

**SPLENDID CROP SITUATION PROTECTS STOCK MARKETS**

(By Henry Clews.)

New York, July 30.—A reactionary tone prevailed in the stock market during the greater portion of the week—the result of profit taking and selling by traders on the short side. As a consequence, the extremely optimistic views held in some quarters became somewhat modified and market opinion was more evenly divided. There is, however, a substratum of confidence based upon the splendid crop situation that holds the market impervious to all serious attacks from speculative sources. Another week of excellent growing weather has been experienced, increasing the promise for cotton, corn, wheat, oats, hay, potatoes and other crops, and diminishing the chances of injury. Only one more month remains in which damage can be done. Drouth is now the single serious possibility; and it must be admitted there is little danger in that respect because the soil has been so well saturated by general rains and the plants have made such strong growth that they are in a good condition to stand a lack of moisture, should that happen. Absence of rain in August, the ripening month, is much less serious than in the previous growing months. As for frost, the danger from that source is less than usual, since most of the crops, especially cotton, are early. Complaints of chinch bugs and other injuries are unusually rare; while the rapacious boll weevil, which caused such a loss of cotton last year, and which may be counted on for some damage this year, is exciting much less concern than a year ago. In short, it is many years since the crop outlook was so favorable, and while after such a long period of interrupted progress some setback may be expected, still the assurances of today are as much in favor of both liberal and profitable crops to the farmer as could be expected.

This is the key to the situation, and as this fact becomes more evident the confidence which it begets must become more pronounced. The farmer, the merchant, the railroad manager, the manufacturer and the banker each in turn is influenced by such considerations. Their first effect is a more hopeful sentiment. This sentiment soon expresses itself in action; then deferred enterprises are taken up, orders are placed and the whole machinery of commerce and industry is set in motion. At the same time there is absolutely nothing in the situation to warrant extravagant hopes. We can boast of nothing more than a reasonable recovery from recent depression, based chiefly on good crops. Pessimism has had its day, and the business public needs to get itself into a more hopeful and better balanced state of mind than that in which it began 1904. Drawbacks we have in plenty. The iron trade is still inactive, compared with normal times; orders are scarce, and the last semi-annual report of the United States Steel Corporation is anything but satisfactory. But those facts belong to the past; many deferred orders are now being placed, and there is every reason to believe that the last quarter of the year will be a better one than its predecessor.

**SEEN FROM A BALLOON.**

How the World's Fair Palaces Look From a Great Height.

St. Louis.—Seeing the world's fair at St. Louis from a balloon is an interesting experience. From 1000 feet up in the air a birdseye view is obtained that enables one to see the exposition at a glance. Ascending a captive balloon inside the great aerial enclosure at the fair, one reaches the height of 1000 feet almost before realizing it, so rapid and smooth is the ascent. Far below is a city of magnificent palaces and buildings of every description, and masses of people looking like but tiny mites passing to and fro. The landscape is beautiful beyond description, the hills and dales showing to best advantage from overhead, and the green swards, flower-covered hillsides and massive trees constitute a scene both grand and picturesque.

From up in a balloon the flags of all nations, waving from towers and spires, seem but little gaudy rags floating in the breeze, and the towers themselves look like mere playhouses. The curious Pike shows, filling a street a mile long, present an interesting view, while the lagoons with their launches and gondolas have the appearance of a splendid painting, the green banks and magnificent exhibition palaces along the lagoon providing a suitable frame for the picture.

The beautiful view extends beyond the world's fair grounds. The city of St. Louis and surrounding country opens a charming view, extending for

struggle in the cotton industry. Between 40 and 50 per cent of the spindles in the United States are idle because of the unprofitable condition of cotton manufacturing. Buyers will not take cotton goods freely at present prices; manufacturers, therefore, cannot afford present prices for cotton, especially when northern mills, embarrassed by legislative and labor restrictions, are unable to successfully compete with the south. Unquestionably the cotton industry is passing through a serious crisis, the solution of which seems to demand reasonable concessions on the part of labor, concessions which at present they seem in no mood to consider. Still another unfortunate circumstance is the packers' strike in Chicago, where force and not reason holds sway. This absolutely unreasonable, unjust and defiant attitude of labor is one of the most unsettling features of the times; but, fortunately, public opinion is awakening to the real merits of the struggle between capital and labor, to the rights and wrongs of both, and this perhaps is the one bright feature in this quarter, inasmuch as that is the only promise of a satisfactory solution.

The probability of gold exports has excited some concern. Sterling exchange seems to have advanced partly on account of operations connected with the Japanese and Cuban loans and partly owing to short sales. No anxiety is necessary over gold exports. We have a big and increasing stock of gold in the country which might easily find better employment in Europe than here. A few millions can be spared without harm, although a number of nervous individuals always drop into shivers at the mention of gold shipments. The only unsatisfactory feature in the monetary situation is the continued high level at which loans stand and the large amount of trust funds held by the banks on deposit, resulting from the latter paying 2 per cent and over on trust company deposits. During the past year the trust companies have increased their cash in banks over \$6 millions. A firmer money market resulting from increased crop and trade demands, or gold exports, might result in a sharp drain upon the banks and cause more or less temporary disturbance in the money and stock markets. This is not an immediate contingency, but one that will bear watching.

As to the future of the stock market, it seems hardly likely that the bulls will readily relinquish their hold so long as crop prospects continue so brilliant. Strong leaders were at the bottom of the recent rise, and do not seem to have entirely withdrawn their support, especially as stocks are not sufficiently scattered to weaken the technical situation. All indications point, however, to a fluctuating market. The labor and foreign situations are disturbing, but Russia seems both indispensed and unable to precipitate serious international complications; that is, if her complete backdown before Great Britain is any criterion. The possibilities of war are proverbially uncertain, and the assassination of M. de Plehve is significant as representing Russia's internal difficulties, which must lessen Russian foreign war inclinations.

miles in all directions, forming interesting lines for the marvelous picture of the magic city—the world's fair.

**JUMPS AT LONG SHOTS.**

Story of Stable Boy Who Has Won \$250,000 This Season.

In this area of plunging it is refreshing to come across a character who must be included in the category of big betters, but who has done his work on the race track so quietly and modestly as to almost escape notice. What is more of interest is the fact that although a big winner on the season so far, this self-same plunger retains a modest position with a small racing stable, galloping horses in the morning with the same enthusiasm that he displayed when the work meant only a monthly wage to him.

Pierre Nagle is the name that the stable boy subscribes to his bills and bank checks; and those close to him say that that name will be honored to the extent of a quarter of a million dollars. While the turf writers have strained imagination and overworked figures in a mad rush to chronicle the doings of Yeager, Langdon and Wheelock, and other big operators of the betting arena, Nagle, probably the heaviest winner of the racing season, has been overlooked.

His winning of the season have been approximately placed by those who know at \$200,000. Nagle rejects this figure as excessive, but those who know him best insist that the real amount of his winnings will not fall short of a quarter of a million.

Modesty and a decided antipathy toward notoriety is prominent in every movement of this young Napoleon of the betting ring. He has accumulated this vast sum without red fire or brass band accompaniment. He has gone about his transactions in his characteristic quiet way and has probably escaped the public gaze that is sure to come to plungers by betting in the name of Billy Connor, in whose beak he is employed.

Long shots are Nagle's specialty, and hardly a winner this season at better than 10 to 1 has escaped his attention.

It was at Saratoga two summers ago—and, by the way, the same meeting at which Whitey Langdon gathered his roll—that Pierre, by several successful plays on long-priced horses, launched fairly into the racing game as an owner. He bought the Jumper Manilian and that once good horse, Bluff. Manilian raced with considerable success, but Nagle could never get the McCarren castoff to race to his reputation. He recently disposed of Manilian and has since confined his attention to the ring.

The foundation for Nagle's handsome fortune can be traced back to the day that John E. Madden's Lalite won at Washington. After a see-saw winter, part of which was spent at New Orleans, and the latter half at Los Angeles, Nagle pulled up in Washington with about \$6000. This rather respectable bunch faded gradually away till the day of Lalite's race, when it was stripped down to the last \$100. Had Lalite finished worse than second Nagle's only negotiable asset left was a railroad ticket to Washington. As it was, Madden's filly was kind to him to the extent of \$600. Since that day fortune has bestowed her sweetest smile on him, the drain from the layers' strong boxes to his bank being almost continual.

Madame for August contains a clever satirical poem by C. A. Dolson, entitled "When Grace Goes to a Mission Tea," which is handsomely illustrated by George Brehm, the rising young artist. The verses represent the woes of the man whose wife is so much devoted to her mission tea that she leaves a picked up lunch at home for him. It is only one of the many good things to be found in the current issue of Madame.

**The Italian.**

The Italian is gradually becoming independent of the padrone. He is also beginning to learn the splendid possibilities for independent effort in agricultural pursuits. That there is a great field for him is shown by his success wherever he has been led in the right direction. To make the Italian uniformly successful it is only necessary to lead him out into the country, away from the vitiated atmosphere of the tenement and slum. No place is better fitted for him than our southern states, and no immigrant is better fitted for playing a part in the development of those states than the Italian. He requires the pure air of the country and the geniality of the southern winter and by his skill and industry in intensive farming he can make the sandy soil of the pine land productive or reclaim the swamps and lowlands, which have lain fallow for years. He can give the southern planter his reliable thrifty labor to replace the erratic improvident negro, and can introduce and carry to perfection the vine growing and wine making, which have made southern California famous. These are some of the possibilities of the Italian immigrant. If properly directed, but his mode of life in the great cities, where the vast majority of Italians lives, presents quite a different picture. Here we find the "Italian quarter," which is responsible for most of the prejudice against the Italian immigrant. In these colonies we see the Italian at his worst, physically and morally, but, as has been pointed out, he crowds the Italian quarter because there is no alternative for him, in his ignorance of our language and customs. Instead of being led into the country, where the labor is needed, he is induced to stay in the "quarter" by his more fortunate countryman, padrone or banker, who expects to increase his profit thereby.—Dr. Allan McLaughlin in The Popular Science Monthly.

**Suicide Prevented.**

The startling announcement that a preventive of suicide had been discovered will interest many. A run-down system, or despondency invariably precedes suicide and something has been found that will prevent that condition which makes suicide likely. At the first thought of self-destruction take Electric Bitters. It being a great tonic and nerve will strengthen the nerves and build up the system. It's also a great Stomach, Liver and Kidney regulator. Only 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed by Chas. Rogers, druggist.

**WERE SAVED FROM NORGE**

Two Survivors of Ill-Fated Steamship Arrive at Portland, There to Reside.

**TELL STORY OF THE DISASTER**

Captain Jumped Into the Sea Immediately, Preferring Death to Scenes to Follow.

Portland Journal: There arrived in Portland yesterday Sam and Joe Rochlan, Russians, who were passengers on the Danish steamship Norge, that went down off the coast of Scotland, June 28, and caused the death of 700 passengers. The two young Russians are among the 199 survivors who escaped the disaster. They lived in Chernigov, Russia.

Their story of the wrecking of the ship differs widely from that published in the newspapers at the time of the accident. Rochlan declares that the captain was the first to leave the ship when she struck the rock, and deliberately cast himself into the sea with the intention of drowning rather than witness the catastrophe that he knew must follow. As soon as the crash was heard, Rochlan says, the captain rushed on deck with the ship's compass and hurled himself into the sea.

**Saves Two Lives.**

Sam Rochlan saved two persons who would have perished but for his assistance, and his act almost cost his life. He leaped from the deck for a lifeboat that was crowded and had started away from the vessel. He missed the boat and fell into the water. In falling, however, he seized a line that was fastened to the boat, and attempted to draw himself in. When he neared the side of the boat its occupants beat him off with oars and pushed him back into the water. He continued his efforts in desperation, and threatening to overturn the boat by his frantic acts, at last succeeded in gaining a place in the boat.

"They beat me almost into insensibility," he said, "but I had hold of the line and wouldn't have let go if they had broken my arms with the oars."

There was a dance on board the ship on the night before she ran on the rock. There was revelry until late in the morning, and many had not retired at 7 o'clock when the crash was heard. Rochlan had not removed his clothing, but all his other possessions were lost.

Joe Rochlan, who is 18 years of age, climbed up the mast as he saw the ship was going down. He refused to descend and his elder brother was compelled to climb after him and pull him down. He threw the younger man overboard into a boat, and threw after him another passenger, who had become wild with fear.

**Seven Days Adrift.**

The lifeboat drifted at sea for seven days. On the eighth day it was picked up by a German ship bound for Philadelphia. The occupants had no food whatever, and many were exhausted when rescued. Two children died before the boat was found, one of starvation and another of injuries it had received from sailors who had attempted Rochlan says, to throw it off the boat.

"But for the intercession of an under-captain," said Rochlan, "the sailors would have thrown us all overboard in trying to save themselves. They were frightened and feared that the great number on board might cause the overturning of the boat and their own drowning."

On the eighth day of their drifting at the will of the wind and the waves they sighted a ship. They made a flag of a small red handkerchief, which they raised on the end of an oar as a signal of distress. They were taken aboard and fed and clothed.

Rochlan is a boilermaker, and both he and his brother will reside in this city. They are now at the home of B. Pollay, 322 Jackson street, to whom they are related. Mr. Pollay is in the employ of Steinbach & Co.

The Norge left Copenhagen, bound for New York, and struck the Isle of Rockal, 290 miles off the coast of Scotland. Over 700 lives were lost.

**TO ADVERTISE THE STATE.**

Secretary Reed Suggests Plan to the Newspapers of Oregon. Secretary Henry E. Reed of the Lewis and Clark fair has mailed to the various newspapers throughout Oregon a letter in which is set forth the idea of a plan for extensive and unique exploitation of the state by counties. The plan is to have the editor of each paper publish a liberal write-up of the

county in which he lives, in his own paper, then induce subscribers of the paper to mail copies of the publication to friends in other states.

The prime idea in this plan is to exploit Oregon as a whole, and the scheme will work to great advantage in connection with the move to be undertaken by the Oregon Development League, which is to be organized next month in Portland. It is assumed that the Lewis and Clark fair will attract a large number of people to Portland next year, and it is desired to induce these visitors to scatter over the whole state, thus assisting in having them locate in all parts of the commonwealth.

"Permit me in this connection," says Mr. Reed, "to suggest that your county take measures to get its share of the 1905 travel." He sets forth that all visitors will be anxious to know all about the resources of the state, regarding which the east at this time knows comparatively nothing.

As a means of doing this, Secretary Reed in his letter suggests the following method:

"As a preliminary move, I would respectfully suggest that you give your careful consideration to the idea of a liberal write-up of your county by yourself in your own newspaper. Then encourage your home people to mail marked copies of your paper to their relatives and friends in the east, not forgetting the publisher of the newspaper at the old home in the east. For best results a letter or postal card, calling attention to the article on your county, should be mailed simultaneously with the newspaper. The possibilities along this line of exploitation may be judged from the fact that fully 90 per cent of the inquiries received by the exposition management from the east are for information about Oregon."

**Notice to Contractors.**

Bids will be received at the office of the Clerk of School District No. 1, 179 Eleventh street, until Friday, August 5, 1904, at 2 p. m. for the finishing of two rooms and the hall and constructing of stairway in the Taylor school building in accordance with plans and specifications that may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

By order of the Board,  
E. Z. FERGUSON,  
Clerk.

The beer that made Milwaukee famous—Schlitz—is always on draught at The Grotto. Otto Mikkelsen, proprietor.

**REFUSES TO STATE NAME**

Von Plehve's Assassin Continues to Maintain His Sphinx-Like Attitude.

**HAD ANOTHER ACCOMPLICE**

Third Man Took Position on Quay to Kill Minister if He Had Taken Boat for Peterhof.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 3.—The assassin of Minister of the Interior von Plehve is said to have made a partial confession in which he declares that at one time he was a school teacher in a rural district and was greatly interested in the Zemstvo, for the curtailment of whose powers he blamed the dead minister. He still absolutely refuses to disclose his name. A watch is kept on him day and night, not only in order to prevent him doing himself bodily harm, but in the belief that he may betray himself in his sleep. Thus far, however, he has only muttered two words in sleep—endearing diminutives for Peter and Natalie, probably the names of a comrade and sweetheart.

The police have discovered that a third accomplice was concerned in the murder plot and that he was stationed on a quay in the Yeva, where one of the imperial yachts was moored on the chance that the minister might go to Peterhof that day by boat.

**INVESTING ITS SURPLUS FUND.**

Panama Republic Putting Out Money Paid by United States.

New York, Aug. 3.—The republic of Panama has made another big loan on real estate in this city. A loan of \$300,000 at 4 1/2 per cent was made by the representatives of the republic on a large Broadway building. This sum is part of the \$10,000,000 which the Panama republic received from the United States for the Isthmian canal concession and its representatives have already loaned out on mortgage nearly \$1,500,000 on real estate in this city.

The republic's representative have on hand \$4,500,000 to invest in mortgages and as soon as this sum is disposed of they will procure the balance of the concession money to dispose of in the same manner.

**Cancerous Ulcers ROOTED IN THE BLOOD.**

After the age of 45 or 50, when the vital powers are naturally weaker, it is noticed that a hurt of any kind heals slowly, and often a very insignificant scratch or bruise becomes a bad ulcer or sore. At this time of life warty growths, moles and pimples that have been on the body almost from birth begin to inflame and fester, and before very long are large eating, sloughing ulcers.

Whenever a sore or ulcer is slow in healing then you may be sure something is radically wrong with your blood. Some old taint or poison that has been slumbering there for years is beginning to assert itself, and breaks out and becomes a bad ulcer and perhaps the beginning of Cancer.

Dear Sirs:—I have not words strong enough to praise your great medicine. I had a sore on my left temple for several years. It would fester and burn and bleed, would scab over, but would never heal. The doctors pronounced it Cancer. After taking S. S. S. awhile the sore began to discharge, and when all the poisonous matter had passed out it healed. I took in all about thirty bottles, taking it for some time after it had entirely healed. This was about ten years ago, and I have seen no sign of it since.

Gant, Audra County, Mo. JOSEPHUS REID.

These old sores are rooted in the blood, and while washes, soaps, salves, etc., keep the surface clean, they are not healing. A blood medicine to purify and strengthen the polluted blood, and a tonic to build up the general system is what is needed, and S. S. S. is just such a remedy. No poison is so powerful and no germ so deadly that this great vegetable blood remedy cannot reach it, and ulcers of every kind quickly yield to its wonderful curative properties. Medical advice or any information you may desire will be given by our physician without charge.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

**CIGARS**  
In all Brands and Sizes. We have them in stock.  
**TOBACCO**  
The Trade supplied at absolutely bottom prices.  
We have added a pipe repairing department. Best work in this line. GOODS EXCEL, PRICES RIGHT  
**WILL MADISON**  
530 COMMERCIAL ST. 114 ELEVENTH ST.

**Weinhard's Lager Beer.**