

THE DISASTER OF THE YEAR

Four Ocean Steamers Burned in The New York Harbor.

SCORES OF HUMAN LIVES LOST

Heartrending Scenes at Fire Which Destroyed Miles of Piers—Sacrifice of Life is Great.

NEW YORK, July 1.—(Sunday, 2:30 a. m.)—Almost \$10,000,000 worth of property was destroyed, many lives were lost, many persons were injured, and at least 1500 lives were imperiled by a fire that started among the cotton bales under pier No. 3, of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, in Hoboken, N. J., at 4 o'clock this afternoon. In less than 15 minutes the flames covered a line of piers a quarter of a mile long, extending outward from the actual shore line to the bulkheads, from 600 to 1000 feet away, and had caught four great ocean liners and a dozen or more smaller harbor craft in its grasp.

The stories in regard to the loss of life are conflicting, the number being variously estimated at from fifty to 200. Up to 2 o'clock this morning twenty-five bodies have been recovered, but they were all so badly burned and blackened that identification was impossible.

The crowd upon the bank of the river was almost as great as that which formed to witness the triumphant return of Admiral Dewey. Looking up the river towards the burning ships and piers, the scene was wonderful and tragic, and one of grandeur. Along the Jersey shore small fires were blazing, started by wreckage from the great steamships. On this side of the river the fire caused the greatest excitement, as the drifting steamships and barges floated, all aflame, to the New York shore and crashed against the piers from Canal to Murray streets.

From what can be learned tonight, the flames started among the large pile of cotton bales on pier No. 2 of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, and spread with such remarkable rapidity that in 15 minutes the entire property of the company, taking in over a third of a mile of water front and consisting of three great piers, was completely enveloped in the fire. The flames started so suddenly and gained such headway that the people on the piers and on the numerous vessels docked, were unable to reach the street. There were great gangs of workmen on the piers, and these, together with a number of people who were at the docks on business and visiting the ships, scattered in all directions. As all means of exit were cut off by the flames, they were forced to jump overboard, and it is believed great numbers of people were thus drowned.

At the docks of the North German Lloyd was the Snaile, a single-screw passenger steamer of 4965 tons gross; the Bremen, a twin-screw passenger and freight steamer of 10,523 tons, and the Maine, a twin-screw freight and passenger steamer of 10,500 gross tons. They all caught fire and were burned to the water's edge. The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which had just come in, was the only one of the four big vessels at the docks that escaped.

The fire was first discovered by a watchman on the pier at 4 o'clock. He saw a small streak of flame shoot from a bale of cotton on pier No. 2, at which was docked the steamer Snaile. He immediately sent in an alarm. In a few minutes the flames had extended to the ship, and were communicated to the adjoining pier on the north. Here were docked the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and the Maine. Tugs were immediately made fast to the big Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, and she was gotten out to midstream in safety, though badly scorched at the bows. The ship Maine, however, was doomed, as the flames had already become so fierce on the north side of the pier that no tug could approach the vessel.

Then, by a shift in the wind, the flames were sent in the direction of pier No. 1. To the north of pier No. 1 was the dock of the Hamburg-American line, at which the steamship Phoenixia, a twin-screw passenger steamer of 6871 gross tons, was docked. The flames got a good hold on the Phoenixia, and she was towed out into mid-stream ablaze.

The fire had by this time become so fierce that the officials of the Hamburg-American line decided that the only way to prevent a total destruction of their great pier was to blow up the side of the dock at which the Phoenixia lay, and this was done. A number of barges docked at the pier also took fire, but in the effort to save other property, no attention was paid to them, and they were allowed to burn.

It is feared that the loss of life in the holds of the vessels was frightful, as it is said that many of the crews, who were asleep at the time, were imprisoned there. The worst tale will come from the Maine, which was unable to be towed from the pier.

The vessel had only arrived this morning, and some of the passengers were still on board, and when the cry of fire was raised, most of them jumped overboard, and save for a few who had been heard from, although every hospital and hotel in the city of Hoboken is crowded with the injured. Some passengers of the Maine tried to escape to the pier, and it was almost certain that they perished in the flames. There was a panic on each of the ships. Many persons jumped overboard, and the water, for some distance along the docks, was lined with

people. They were clinging to the piers and even to the rudders of the burning vessels. Some were picked up, others were drowned. Peter Quinn, justice of the peace in Hoboken, tells the story of having seen at least thirty people perish.

When the fire broke out such headway was gained, by the time the Hoboken fire department arrived, that they were helpless to cope with the flames. Calls were made to the New York fire department for assistance, and fire tugs were sent over. They, however, had little effect on the great mountain of flame and smoke. By 7 o'clock the three piers of the German Lloyd Steamship Company had been burned to the ground.

The south end of the Campbell Store Co's. plant, consisting of five, five-story structures, caught fire; the buildings, being filled mainly with jute and whiskey, burned rapidly. In the buildings a large loss will be sustained.

Five minutes after the fire broke out a woman jumped from one of the ships in a vain effort to reach the water. The flames drove her from the ship, and she leaped into a burning lighter alongside the ship, and when an officer on board the ship saw her he plunged down after her, hoping to drag her out of the burning lighter into the water. Both went down into the flames in the lighter, and perished.

**ASTONISHING YIELDS.**  
In the Wheat Producing Section of Eastern Washington.

Spokane, Wash., June 30.—E. Cardin, of Seattle, manager for the J. Q. Adams Co. system of warehouses along the Great Northern, estimates Washington's wheat crop, barring bad luck, at 30,000,000 bushels.

"Never have I seen such astonishing yields," he said tonight. Harvesting has begun nearly a month earlier than usual.

**ADMIRAL PHILIP DEAD.**  
Famous Naval Officer, Who Participated in Campaign of Santiago.  
New York, June 30.—Rear-Admiral Philip, who died today, commanded the battleship Texas, and participated in the destruction of Cervera's fleet as well as in other important naval movements in the West Indies during the Spanish war. He it was who said, when his sailors cheered at the time of the destruction of Cervera's ships: "Don't cheer, boys; the poor fellows are dying."

**HEAVY FIRE LOSS.**  
Tacoma Has a Blaze—One Fireman is Badly Injured.

Tacoma, Wash., June 30.—Fire today destroyed the warehouse of the Puget Sound Lounge & Mattress Factory, the buildings of the Union Stock Yards, and damaged the Northern Pacific property in the company's freight yards.

Captain Carlson, a fireman, was struck by falling timber and knocked out of a third-story window, breaking an arm and suffering severe injuries about the head. There were dozens of narrow escapes from the flames, smoke and falling walls. The total loss is \$18,000.

**A KENTUCKIAN ARRESTED.**  
Frankfort, Ky., June 30.—Robert Nonks, suspected of being implicated in the Goebel assassination, has been arrested at Big Stone, Va.

**HARVARD WON.**  
New York, June 30.—Harvard won the baseball game from Yale today by a score of 5 to 3.

**LAST OFFICIAL ACT.**—County Judge G. P. Terrell's last official act was the approval, last night, of a stipulation, by which M. Klingler and Mrs. S. Beck settle their differences in the matter of the estate of S. Beck, deceased. Mr. Klingler retains the management of the partnership business, while C. F. Martin, Mrs. Beck's attorney, takes charge of the books for four months, at the end of which time, it is expected, an amicable arrangement will be made between the parties. All objections to the final account of Mr. Klingler, as administrator, are, by this stipulation, withdrawn.

**QUAKER DOCTORS SUED.**—The Standard Publishing Company, of Anacosta, Montana, through its local attorney, Carey F. Martin, last evening instituted in the Salem justice department an action for money suit against Dr. N. T. Oliver and Dr. J. L. Berry, the Quaker doctors, to recover judgment for \$163.35 alleged to be due for advertising. The papers were served but no attachment was made. The doctors concluded their work in this city last evening by giving a farewell performance at their improvised stage on State street.

**CAMMACK'S OPPORTUNE FIT.**  
Mrs. Henry Widmayer, a Wall street speculator in a small way, fainted in her broker's office recently, being on the short side of a bull market at the time, and while in a swoon things went against her to the tune of \$700. The occurrence recalled to a veteran speculator a coup which Addison Cammack once made in original fashion. He, too, was on the short side and the bulls were raising merry heads, when he arrived on Wall street from Tuxedo. At 10:30 he was loser to the extent of nearly \$1,000,000. Suddenly he had a fit. He fell on the floor and fainted at the mouth. Doctors and things were sent for and news got out that Cammack was dying. It spread like wild fire and was in every office in the street. He was a big man then, dealing with the boldest and strongest operators in the street, and the prospect of his death sent the market reeling. In the meantime the wily old fox had out 40 brokers selling short everything in sight, and when the day and the fit were over he had not only recovered his losses, but was \$1,250,000 to the good.

THE MINISTERS ARE IN PEKIN

Help Will Be Sent Them by the Civilized Powers.

THE PLANS ALREADY SET ON FOOT

To Utilize the Army and Navy in Carrying Aid to Legations Will Be Carried Out.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Although no less than four accounts have come to the State and Navy Departments respecting the condition of the Ministers at Peking, no one of the messages gives the slightest intimation of why the Ministers failed to leave the Chinese capital when given a day's time to do so. One assumption is that the Ministers declined because they would have gone out of Peking to certain massacre by the hordes of Boxers outside. Another is that they declined to leave until other the foreigners were safely removed, something beyond the capacity or inclination of the Tsung Li Yamen to accomplish. But in the absence of facts the government today determined to proceed upon the lines laid down, namely, the Ministers are in Peking, in need of help. The Navy and War Departments will continue the plans set afoot for a despatch to Peking of an expedition to bring away the Ministers.

THE OREGON.

London, July 1.—A special dispatch from Shanghai, dated June 30th (Saturday), says, all on board the United States battleship Oregon which went ashore in gulf of Pe Chi Li, have been saved. There is some chance that the vessel may be floated.

LADIES ESCAPE.

London, June 30.—A special from Shanghai says, the railway between Tien Tsin and Taku is now in working order. A telegram from Che Foo, dated yesterday (Friday), reports that a Japanese steamer has arrived with a number of ladies and children from New Chang, which is now held by Russians and Japanese.

Shan Tung province is now up in arms, according to special dispatches from Shanghai, and the rebels are destroying the missions. The foreigners are escaping by means of an escort of the Governor.

Boxer placards have been posted at Kaiding, a city one day's march from Shanghai, fixing Sunday as the day for the massacre of foreigners and the burning of missions. The Consuls have detained a steamer, which will take away the foreigners. Young Mr. Denby, son of the late United Minister to China, Col. Charles Denby, has been reported from Shanghai as being safe.

The city of Chin Chow, according to advices received from China, has been attacked by the Boxers who are now looting it. The missions have been destroyed, the members barely escaped with their lives.

FRENCH TROOPS.

Marseilles, France, June 30.—The French transport Cashard sails tomorrow from Ton Quin, with twenty-eight officers, 700 soldiers, a battery of eight guns, and 2,000 tons of provisions and ammunition. The transport Ernest Simons also sails tomorrow, with some officers and 600 tons of war material, for China.

MARINES FOR CHINA.

San Francisco, June 30.—The first overland passenger train to reach Point Richmond over the San Francisco, arrived today with 234 Marines, who are to leave tomorrow on the United States transport Grant.

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

Hon. A. M. Dewey, a Federal Labor Commissioner, in Salem—Cousin of the Famous Admiral.

(From Daily Statesman, July 1.)  
Hon. Albert M. Dewey, expert of the United States Department of Labor, of Washington, D. C., is visiting Salem, being on a tour of inquiry and inspection of this coast.

Mr. Dewey is a distant relative of Admiral Dewey. He is the author of the recent published book, "Life and Letters of Admiral George Dewey," and also the large volume "History of the Dewey Family for 300 Years in America." This latter book contains 1252 pages, and 22,000 names of persons in America, belonging to the four branches of this famous family. There is scarcely a family of prominence in America that is not related by marriage or consanguinity to the family to which the Admiral belongs.

The Salem visitor made himself somewhat famous in the Pacific Northwest, some months ago, by an address delivered at Spokane, in which he declared himself a Socialist. He defined, however, the kind of a Socialist he was, which was not explained in the newspaper reports that were sent out.

It is one of Mr. Dewey's duties to inquire concerning the causes and results of labor strikes. Through his investigations in the service of the Government, and on account of studies made before he became a servant of the Department of Labor, he has concluded that the strikes of labor organizations and, in fact, these associations as at present constituted, are not destined to work out the solution of the labor problem. For instance, he does not think one-fourth of the members of a craft have the right to assume to themselves the authority to regulate all the matters pertaining to their par-

ticular line of work, as is done, in some cases. The other 75 per cent of the laborers in that particular calling, should, he thinks, have some rights in this respect, and they are bound to have them in the end. Mr. Dewey will remain over in Salem today, going on to Portland tomorrow.

MILK AND MUSIC.

"At the Eastern Counties Dairy Farmers' dinner Professor McConnell stated that music, suitable in quality, and administered at the right moment, was a never failing means of increasing the supply of cream."—London (Evening Times).

The neck and lowly Alderney, The said-eyed Jersey, too, The Holstein with her stocky shape, Will musically "moo"; The ordinary cow, Will listen with attention, for We'll milk to music now.

We'll play old Schubert's "Serenade," Likewise the "Maiden's Dream," And every cow in all the herd Will furnish us ice cream. The band will strike up "Dixie Land," Ere that time is commenced. The cows will give us milk for war— And that will be condensed.

Or, if we play a lullaby, 'Twill soon be understood, And all the kine will let us have The best of baby food. And when we play some drinking songs In one melodious bunch, We hope the cows will see the point And serve us with milk punch.

But we'll keep clear of rag-time songs, And streets-of-Cairo airs, Likewise of Midway interludes, And similar affairs, We will not play the ancient tunes, Nor other of that ilk— For fear the cows will be confused And all give buttermilk. —Josh Wink in Baltimore American.

THE COMING STATE FAIR.

Efforts of the Board to Secure County Exhibits Meet with Success—Many Respond.

(From Daily Statesman, July 1.)  
President W. H. Wehrung and Secretary M. D. Wisdom of the State Fair Board, were in Salem yesterday, for the purpose of arranging for county exhibits for the fair. The two officers have already visited the counties of Polk, Lane, Linn, Washington, Yamhill and Marion, all of which counties will have exhibits, and tomorrow Clackamas will be visited for the purpose of securing representation from there.

The exhibit from Marion county, it is hoped will be a good one, and this is practically assured, since, Hon. J. H. Settlemyer, and Hon. Alex. LaFollett have been secured to look after this matter in Marion county. The board has increased the premiums for farm products, for which \$425 has been appropriated, and prizes of \$200, \$100, \$75, and \$50 will be paid for the best exhibits in their order. This is nearly double the amounts paid last year when the prizes were \$100, \$75, \$50, and \$25, respectively.

The members of the board say that interest in the coming fair is far greater than ever in the past, and they anticipate a splendid attendance and the best fair ever held in Oregon.

GLOSSARY OF CHINESE TERMS.

Tsing li yamen.—The foreign office.  
Tow Wong Wui.—Society for the protection of the emperor—the reform party.  
Ye Ho Chuan.—Society commonly known as the Boxers—literally, righteousness, harmony and lists.  
Kwang Yu Wai.—The young emperor's chief adviser and the leader of the reform party.  
Liang Kai Chiu.—Second adviser of the emperor and reform leader. Coming to America.  
Kwang Sui.—The young emperor.  
Fau kwai.—Foreign devil.  
Fu.—A perfume.  
Chihai.—Governor general, usually superintending two provinces.  
Chun chi.—The general council of state.  
Chung Tang.—A grand secretary of state, of whom there are six.  
Futai.—Governor of province.  
Hui.—A club of association.  
Hsiang.—A village.  
Hsiao.—A district.  
Nei ko.—Grand secretary and imperial chancery.—New York Herald.

**SIX BINDERS.**—Six Deering self-binders were loaded in farmers' wagons at R. M. Wade & Co's store yesterday afternoon, representing sales made by that firm. When the machines were loaded, each one being duly placarded with the makers' name, and a new broom elevated above it, a local photographer secured a splendid picture of the group, showing the six teams and wagons, with their loads of machinery. This wholesale traffic in binders would indicate the probability of a good grain harvest.

**RIVER EXCURSION.**—On July 4th the First Methodist Sunday School will give a grand river excursion. A fine boat ride of fifty miles, and a pleasant picnic dinner in the woods. Boat leaves O. C. T. Co's dock at 7 a. m. and returns about 6 p. m. Tickets on sale by J. Q. Barnes at New York Racket store; Lyman Lee at T. Holverson's, and C. J. Atwood at Salem Woolen Mill store. Tickets 50 cents, children 25 cents.

Robert A. Friedrich, United States attorney for one of the three new districts of Alaska, has hitherto held that position for the whole territory. He is a Kentuckian by birth, and enlisted in the Union army at the age of 13, in 1852, though his parents were slave owners and ardent Democrats. In 1872 he moved to Kansas and soon became prominent in Topeka.

In a cemetery on the banks of the St. Lawrence river, near Prescott, is an epitaph saying that the stone was erected to the memory of Elizabeth Richardson, who heroically defended the life of her lover by sticking a pitchfork in a mad cow's nose. The heroic Miss Richardson was 38 years old when she died.

General Scott, contrary to the impression of many people, was not a graduate of the West Point military academy. He received his appointment as an army officer from civil life. He died at West Point, and according to his wishes was buried at that military post.

PAYMENT OF TAXES

SHERIFF DURBIN TURNS OVER RECEIPTS OF OFFICE

To the Treasurer of Marion County—Delinquent Taxes and Costs also Collected.

(From Daily Statesman, July 1.)  
Sheriff F. W. Durbin yesterday made his regular monthly tax turnover to County Treasurer A. L. Downing. The total amount paid over was \$19,943.83, of which \$17,000.91 was collected on account of the 1899 levy, being payment No. 4; \$1162.15 was collected on account of delinquent taxes for 1890; \$914.12, delinquent, 1897, and \$738.65, delinquent, 1898. The amount for the 1899 taxes thus far collected by the sheriff is \$88,000.78, transferred to the treasury in four payments. Yesterday's turnover was apportioned among the various funds as follows:

State, county, state school	\$14,697.49
City of Salem	810.90
City of Woodburn	13.65
Special sheep tax	1.20 12
General sheep tax	156.40
Polls	194.00
School district No. 3	12.27
School district No. 4	47.72
School district No. 5	3.54
School district No. 10	3.13
School district No. 12	7.63
School district No. 14	21.18
School district No. 21	3.33
School district No. 24	783.51
School district No. 27	24.76
School district No. 48	27
School district No. 57	14.61
School district No. 65	5.37
School district No. 71	33.26
School district No. 79	66.45
School district No. 80	7.26
School district No. 103	42.80
School district No. 104	17.07
School district No. 116	41.63
School district No. 118	14.78
School district No. 121	14.10
School district No. 123	43.28
Total	\$17,000.91

The following are the detailed statements of the delinquent taxes turned over for the years as indicated:

1890.	
State, county, state school	\$ 817.34
City of Salem	132.34
City of Woodburn	10.40
Polls	10.00
School district No. 4	11.12
School district No. 24	125.75
School district No. 103	1.28
School district No. 118	4.18
Costs	59.25
Total	\$ 1,162.15

1897.	
State, county, state school	\$ 587.60
City of Salem	118.23
City of Woodburn	2.91
City of Jefferson	9.91
Polls	8.00
School district No. 4	3.14
School district No. 5	1.96
School district No. 11	1.46
School district No. 24	131.51
School district No. 41	32
School district No. 103	3.91
School district No. 120	2.13
School district No. 122	2.19
Costs	51.15
Total	\$ 914.12

1898.	
State, county, state school	\$ 544.34
Poll	14.00
City of Salem	20.75
City of Woodburn	6.93
City of Suverton	3.45
School district No. 4	6.85
School district No. 5	3.23
School district No. 15	18
School district No. 18	29
School district No. 24	51.29
School district No. 46	68
School district No. 71	1.90
School district No. 73	1.00
School district No. 77	54
School district No. 85	6.90
School district No. 88	3.86
School district No. 103	15.00
School district No. 120	1.60
Costs	50.67
Total	\$ 738.65

1899.	
State, county, state school	\$ 544.34
City of Salem	140.00
City of Woodburn	6.93
City of Suverton	3.45
School district No. 4	6.85
School district No. 5	3.23
School district No. 15	18
School district No. 18	29
School district No. 24	51.29
School district No. 46	68
School district No. 71	1.90
School district No. 73	1.00
School district No. 77	54
School district No. 85	6.90
School district No. 88	3.86
School district No. 103	15.00
School district No. 120	1.60
Costs	50.67
Total	\$ 738.65

WILL BEGIN WORK

SALEM FLOURING MILLS WILL MAKE REPAIRS.

Dam Will Be Constructed and Company's Splendid Water Power Will Be Utilized.

(From Daily Statesman, July 1.)  
The Salem Flouring Mills Company will tomorrow inaugurate repairing work looking to the occupancy of its property on North Front street, C. E. Royal & Son have the contract for the work which will require about four weeks and the company will be comfortably installed in season to receive this year's wheat crop.

It will be necessary to make some extensive improvements to the company's mill race in order to convey a water power to the milling buildings. A dam 124 feet long will have to be constructed that the supply of water may be controlled and it will be necessary either to build between 300 and 400 feet of flume leading from the headgates beyond the point where the north bank gave away, or to replace the wall of the race at that point and reinforce it by an embankment of about fifty feet in depth, strengthened by piles and a gravel bed, all rendered stronger by concrete walls. This damage to the company's race was done about four years ago when, during the winter season, unknown persons deliberately wrecked both the dam and the north bank of the race, throwing the water from the race and causing it to follow an unnatural course back to the main stream.

operation of the elevator, but there will remain about 500 horse power that will not be employed. This will be ample to supply power for the operation of almost any manufacturing institution and it is presumed one of Salem's electric light companies will avail itself of this power by which the plant can be operated at a reduced cost over the present system. However, there is nothing definite in this regard, for the reason that nothing can be ascertained as to the probability of the mill company disposing of the property. Any negotiations in this behalf that may be pending, have not yet been brought to a focus.

CANNERY BUSINESS.

Engene Guard, W. K. Allen and wife returned to Newburg this afternoon. He informs us that during cherry season he has shipped between 75,000 and 80,000 pounds to the Salem cannery. The firm intends to run the dryers to their full capacity, besides it is the intention to enlarge the plant in many ways. Next year they expect to put up a regular line of canned goods.

The government is to build a railroad system of its own in the Charleston navy yard, Congress having appropriated \$40,000 for the rails and ties and the labor of laying them, and \$10,000 for a locomotive and cars. Four hundred tons of steel rails are now being delivered at the yard to be used in laying the tracks.

Agnes had been sitting for two or three minutes in deep thought, apparently, at last she looked up and said: "Mamma, I know why people grow old; it's because they live so long."—Philadelphia Times.

**PERMISSION GRANTED.**—Gov. T. T. Geer yesterday received a request, from the military authorities of Washington, for permission to the militia company of Vancouver to pass through Oregon, on their way to Tacoma, where the Washington encampment will be held July 31, 4th, and 5th. The permission was granted.

TOO MUCH BRYAN HAD MADE HIM MAD.

Moran Fell on His Knees and Worshipped Pictures of the Democratic Leader.

Henry S. Moran, forty years old, living at No. 18 East 11th street, was a prisoner in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning, charged by his wife, Elizabeth, with being insane. Mrs. Moran said that her husband had become insane thinking about William J. Bryan. He had his room plastered with lithographs of the Democratic leader, and would get up in the middle of the night and disturb the neighbors by making speeches for Bryan and talking about "16 to 1." Mrs. Moran said that frequently her husband created excitement by falling down on his knees, as though in worship, in front of pictures of Bryan on the fences and walls.

Policeman Allen, who arrested Moran, said that the only way he could get him to court was by telling him that Bryan was to make a speech there that day and Moran started on a run for the court house. Moran was weeping in court and kept asking for Bryan. Magistrate Zeller ordered him to be taken to Bellevue hospital and held there for observation as to his sanity. Moran would not go to Bellevue until several policemen assured him that Bryan was going to appear there to make a speech.—N. Y. Herald.

IS IT RIGHT

For An Editor to Recommend Patent Medicines?

From Sylvan Valley News, Brevard, N. C.  
It may be a question whether the editor of a newspaper has the right to publicly recommend any of the various proprietary medicines which flood the market, yet as a preventive of suffering we feel it a duty to say a good word for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. We have known and used this medicine in our family for twenty years and have always found it reliable. In many cases a dose of this remedy would save hours of suffering while a physician is awaited. We do not believe in depending implicitly on any medicine for a cure, but we do believe that if a bottle of Chamberlain's Diarrhoea Remedy were kept on hand and administered at the inception of an attack much suffering might be avoided and in very many cases the presence of a physician would not be required. At least this has been our experience during the past twenty years. For sale by F. G. Haas, Salem, Oregon.

END OF STRIKE.

St. Louis, Mo., July 2.—The agreement which marks the end of the long strike of the street railway employees of the Transit Company, was reached tonight and signed by the strikers' grievance committee, Chairman Edwards, and President Edward Whitaker of the Transit Co. Both sides make concessions.

Hayward, the professional cricketer of the Surrey club, has succeeded in making over 1000 runs in May, the first month of the cricketing season. The feat has been accomplished but once before, by Dr. W. G. Grace, in 1895. Hayward's score is 1074 runs in 13 innings, an average of 97.63.

"Is Belinda still crazy about Whit?"  
"No; since she is married she doesn't seem to care whether men find out she is talkative or not."—Indianapolis Journal.

**VISIT DR. JORDAN'S GREAT MUSEUM OF ANATOMY**  
1031 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
The Largest and Most Complete in the World. Weakened or any contracted muscles permanently reformed by the latest scientific method. Established in 1882.  
DR