclined to favor the policy of incorporation, although the matter is not one in which he has any authority to act. He finds as his sole objection to the scheme the possible legal difficulties which may lie in procuring legislative authorization for such incorporation. This difficulty does not seem to be a serious one. The laws of many of the states on the subject of incorporations are sufficiently liberal to permit labor unions to take advantage of them; and once incorporated, the union could transact business in any other state on identically the same terms as any other foreign corporation, precisely as it does by many of the so-called trusts which are incorporated under the laws of New Jersey but which do business in many other states.

The question of the advisability of labor unions incorporating is an open one, on which there is a wide diversity of opinion, both within and without the ranks of organized labor. It may be said with a fair degree of plausibility that if the labor unions were incorporated, there would be more facilities for the settlement of labor disputes, there would be a tendency to more conservatism in the management of the unions, and any settlement of a labor dispute would be permanent, effective and binding; which, unhappily, is not the present condition. As an illustration, it will be remembered that during the earlier days of the steel strike a settlement was reached between the representatives of the steel company and the representatives of the association to which the strikers belong. The representatives of the corporation were completely empowered to act and bind the company. The representatives of the men could only advise an acceptance of the terms. Their advice was rejected and the strike was prolonged.

Again, the South Chicago lodges and those of Joliet and Bayview had entered into contracts with their employers, by the terms of which all questions in dispute were settled satisfactorily. The contract, by its terms was terminable only after some months' notice. Under orders from the officers of the association, the lodges at Joliet and Bayview reluctantly broke their contracts and went on strike, while the South Chicago lodges were declined for refusing to do the same. Had the national association or the individual lodges been incorporated, the contracts would have been made in a corporate capacity, the lodges would have been responsible in law for their breach, and consequently would have been under no temptation to violate them.

It is also true from the standpoint of the labor unions that incorporation would considerably strengthen the powers of unions, in that it would give them a legal status, a power to enforce contracts made with them and the ability to accumulate funds and to acquire and hold property. It would also, however, give them responsibility to the law. The use of force or coercion would be practically impossible to a corporation, and the boycott might bring to them civil responsibility for damages.

The unorganized labor of the country which is not affiliated with any union comprises many more people than are included in the ranks of organized labor. That labor has rights natural and legal, which it is the aim of a certain element among the leaders of organized labor to invade. Many of these leaders deny in toto the fundamental and inherent right of every man to sell his labor in any market which he may elect on terms satisfactory to himself and to his employer, to pursue any avocation for which he may deem himself fitted, or to acquire the mastery of any trade which he may elect to learn. All of these rights are denied by some labor leaders and some of these rights are denied by all labor organizations. Yet every one of them is as sacred as any right for which any labor union ever contended. If incorporation would operate to strengthen attacks upon the common and inherent rights of individuals, certainly no such power should properly be granted them.

On still another side of the same subject it must be recognized that incorporation of labor unions would be a first, possibly a necessary, step toward the institution of the compulsory arbitration tribunals which it is most likely will be adopted in this country in the future. The decisions of such a tribunal could not well be binding upon the individual workingman, compelling him, against his natural rights, to labor at a rate of wage or under conditions unsatisfactory to him. It could, however, be binding upon the incorporated body of labor in that trade, which could be compelled to abide by the decision or pay damages. This would lessen strikes and lockouts, while not interfering with liberty of action in individual cases.

Frank Treadwell, Bennett, Ia., was troubled with kidney disease for two years. He writes: "I had taken several kinds of kidney remedies, but with little benefit. Finally I tried Foley's Kidney Cure and a one dollar bottle cured me." HART'S DRUG STORE.

In the reconstruction of her navy Russia seems willing to begin at the bottom. She is building submarine boats.

Chapped hands, cracked lips and roughness of the skin cured quickly by Banner Salve, the most healing ointment in the world. HART'S DRUG STORE.

A man generally looks more like man than a woman does, says the Brooklyn Eagle, but Sarah Barnhardt is an exception to the rule, maybe.

IF BANNER SALVE

Doesn't cure your piles, your money will be returned. It is the most healing medicine. HART'S DRUG STORE.

A never failing cure for cuts, burns, scalds, ulcers wounds and sores is DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salves. A most soothing and healthy remedy for all skin affections. Accept only the genuine. CHAS. ROGERS, Druggist.

Even a clothesline is unsteady when it has too many sheets in the wind.

R. W. Purnell, Kintersville, Pa., says he suffered 25 years with piles and could obtain no relief until DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve effected a permanent cure. Counterfeits are worthless. CHAS. ROGERS, Druggist.

The corset has scored again. A Wisconsin man shot at his wife with murderous intent, but the whalebone forestalled the bullet.

S. I. Darling, 1012 Howard street, Port Huron, Mich., writes: "I have tried many pills and laxatives, but DeWitt's Little Early Risers are far the best pills I have ever used." They never gripe. CHAS. ROGERS, Druggist.

Missouri is taking steps to protect itself against another drouth. A bottle factory is to be built in Kansas City.

Don't wait until you become chronically constipated but take DeWitt's Little Early Risers now and then. They will keep your liver and bowels in good order. Easy to take. Safe pills. CHAS. ROGERS, Druggist.

When it is announced that the steel strike will be over within ten days there is no resisting the inference that a steel strike has been begun somewhere.

Henry Brayden, Harris, N. C., says: "I took medicine 20 years for asthma but one bottle of One Minute Cough Cure did me more good than any thing else during that time. Best Cough Cure." CHAS. ROGERS, Druggist.

A German paper congratulates Italy on the fact that her war ships can outsail those of pretty nearly all other countries. Which may be intended as a compliment, but seems to convey just a suggestion of something that is not.

Norris Silver, North Stranford, N. H., "I purchased a bottle of One Minute Cough Cure when suffering with a cough doctors told me was incurable. One bottle relieved me, the second and third almost cured. Today I am a well man." CHAS. ROGERS, Druggist.

Uncle David Nitton says the reason Aunt Carrie wants a divorce is that she may marry again. What asylum for the deaf and blind has auntie been visiting?

Many physicians are now prescribing Kodol Dyspepsia Cure regularly having found that it is the best prescription they can write because it is the one preparation which contains the elements necessary to digest not only some kinds of food but all kind and it therefore cures indigestion and dyspepsia no matter what its cause. CHAS. ROGERS, Druggist.

Chauncey Depew says he spent all his money on his vacation, and now hasn't even carfare. Now and then even Chauncey gets off a real joke.

George W. Lane, Pewamo, Mich., writes: "Your Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is the best remedy for indigestion and stomach troubles that I ever used. For years I suffered from dyspepsia, at times compelling me to stay in bed and causing me untold agony. I am completely cured by Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. In recommending it to friends who suffer from indigestion I always offer to pay for it if it fails. Thus far I have never paid." CHAS. ROGERS, Druggist.

A very peculiar case of accidental death from shooting is reported from St. Petersburg, the victim being one of the participants in a duel.

You should know that Foley's Honey and Tar is absolutely the best for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Dealers are authorized to guarantee it to give satisfaction. HART'S DRUG STORE.

The pain of having a tooth extracted endured a dumb woman's visit in New York lately. There are occasions when she simply can't help making a few remarks.

N. Jackson, Danville, Ill., writes: "My daughter had a severe attack of la grippe and a terrible cough settled on her lungs. We tried a great many remedies without giving relief. She tried Foley's Honey and Tar which cured her. She has never been troubled with a cough since." HART'S DRUG STORE.

They ought to call it Crippled Cripple Creek, now that the sheriff has closed the gambling houses and forbidden the carrying of concealed weapons.

La Grippe coughs often continue for months and sometimes lead to fatal results after the patient is supposed to have passed the danger point. Foley's Honey and Tar affords positive protection and security from these coughs. HART'S DRUG STORE.

"I have here," said the peddler, "a patent window sash." "I'm sorry," interrupted the Boston lady, not unkindly, "but we have no patent windows in the house."—Philadelphia Record.

WORKING 24 HOURS A DAY.

There's no rest for those tireless little workers—Dr. King's New Life Pills. Millions are always busy curing Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Biliousness, Fever and Ague. They banish Sick Headache, drive out malaria. Never gripe or weaken. Small, taste nice, work wonders. Try them; 25 cents at Hart's Drug Store.

A Georgia gentleman traveled all the way to Texas to commit suicide. Some people are quite conscientious about minding up their own states.

W. L. Wyancy, Paducah, Ky., writes: "I had a severe case of kidney disease and three of the best physicians in Southern Kentucky treated me without success. I was induced to try Foley's Kidney Cure. The first bottle gave immediate relief and three bottles cured me permanently. I gladly recommend this wonderful remedy." Take no substitute. HART'S DRUG STORE.

Those who drew prizes in the Indian land lottery are prospecting on their claims in hopes of finding gold, potatoes of other precious substance.

SAYS HE WAS TORTURED.

"I suffered such pain from corns I could hardly walk," writes H. Robinson, Hillsborough, Ill., "but Bucklen's Arnica Salve completely cured them." Acts like magic on sprains, bruises, cuts, sores, scalds, burns, boils, ulcers. Perfect healer of skin diseases and piles. Cure guaranteed by Hart's Drug Store. Price 25 cents.

From Various Sources.

THE TRYST.

(Paul Laurence Dunbar.)

De night creep down erlong de lan'
De shadders flee an' shake,
De frog is sta'tin' up his song,
De cricket is awake.
My work is mos' nigh done, Celie,
Tonight I won't be late
I'm hurryin' thus an' hev' jes'
Wait fo' me by de gate.

De mockin'-bird 'll sing his glee
Achoistin' thru and thru
I know yer all magnolia tree
Is smellin' dee' fo' you.
De jessamine creeds de wall
It lemman runs an' wine
My heart is troublous—you is knowed
You'd wait fo' me tonight

He's jealous, ain't it, scatin' death
Will mar our high co'ta'
But ain't dey whispers in de ash
Bribing de cyarfed a-wait?
Don't sompin' inside call my name
An' say "The love you bes'"
He's true, I wants to cye de earth,
So wait fo' me, Celie.

Sing sompin' fo' to pass de time,
Out side de ole cabin dee'
You gib a music an' it rhyme,
You heal him wid it, sho'.
I'm comin' now, my work is done,
De hour has come fo' res'
I wants to fly, but feels run—
Wait fo' me, dear Celie.

HORSE FLESH AS FOOD IS DANGEROUS.

Ever since the siege of Paris horseflesh has been a favorite food in certain quarters of Paris, but it is doubtful if it will be as popular in future. Professor Pilinger, a well-known German physiologist, has just published a work in which he claims that horseflesh is injurious to every one who eats it.

During a visit of month he fed several dogs exclusively on horseflesh and found that no matter how much food he gave them, they became thinner every day. Furthermore, he discovered that all of them soon began to suffer from some gastric trouble. A similar experiment was then tried on a St. Bernard dog, and the result was that he lost much weight during a week that he was fed exclusively on horseflesh and regained it rapidly as soon as he was supplied with other food. On some days the horseflesh was cooked and on others uncooked, but the effect produced by it was always the same.

Professor Pilinger says that the reason why horseflesh is injurious is because it contains some poisonous substance the exact nature of which he has not yet been able to ascertain. He thought at first that the reason was because there was very little fat on the flesh, and therefore on two or three days he mixed a considerable quantity of such fat, which he had carefully collected, with the horse meat. No beneficial result, however, was attained thereby, as it is the animal combined in horseflesh and to suffer internally by consuming the fat of mixing with the horseflesh some fat taken from cats, dogs, sheep, rats and pigs. This was always the result. The dogs on this food became thin, weak and sleepy, and the previous naturally considered that these different kinds of fat which he had mixed with their food possessed poisonous and unnatural properties.

He therefore thinks he deserves credit for his discovery, and he desires to feed their horses with a bonus with the flesh fat from the bons of sheep in consequence of the presence of twenty-five grammes of fat in every kilogramme of horseflesh. This fat, he claims, should be adopted in zoological gardens where many carnivorous animals are fed exclusively on horseflesh. He also says that horseflesh should be boiled in water and that the water should then be thrown away.

SERVANTS IN NORWAY.

A Domestic Problem Solved There to the Satisfaction of All.

(Chicago Record-Herald.

The servant-girl problem has been solved in Norway to the satisfaction of all concerned. In large cities like Bergen and Christiania there is a central employment bureau under the direction of the municipal government, and twice a year—one week before New Year's day and one week before St. John's day, the 24th of June—there is a general change of servants by those who are dissatisfied with existing conditions, and engagements are made for the ensuing six months or the year. Families who want servants fill out blanks setting forth what is required and the wages they are willing to pay. These are filed at the employment office and are noted in a conspicuous manner upon a blackboard.

Women or men in search of employment go to this bureau during the weeks named, examine the blackboard and apply to the clerk in charge for further information. If they desire to apply for a particular position they submit their recommendations to the clerk, and if he is satisfied he gives them a card to the lady of the house. That card is good for the day only and must be returned by the lady of the house before the close of office hours. If the girl is engaged its blanks upon the card are filled out with a general statement as to her duties, the term of service and the wages agreed upon, and the card is filed away for reference if necessary.

If the lady of the house is not satisfied with the application she sends her away and returns the card marked "not satisfactory" to headquarters with a request that other applications be sent to her. If the applicant is satisfactory the lady of the house pays her a bonus of one krone or two krones, called "hand money," that is she crosses her hand with silver as an evidence of good faith—and the girl agrees to report for duty within one week after New Year's or Midsummer's day, as the case may be. This is to allow her present employer an opportunity to fill her place.

The law protects both the employer and the employed. The employer guarantees to give the servant a comfortable room, wholesome food, take care of her if sick and pay her wages regularly as agreed upon during good behavior; while the girl agrees to perform her duties faithfully during the term for which she is engaged. If there is any complaint upon either side it must be made to a magistrate, who investigates and decides between them. A family cannot get rid of a servant during her term of employment without official intervention. On the other hand, the girl's wages are a first lien upon their property for the entire term, although judgment must be rendered and made a matter of record. If a servant runs away from her employer she can be arrested by the police and imprisoned and fined.

Cooks are paid from $1 to $12 a month, housemaids from $2 to $6 a month, men laborers from $10 to $15, coachmen from $12 to $18 a month, scullery maids and men of all work receive corresponding wages.

SMOTHERING AN OIL WELL.

A Messy and Exciting Undertaking Until It Was Finished.

New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Beaumont, Tex., Sept. 3.—The well in the Beaumont oil company, which exploded a few days ago, is now in the hands of the most expert well men in the field. The first struck a pocket of gas and the well performed for about an hour, when it quieted down. Shortly after the drilling commenced drawing the 8-inch casing with which they were drilling, some what damaged, if any, had been done by the flow of gas, only a few feets of the 600 feet of pipe had been pressed when the well commenced to spout oil.

When the flow of oil came the remainder of the drilling pipe was suspended in the well, and this of course prevented the shooting of the gas, which rose higher and higher until it reached a point near the top of the derrick, and several hundred people were attracted by the novel sight. The derrick, however, began crumbling to and thence off, but it was very apparent that they could not do this with the 8-inch casing gone in the way. The oil rushed up behind this pipe and the large casing, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that the men could approach the well.

It was finally decided that the only way in which the well could be shut off was to cement the top of the drill, so the men began carting to the lower bottom drew back in the well, since there was no method of drilling pipe in and to the stream of oil to cement it out. This being agreed on as the only course, two of the drilling men were sent in the task of unscrewing the pipe and in two seconds the men were as thoroughly saturated with oil as if they had fallen into an oil tank. They could only work for a few seconds when they were forced to rush out to fresh air. At last the pipe was unscrewed. The rotary machine was then removed and the gate valve was closed. It had scarcely a peculiar whistling sound as the opening in the pipe was being closed.

A mighty roll went up from the crowd as the tremendous column of oil was cut off, but all became quiet when it was seen that three of the men drillers were on the ground and unable to move. A bucket of water in the face of each soon sufficed to revive them, however, and Doctor Hand rendered the unfortunate men the usual aid in his successful manner.

[illegible] the men were carried away. The well was surrounded by some eighty acres of [illegible] in the ground. Tools, also several cars running from Beaumont, and the oil fell on a [illegible] way. The work goes on [illegible] the men are doing. The oil is in the pipe, but it will be cut off in the few days and Beaumonitis city [illegible] Beaumonitis city [illegible] would have to expect an abundant supply of gasoline and kerosene for some time. There was a small fire on the ground around the derrick, the first before it became material, but it was smothered out before any damage was done.

HANGMAN LUNT INSANE

Despite His Show of Nerve His Ghastly Job Broke Him Up.

San Francisco Chronicle.

San Quentin Prison—Word was received here that Amos Lunt, the famous San Quentin hangman, who went mad as a result of his grewsome duties, is doing in the state asylum for the insane at Napa. Some months ago it was reported that Lunt's health was in a critical condition, but later he rallied and some hope was held out for his ultimate recovery. Recently, however, he has suffered from an attack of softening of the brain and his end is daily expected.

The career of Lunt as a hangman was a remarkable one, and a full history of his life at the prison would read like a ghastly romance. For seven years he filled the office of state executioner, and eighteen murderers were hanged by him. It was Lunt who threw the noose about the neck of Theodore Durant and hastened an execution already unduly prolonged while the murderer from the scaffold was making his protestations of innocence. On this occasion Lunt was reported as being the coolest man in the room, with the possible exception of the condemned man himself. On other occasions Lunt showed a nerve of iron. In one morning he hanged three men and then sauntered from the execution room smoking a cigarette. But despite his apparent utter indifference concerning his work as a man-killer it was known by many of his friends that in secret he brooded over it. Therefore it caused little surprise when on falling into a small fortune about two years ago Lunt retired from his position as hangman, although the prospect of arranging the rope on another man seemed to appall him. He constantly talked about it and brooded over it, and suddenly one morning the iron nerve snapped and he became a hopeless madman. He was sent to the Napa insane asylum, but with the darkening of his brain came a wastening of his body, and it is feared that only a few days remain before Lunt the hangman will face that same hereafter to which he has sent so many before him.

"Henrietta," said Mr. Meekton, "do you remember the moonlit evening when I asked you to marry me?"

"I trust, Leonidas, that you are not going to become sentimental and silly."

"Not a bit of it. But I often recall the occasion with interest. I can never quite understand how I managed to talk so familiarly to you without seeming impertinent."—Washington Star.

LORD FRANCIS HOPE WILL SUE FOR DIVORCE

Allegations in Petition and Correspondent Unknown Until Petition Is Filed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—According to the London correspondent of the Herald the divorce petition of Lord Francis Hope will be filed here in a few days, immediately after his return from the continent, whence he has been summoned in order to sign the petition. His solicitors, Messrs. Maddison, decline to furnish any particulars of the allegations put forward in the petition or to mention the name of the correspondent until the document is filed when it becomes public property.

It is reported that the decision to begin divorce proceedings was an afterthought, owing to the publicity given to May Yohe's movements in California and Yokohama as well as to paragraphs to the effect that she is about to sue for her freedom.

It is understood that the reason for the proceedings not having been begun sooner was owing to the Duke of Newcastle's opposition to his brother's name being paraded through the courts. The husband has been anxious since his wife left him to begin the suit immediately, but being dependent upon the head of the family, he refrained out of deference to the duke's wishes. Since the newspaper reports appeared, however, it is said the Duke of Newcastle has withdrawn his opposition.

ANOTHER ALPINE TRAGEDY

Terrible Fate of Daughter of British India Officer.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Berne gives the following additional details regarding the death of a traveler in Switzerland.

There was another Alpine tragedy at Kraeneli, Canton of Uri, yesterday, the victim being Miss Margaret Crawford. The 26-year-old daughter of a British Indian official who had been staying at Engelberg for the benefit of her health.

Accompanied by her sister, Miss Crawford left Engelberg early on Wednesday without a guide, intending to sleep at the Alpine club house and proceed via the Schlossberg glacier into the Meyenthal valley. They accomplished more of the descent and nearly reached the extremity of the glacier when the elder sister slipped and fell into a crevasse in the glacier.

The fall was witnessed by a sheep-herder, who obtained the assistance of five men and recovered the body after much difficulty. The other sister had entirely disappeared. A search was made and she was discovered by a guide, who left him to begin the suit immediately, but being dependent upon the head of the family, he refrained out of deference to the duke's wishes. Since the newspaper reports appeared, however, it is said the Duke of Newcastle has withdrawn his opposition.

ENGLISH PRESS COMMENTS

President McKinley's Buffalo Speech Continues to Attract Attention.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Additional English press comments upon President McKinley's Buffalo speech continue to attract attention.

The Post among other things considers that it bears a resemblance to the one delivered on Wednesday night by the English home secretary at Nottingham. Both speakers urged the necessity of opening new markets for trade and each admitted that his government had a certain responsibility in the matter.

The Standard says that the aim of the United States to be the predominant political and commercial power is decided by an economic need of finding an outlet for her increasing surplus products.

GENERAL ALBAN'S VIEWS

United States Intervention on the Isthmus Should Be Requested.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Asked by a correspondent of the Herald at Baranquilla, Colombia, regarding United States intervention at the Isthmus, General Alban, the Colombian commander in chief, replied:

"My opinion on the subject of intervention by the United States is that this intervention in the Isthmus should be requested by the government of Colombia when the latter believes it necessary."

PAUPER LABOR PROFITABLE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—According to the London correspondent of the Times the Holborn poor law guardians have found a way to make pauper labor profitable. At their farm at Mitcham, south of London, the inmates are engaged in gas making, tailoring, shoemaking, mat making, stone breaking and farming. A report just issued says the profits for the past year amount to £3400 for all the industries, the cost of labor, had it been paid for, been reckoned.

GRADES OF WHEAT.

Interest in Missouri on the Question of Proposed Additional Grades.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The Journal of Commerce says:

Interest in the proposed addition to the grades of wheat in order to make more difficult the cornering of grain in this market is attracting much attention in local grain circles. The meeting of the trade, to be held September 9, will, it is expected, be an exciting one as the committee themselves are divided and the members of the trade are taking sides.

The question at issue is whether No. 2 hard winter wheat shall become deliverable on exactly the same basis as No. 2 red winter and No. 1 hard northern spring or whether it shall be deliverable at a discount of two cents per bushel in the price. The majority of the committee favor the discount, but there is a strong minority in favor of equality in delivery. The point made by the committee is that with such large quantities of deliverable wheat to draw from corners will be too risky and will not be attempted.

WILL BUILD NEW PIERS

Pennsylvania Railroad Officials Will Improve Their Shipping Facilities.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Pennsylvania Railroad officials in Jersey City made public the fact that the company will soon replace its present piers at New York (Brand) and Sussex streets in that city with two modern iron piers. They will be 900 feet long and two stories high, and will be used by the Red Star Line Steamship Company, which is part of the Pennsylvania system.

It is also announced that several new floating docks are being built for the company. These, it is said, will be the largest vessels coming into New York harbor except the White Star Line steamers.

FEW BETS BEING MADE

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Up to the present time but few bets have been made on the international yacht race and these have been for comparatively small amounts. Frederick H. Brooks, of Selgsoung & Company, has bet with Edward Wasserman at odds of 4 to 5, taking the Shamrock end. Thomas McCarthy offered $1000 even money on Columbia just before the exchange closed, but could find no takers.

ASTORIA AND COLUMBIA RIVER RAILROAD.

LEAVE	PORTLAND	ARRIVE
8:00 a m 7:00 p m	Portland Union Depot For Astoria and Way Points	11:10 a m 5:40 p m

ASTORIA

7:15 a m 6:00 p m	For Portland and W. P. Points	11:30 a m 10:00 p m

SEASIDE DIVISION

*8:15 a m 11:35 a m *5:40 p	Leaves Astoria for Warrenton, Gearhart, Fort Stevens, Hammond and Astoria	7:40 a m 1:00 p m *10:15 a m
8:15 a m 2:40 p 4:30 p m	Leaves Seaside for Warrenton, Flavel, Hammond, Fort Stevens and Astoria	12:50 p m 7:00 p m *9:25 a m

* Sunday only.

All trains make close connection at Gable with all Northern Pacific trains to and from the East and Sound points.

J. C. MAYO,
Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent.

NIGHT WAS HER TERROR.

"I would cough nearly all night long," writes Mrs. Chas. Applegate, of Alexandria, La., "and could hardly get any sleep. I had consumption so bad that if I walked a block I would cough frightfully and spit blood, but when all other medicines failed, three 10.00 bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery wholly cured me, and I gained 58 pounds." It's also infallibly guaranteed to cure Coughs, Colds, La Grippe, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung Troubles. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Trial bottle free at Hart's Drug Store.

The fire war at St. Louis doesn't involve the lives of engines. The firemen seem to be at stake.

A FIREMAN'S CLOSE CALL.

"I stuck to my engine, although every joint ached and every nerve was racked with pain," writes C. W. Bell, fireman, of Burlington, Iowa, "I was weak and pale, without any appetite and all run down. As I was about to give up, I got a bottle of Electric Bitters and after taking it, I felt as well as I ever did in my life." Weak, sickly, run down people always gain new life, strength and vigor from their use. Try them. Satisfaction guaranteed by Hart's Drug Store. Price 50 cents.

Friendly Neighbor—An, good morning, Jones, what's that you are mending—your automobile? Jones (peeping over a stinky lawnmower)—No! My auto-mow-grass, but it doesn't.—New York Times.

FOR PNEUMONIA.

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