# ANNUAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT RICHARDS

### Head of Mining Congress Tells Fellow Workers the Need of Federal Aid and Better Organization.

American Mining congress in on here. The address was as fol-

intlemen of the Congress:-It gives me great pleasure to meet you again on this occasion of your annual session, and to say a few words of greeting to u before you enter upon your delib-ations and proceed to take such action as may seem to you most appro-priate for advancing the aims and pur-poses of our organization.

poses of our organization.

It was thought by your executive committee that it would be fitting to make a few suggestions at this time for your consideration, in relation to for your consideration, in relation to a few of the aims and purposes of this congress. What are those aims and purposes? I need make no apology for refreshing your recollection by quoting from the charter of our corporate exist-

"To advance the mining and metal-lurgical industries in all their various branches within the United States; to assist in bringing about a more perfect branches within the United States; to assist in bringing about a more perfect co-operation between the government of the United States and the development of mining and metallurgy; to encourage education in practical and scientific mining and the dissemination of mining, metallurgy and their allied industries; to acquire and disseminate trustworthy information bearing upon the development of the metallic and non-metallic mining resources of the United States; to promote a more co-operative tendency in the evolution of agriculture, mining, manufacturing, transportation and commerce, and for the particular purpose of bringing the mining men of the United States into closer relations with one another through social intercourse and the discussion of mutual interests."

Therefore, if assisting in advancing the mining industry to a position commensurate with its importance; if aiding in bringing about a more perfect cooperation between the government of the United States and the development of the United States and the development of mining; if encouraging the application of scientific methods to all departments of mining; if promoting a more co-operative tendency in the harmonious evolution of agriculture, mining, manufacturing, transportation and commerce; if bringing representative mining, men together for their mutual benefit, are worthy aims, and this congress can materially sid in accomplishing these purposes, then it has a rightful place among the active agencies of American effort, and can, if intelligently utilized, bring richer opportunities to greater numbers of individuals, as well as insure more stability in industrial tendencies, and through these achievements confer lasting honor and advantage upon our national commonwealth.

The existence of the American Mining congress is not a result of accident. Its existence, aims and work are intended to express the necessity for a broader co-operation, based on a closer unity of general purpose, and to aid in bringing about such changes in method as will give a more beneficent direction to present industrial tendencies.

These tendencies are at bottom co-operative, and therefore healthful. The great combinations, both of capital and labor, are simply manifestations of the development of a great principle, which must be controlled and directed so as to accomplish the greatest good for the greatest number. The abuses of this principle of co-operation, whether such abuses appear in the form of rapacious trusts or lawless unions, simply present conclusive evidence of weakness in our Our Purposes.
Therefore, if assisting in advancing

ists or lawless unions, simply present sclusive evidence of weakness in our esent industrial and financial methods. We cannot afford to allow pre-datory promoters to rob the people of millions by the issue of watered stock on consolidated industrial plants, nor can we tolerate a state of civil war between mammoth aggregations of capi-tal and labor. The common people, who are non-combatants in these conflicts,

also have rights which can and must be maintained.

But notwithstanding all these abuses, the tendency to combine marches steadily on, and it would be just as sensible to talk of damming the Mississippi river to get rid of the floods as to advocate reversing these wheels of progress and restoring the conditions of the past. The tendency may and must be guided, it must be restrained, it must be kept in proper channels, and it must be inspired with justice. Then, finally, it will be seen to be what I have called it—a co-operative tendency, by which all should benefit, inasmuch as it is better to work together than to work apart, better to work in harmony than to work in strife. work in strife.

I say, therefore, that if a wiser direc-tion were given to these tendencies, greater opportunities for individual and cal growth would arise, investments our vast industrial ventures would be safer and more permanent, the dangers and losses from mancial and industrial panics would be minimized, the employment of labor would become more regular, and the remuneration of both labor and capital more certain. In other words, a more general unity of purpose in these tendencies would result. As mining largely finds a market for its roduct through our industrial and ket were less muctuating on account of ternating periods of depression, the ining industry also would present a pre attractive field for legitimate in-stream, and he to a legitimate invostment, and be to a less extent the sport of a merely speculative activity.

Things to Be Done. Now, since these defects in our pres-ent business tendencies exist, there must necessarily be ways and means of Can the American Mining con ess be made a useful and potent fac

gress be made a useful and potent fac-tor in American effort to most success-fully reap the fruit of American oppor-tunity? We say that it can.

In the first place, we want to enlist the active powers of the national gov-ernment more fully in this work of striv-

President J. H. Richards this after-noon delivered his annual address to the American Mining congress in ready done in the way of directing it have seen what our government has al-ready done in the way of directing its activities into channels which are wholly ready done in the way of directing its activities into channels which are wholly non-political, as that term is generally used, but which have a most vital connection with the economic welfare of the people. We have seen how our government has beneficially molded the process of settlement of the people's heritage, our vast public domain, by the institution of the interior department about the middle of the last century. We have seen its benign and directing influence upon agriculture through the creation of the department of agriculture a comparatively few years ago. We have seen the effective work already accomplished by the new department of commerce and labor during the few brief months of its existence. The successive establishment of these industrial departments of our government at different stages of the economic development ent stages of the economic development of the United ...ates is most significant. The people need these industrial depart-ments; they need this active and in-telligent co-operation of their govern-ment in matters which are vital to their

ment in matters which are vital to their happiness and prosperity.

So it is becoming more and more a conviction with many that the government which meets the fullest measure of its responsibility to the citizen is the one which most wisely aids in directing the industrial upbuilding of its people, not in a paternal sense, but in a cooperative sense.

Why We Lead.

We stand at the percess of glorious

We stand at the portain of glorious possib...ties. Our country, by reason of the mechanical genius of our workmen, the executive ability of our captains of industry and the almost unifmited abundance of cheap raw material, rather than by reason of any marked co-operation on the part of our government in the past, has taken a leading position among the great industrial nations. Our governmental theory has been—equal rights, equal duties and equal laws, then let the man do the rest. But conditions are changing. The rivalry of nations is becoming conspicuously an industrial rivalry. International competition is today more intense than ever before, because the nations of the earth are brought so much closer together by modern facilities of communication. Careful observers are warning us that the highly perfected bureancratic organizations of European governments are being more and more utilized in fields of industrial activity. That nation which is more and more utilized in fields of industrial activity. That nation which is powerful industrially can always buy guns and ships employ big armies to win its battles and easily float loans to pay for them. We found that out in our own civil war. But if you have no powerful and organized reserve of national resource back of your military display, your army and navy are liable to collapse like a house of, cards when the house of crucial strain arrives. And so we say that the United States must be better prepared than ever before to meet the influences of these mighty governmental organizations in seeking the trade of the world. How shall it do this? Simply by more effectively people by opening new avenues for in-dustrial enterprises, and by making it possible to secure better results in the old.

made creditable progress in that direc-tion. If the agraditural department of our government has broadened the martion concerning crops, soils and tilinge; if it has effectively assisted the cultivator in overcoming the pests that en-danger his crops; if it has helped to nake agriculture more like a busines calling by securing results which are more calculable, and rewards which are more calculable, and rewards which are more certain; if it has thereby invested agriculture with a new dignity and brought a greater measure of comfort and prosperity to the producers of agri-cultural products, then to that extent eur government has met the fuller measure of its responsibility, due to changing economic conditions, by the establishment of the department of agri-culture at Washington.

Weed of Pederal Aid. On the other hand, if we inquire what governmental co-operation can do for the great primary industry of mining, you will find a singular parallelism with what it has so effectively done for the great primary industry of agriculture. Why? Because both these industries are producers of raw material; because, taken together they supply nearly all the ken together, they supply nearly all the raw material used in our arts and manu-factures, and therefore any discriminafactures, and therefore any discrimina-tion against either must react upon all the industries and occupations which are dependent upon it. This is why we con-tend that the reason and justification for governmental co-operation in the one case is practically the same as in the

We therefore affirm that if a department of mines and mining could broaden the markets for the products of our mines by intelligent investigation and official action; if it could diffuse among prospectors and miners in practical form the scientific information which would be so useful to them; if it could afford them cheap and perfectly reliable facilithem cheap and perfectly reliable facilities for classifying and assaying the infinite variety of ores found in our extensive mineral districts: If through a
revised, simplified and uniform system
of mining laws and a judicious control
of mining corporations in the interests
of the working miner, the investor and
the general public, it could lessen that
element of friction and speculation which
today in the opinion of so many condemns mining both as an occupation and
an investment—if through such a department such results could be accomplished, then it must be apparent to all
that such accomplishment would create phisned, then it must be apparent to all that such accomplishment would create a new atmosphere and a new hope, not only throughout the mining world, but that the salutary effects would react in the commercial and industrial world, and that every railroad office, every bank, every factory and every farm would feel the stimulus and reap the benefit.

Roosevelt

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The stimulus and reap the benefit.

In all the objections which I have ever heard or read against a department of mines and mining, I have never been able to discover even an attempt to answer this query: Why has not the prospector, the miner and the investor in mines just as good a right to governmental co-operation as the farmer, the horticulturist and the investor in farm mortgages? We contend that mining, as a leading department of primary production, is just as essential to civilization as agriculture. The wheels of industry, could not make a single revolution without the products of the mine. But we are not asking our government to assume the paternal or patronizing attitude towards the mining industry. We are not teasing it to make us any

presents, but we are asking it to work with us. In this country the government is the people and the people are the government; it is of them and for them. That is the doctrins when reduced to its lowest terms, and it is the only theory upon which I am making these remarks. But conditions change, and human effort and agencies must change with them. "New occasions make new duties" is as true of governments as of men. We want to preserve the individuality of the American citizen, we want to preserve the better opening, the better chance in life which has been characteristic of this country in the past. To that end we must have governmental agencies that recognize the changed conditions and are equipped to meet them governmental agencies which apply the co-operative principle in dealing with the citizens by whom they are maintained.

The interior department, by the aid

the citizens by whom they are maintained.

The interior department, by the aid of wise laws, is approaching the end of its mission, so far as the equitable distribution of our public domain is concerned; it has done that work well, it has made homes for a new sisterhood of states; it has kept open a resource of independent livelihood for the poor man. The department of agriculture has supplemented its efforts, has enhanced the value of our agricultural products by untold millions, and has found a permanent place in our governmental activity. A department of mines/and mining must logically follow. The mining industry could then speak through this congress in its endeavor to co-operate with the government in making the mining industry one of the strongest bulwarks of our industrial fortress. This great primary industry of mining must also feel the uplift of the co-operative tendency of the age.

Surveys Have Aided.

tendency of the age.

Surveys Eave Aided.

Recognizing the great service our government has heretofore rendered the mining industry, especially through the work of that brunch of the public service known as the United States geological survey, we still feel sure that much more efficient service would result through such a department and at the same time afford the geological survey, splendid as its services have been in the past, an opportunity to make one branch splendid as its services have been in the past, an opportunity to make one branch of its work more definite, extensive and permanent. Its reperts would thereby become much more authoritative and attractive. The commercial value of such reports as pertain to mining would be greatly enhanced. The work of the geological survey would be more highly recognized and its influence would be immeasurably extended through such a department.

The systematic and scientific de velopment of the great mineral sections of our country are second only in im-portance to our agricultural section, each however stimulating the other, and a very large part of the effective work of this, development as well as its encouragement, must necessarily rest with the geological survey. It therefore becomes apparent what a directing influence over such a department the geological survey would possess. And it would give a much more direct, positive and influential character to this branch of our public service, and greatly to the advantage of the mining industry at large. Too much importance cannot be attached to the influence such a department would have, in enlarging the scope, making at ich however stimulating the the influence such a department would have, in enlarging the scope, making at least one branch of the work more valuable, and enlarging the influence of the United States geological survey, and every man connected with this branch of our public service should rejoice in the hope that a department of mines and mining will be early established. If there are substantial reasons for the institution of such a department, then a general demand therefor should be made, and it should be based on arguments clear enough, expressed in guments clear enough, expressed in terms strong enough, so be heard at

But if the American Mining congress is to be what its purposes and oppor-tunity justify, it must rest on a higher and more permanent business basis than heretofore. The blessings which have resulted from its labors are many, but it still lacks that inherent force which commands the highest respect and attention. If it is to successfully meet the challenge of its opportunity it must be placed on a thoroughly business basis, both as regards management, such as will regards management, such as will assure it the approval of the best business thought of the day. There must be added unto it that element of permanency as an institution which begets manency as an institution which begets pride in and respect for what it represents. It must be so impressed with the elements of successful effort, stability, influence, and power to serve, that it will be both feared and respected. It must rest on a Yinancial foundation which will obviate the necessity of askwhich will obviate the necessity of ask-ing for charity in order to perform its functions. Permanent headquarters must be established, suitably equipped to carry on the work of the congress between sessions, and this will be one of the most important questions for you to consider at this meeting. As an incident to permanent headquarters, employes must be chosen who are competent to do this work, and adequate compensation must be provided for them. One of the features of a per-manent home, which alone will justify its establishment, should be a mineral its establishment, should be a mineral collection, but such a collection as our of manization ought to acquire, and which its members are in a position to acquire by a little personal effort at a minimum expense, that is to say, the finest and most practical working collection of minerals in the world. This collection would be classified and properly cared for at the permanent home, and constantly augmented. The American Mining congress should possess the national mineral collection par excellence, one worthy in every way of the great

one worthy in every way of the great mining industry of America. But that of course is only one of the many practical objects which may be kept in view during your consideration of this matter.
I suggest these things, well knowing

I suggest these things, well knowing that their consummation must be the mature frukton of many sessions of this congress, but at the same time with the desire that we may have these ideals in our thought as members of this organization, and work steadily towards their gradual fulfillment.

In conclusion, gentlemen of the congress, I take this opportunity to gratefully acknowledge my appreciation of the trust you have reposed in my keeping during the two years last past. I assure you that I deeply feel and shall always remember the cordial support and generous consideration which you have uniformly shown me. and sincerely hope that my efforts to strengthen and perpetuate the Amery Mining congress may in some small measure justify the honor you have conferred.



ED BEYAN NOW PAVOR PARKER -MAJORITY OF CHANGES, HOW-EVER, INURE TO THE BENEFIT OF DEMOCRACY.

After careful inquiry by its correspondents in the various states, the New York World presents lists showing the changes in the present campaign of newspapers and prominent men from

Democracy to Parker.

The telegraph reports from many states indicate numerous changes in the political attitude of important newspapers. The changes from McKinley in 1900 to Parker in 1904 are noticeably

As a rule those gold Democratic news-papers which supported McKinley four years ago are now out strongly for Parker.

World's canvass is that var of the World's canvass is that various radical Bryan newspapers in lows. Nebraska and other western states have rejected Parker's candidacy and have come out openly for Roosevelt. Following are the changes among newspapers thus far reported:

New England and Eastern States.

Maine - Bangor Commercial - Sup-corted McKinley in 1900; for Parke now.

Machias Union—As Republican newspaper supported McKinley in 1960; now for Parker. W. R. Pattingall owner, is Democratic candidate for house of representatives.

resentatives.

Waterville Sentinel — Supported McKinley in 1900 as weekly; now daily
paper supporting Parker.

New Hampshire—Manchester Union—
Democratic paper; opposed Bryan and
free silver in 1900; now for Parker.

Manchester Evening News—Supported
McKinley in 1900; now independent.

Variant—No. changes among news—

papers.

Massachusetts — Springfield Republican—Independent; supported McKinley in 1900; strongly opposed to Roosevelt.

Boston Pilot — Democratic, Catholic

newspaper; for Roosevelt.

Taunton Herald—Independent in 1900, leaning toward Bryan; now combined into Herald-News; strongly supporting

Taunton Weekly Spy—Supported Mc-Kinley in 1900; now independent. Connecticut — Hartford Times—Inde-pendent in 1900, bitterly attacking Bryan; now for Parker. Hartford Telegram — Independent in

1900; now supporting Parker.
Bridgeport Post - For McKinley
1900; now independent. Bridgeport Post — For McKinley in 1900; now independent. Bridgeport Telegram—For McKinley in 1900; independent now. Rhode Island—No newspaper changes. New York—New York Evening Post— Supported McKinley in 1900; now for Parker. New York World—Supported McKin-ley: now for Parker.

New York World—Supported McKin-ley; now for Parker.

New York Herald—Supported Mc-Kinley in 1900; now,opposes Roosevelt.

New York Staats-Zeitung—Supported McKinley 1900; now for Parker.

Brooklyn Dally Eagle—Supported McKinley 1900; now for Parker.

New York Times—Supported McKin-ley 1900; strongly for Parker. New York Times—Supported McKin-ley 1900; strongly for Parker. Syracuse Herald—Supported McKin-ley 1900; now independent. Troy Press—For McKinley 1900; now strongly for Parker. Schenectady Morning Gazette—Dem-ocratic paper which refused to

ocratic paper which refused to support Bryan in 1990; now for Parker. Southern Border States. Maryland-Baltimore News-Oppo Bryan in 1990; now for Parker. Baltimore Sun—Supported N

- Wilmington Every Even sed Bryan in 1900; now sup-

Kentucky—Louisville Gourier-Journal For Palmer and Buckner in 1896, nom-

—For Paimer and Buckner in 1896, nom-inally supported Bryan in 1900, while opposing his silver platform; now strongly for Parker.

Louisville Times—For Palmer and Buckner in 1896; passively supported Bryan in 1900; opposed to free silver; for Parker now.

for Parker now.

Lexington Herald—Supported McKinley in 1900; now for Parker.

Louisville Anzeiger—Supported McKinley in 1900; now for Parker.

Breckenridge County News—For McKinley in 1900; now for Parker.

Elkton Progress—For McKinley in
1900; now supports Parker.

Paducah Register—Supported McKinley in 1900; now for Parker.

Danville Advocate—Supported McKinley in 1900; now for Parker.

Frankfort Daily Call—Supported McKinley in 1900; now for Parker.

Onto—Cleveland Waechter Anzelger—

Ohio-Cleveland Waechter Anzelger Supported Bryan in 1900; now lukewarn Supported Bryan in 1999, now lukewarm toward rarker; praises Roosevelt's atti-tude toward trusts.

Indiana—Pera Sentinel — Supported McKinley in 1998; now for Parker.

Evansville Democrat (German)—Sup-ported McKinley in 1998; now for

Parker.

Fort Wayne Freie Press (German)—
Supported McKinley in 1900; now supports Parker.

Fort Wayne Staats-Zeitung — Supported McKinley in 1900; now for
Parker. Elkhart Truth-Supported McKinley

Elkhart Truth—Supported McKinley in 1900; now neutral.

Illinois—Chicago Chronicle—Formerly Democratic; supported McKinley in 1900; now for Roosevelt.

Joliet Daily News—Supported Bryan in 1900; now supports Watson.

Michigan—Detroit Free Press—Opposed Bryan in 1896 and 1900; now mildly for Parker.

Detroit Tribune—For Bryan in 1900; now supports Roosevelt.

Detroit Evening News—For Bryan in 1900; now for Roosevelt.

Ann Arbor Neue Washtenaw Post (German)—Supported McKinley in 1900; now denounces Roosevelt.

Adrian Press—Supported Bryan in 1900; now independent.

Western States.

cil Bluffs Tribune—Supported Bryan in 1900; since consolidated and now for

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nal—Supported McKinley in 1900; now for Parker.

Seymour Leader—Supported Bryan in
1900; now for Rooseveit.

Waterloo Courier—For Bryan in 1900; now for Roosevelt.

La rorte City Progress Supported
Bryan in 1896; now for Roosevelt.

Charles City Intelligencer—Formerly Republican; now leaning toward Parker. Nebraska—Hastings Republican— Supported McKinley in 1900; now for

Parker.

Western Laborer, Omaha—Supported
Bryan in 1900; now for Roosevelt.
Central City Democrat—Supported
Bryan in 1900; now for Roosevelt.
York Teller—Supported Bryan in
1900; now for Roosevelt.
Kansas—Concordia Weekly—Supported Bryan in 1900; now for Roosevelt.

velt.

Missouri—Oronoga Index — Supported
Bryan in 1980; now for Roosevelt.
Colorado—Colorado Springs Telegraph
—For Bryan in 1980; now supports

Morthwestern States.

Wisconsin—Madison Democrat — For McKinley in 1900; now for Parker.
The Wisconsin — For McKinley in 1990; now for Parker.
Madison Staats Zeitung — Supported McKinley in 1900; now for Parker.
Watertown Weltburger (German)—Supported McKinley in 1900; now for Parker.

Parker.
Milwaukee Journal—For McKinley in
1900; now for Parker.
Minnesota—St. Paul Globe—Supported
McKinley in 1900; now supports Parker. North Dakota — Jamestown Alert-Supported Bryan in 1909; now

South Dakota—Madison Outlook—For Bryan in 1900; now for Roosevelt. Canton Leader—Supported Bryan in 1900; now for Roosevelt. Flandreau Herald—For Bryan in 1900; now for Rooseyelt. Kimball Index—For Bryan in 1900; Kimball Index—For Bryan in 1900; now for Roosevelt.

Fairview Eagle — For McKinley in 1960; now supports Parker.

Britton Sentinel — For McKinley in 1960; now for Parker.

'Mitchell Gazette, Artesian Advocate, Milibank Review, Wessington Springs Sieve—All supported the Populist candidates in 1960; now for Parker.

Pacific States.

Washington — Spokesman - Review—
Supported Bryan in 1990; now for Roosevelt.

Palouse Republican — For Bryan in 1900; now for Roosevelt.' Oregon—Salam Capital Journal—Sup-ported Bryan in 1900; now for Roose-Jefferson Review — Supported Bryan

now for Roosevelt. California—Sacramento Bee — Sup-ported Bryan in 1900; now for Roose-San Francisco Examiner — Supported Bryan in 1966; political editorials this year devoted to attacks on national Democratic managers. Democratic managers.

Town Talk (Weekly)—Opposed Bryan in 1900; now supporting Parker.

### **BISHOP MOORE ON** THE "YELLOW PERIL"

Michigan—Detroit Free Press—Opposed Bryan in 1896 and 1990; now mildly for Parker.

Detroit Tribure—For Bryan in 1900; now supports Roosevelt.

Detroit Evening News—For Bryan in 1900; now for Roosevelt.

Ann Arbor Neue Washtenaw Post (German)—Supported McKinley in 1906; now denounces Roosevelt.

Adrian Press—Supported Bryan in 1900; now independent.

Western States.

lows—Council Bluffs Globe and Council Bluffs Tribune—Supported Bryan in 1900; since consolidated and now for Robsevelt.

Sloux City Tribune—Supported McKinley in 1900; now for Parker.

Des Moines Staats Anzeiger (German)—Supported McKinley in 1900; now for Parker.

Des Moines Staats Anzeiger (German)—Supported McKinley in 1900; now supporting Parker.

Des Moines Saturday Evening Jour
In 1900; now supporting Parker.

Des Moines Saturday Evening Jour
David H. Moore, resident Methodist bishop of Portland, in his introductory sermon last night at Centenary Method-ist chief to protain the picture. It is a content to higher planes of thought and living, He said these countries will be the great markets for consumption of the products of sie Pacific northwest, end that the missionaries are doing more tann any other agency to bring about the Americanization of these countries. He said:

"Korea and Japan are important from all ponnes of view in this country, and especially in a commercial way. I am not afraid of the yellow peril. The Chinese are the most honest and the least offensive of any of the foreigners we have with us. At home they are the equal of the white races in honesty. Even during the Boxer troubles there were no outrages worse than the burning of people that we hear of in our own

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land. The Chinese are a good people and they will grow better as they be come endowed with the Christian re The bishop spoke of Japan and her advancement, and of the Koreans, who are similar to the Chinese. At the conclusion of the sermon a collection for for-eign missions was taken, and the members came forward and welcomed Bishop Moore to Fortland.

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