

BEECHAM'S PILLS

are the best remedy for a deranged stomach. They are a safe and gentle laxative; a reliable cure for obstinate Constipation, Bilious Attacks, Sick Headache and all disorders arising from a weak Digestion, sluggish Liver or clogged Bowels. Beecham's Pills

Give Quick Relief

and are a world-famous medicine for the cure of these prevalent complaints. Their cost is a trifle; their use—a duty. For your health's sake, insist on Beecham's Pills. They do more for your body than any other remedy. Known and used by hundreds of thousands all over the globe.

Sold Everywhere in Boxes.

10c and 25c.

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN TODAY

Many Scientists Study it Hoping for a Glimpse of Little Vulcan

Selkirk, Man., Aug. 30.—The eclipse of the sun was observed here at sunrise by nearly the entire population. Shall telescopes opera glasses and plain smoked glasses were in great demand and those who had prepared themselves for the event by laying in a stock of field and opera glasses did a rushing business during the brief time during which the eclipse could be observed here. The atmospheric conditions were fairly satisfactory, but the fact that the sun was close to the horizon line when the obscuration began and was veiled to some extent by the moisture suspended in the lower strata of the air made the observations here of little value for scientific purposes. No satisfactory photographs could be taken.

Cape St. Louis, Labrador, Aug. 30.—Successful observations of the eclipse of the sun were made this morning by the scientists of the various expeditions sent to Labrador for this occasion. Although detailed reports are still lacking, it is safe to say that highly valuable material, including ocular observations of the various phases of the total eclipse, photographs and spectrographs of the corona, etc., has been collected by the scientists scattered over a limited area of the eastern coast of Labrador.

The most important astronomical expedition stationed in this region for the purpose of observing the eclipse was that sent out by the Lick observatory of California. It was headed by Dr. Heber Curtis and Prof. Joel Stebbins, who were assisted by a large force of competent and experienced scientists. The expedition had established its station at Cartwright, a Hudson Bay Company's post in Sandwich Bay, Labrador, about 150 miles north of Belle Isle straits. So far as it is possible to judge the atmospheric conditions were favorable at that station, but the positive results of the observations will not be definitely known for some time, as no effort will be made to develop the plates while the expedition is in camp.

One of the most important tasks which this expedition had undertaken was the re-discovery of the intramercatorial planet Vulcan, the existence of which is still doubted by many astronomers. In the early part of the seventies Le Verrier, a French astronomer, expressed the opinion that there must be a planet between Mercury and the sun, as that was the only satisfactory explanation of certain peculiarities in the movements of planet Mercury. At first his theory found few adherents. During the eclipse of 1878 two American observers, Prof. Watson, of Ann Arbor, in Colorado, and Dr. Swift, of Rochester, in Wyoming, observed what they believed to be several small intermercurial planets, but their claims were discredited by astronomers in general. Since then careful research for the planet, which was named Vulcan, was made by astronomers in all parts of the world, but so far, without success. The proximity of the planet to the sun made it practically impossible to see it even with the most powerful instruments, so long as the luminous disk of the sun was not obscured. Whenever there was a total eclipse of the sun it was hoped that some observer would be fortunate enough to discover or re-discover the elusive planet, but the hope was never realized. No reports have arrived from the various expeditions scattered along the Labrador coast to the present time which would vouchsafe the statement that Vulcan has been observed, but it is possible that some of the more distant expeditions, far from any point with telegraphic communication, have been more fortunate in that respect than the Cartwright expedition.

wright expedition. There are about ten or twelve expeditions from the United States and Canada stationed along the coast of Labrador. One of them is in charge of the scientists from the United States Naval Observatory in Washington, another is composed of several professional astronomers and amateur observers from Hartford, Connecticut, another party, headed by W. F. King, chief astronomer of the Canadian government.

The approach of the obscuration presented a wonderful and imposing spectacle. From a high elevation the shadow of the moon could be seen rushing over the surface of the earth like an enormous thunder cloud with a terrific velocity, approaching 2500 miles an hour. The complete obscuration lasted about thirty minutes and fifty seconds.

Burgos, Spain, Aug. 30.—The total eclipse of the sun was observed here about noon today with excellent success and under the most favorable conditions by an expedition headed by Miss Mary Proctor, of Brooklyn, N. Y., daughter of the famous British astronomer, R. A. Proctor.

Madrid, Aug. 30.—Reports from Valencia, Burgos, Saragossa and other points at which observations of the total eclipse were taken by parties of scientists from all parts of the world indicate that the results of the observations were highly satisfactory, and would prove of the greatest value to science. The expedition sent out by the United States Naval Observatory, and established in two points, near Valencia and a few miles from Saragossa, report having obtained photographs and spectrographs of the corona and the expedition, headed by Prof. John A. Miller, of the Indiana State University, report equally satisfactory results. Nothing has been heard so far of a re-discovery of the planet Vulcan.

Bona, Algiers, Aug. 30.—The scientists connected with the observation party sent out by the United States Naval Observatory and the small party of scientists, headed by Prof. William H. Pickering, of Harvard University, report having made a successful observation of the total eclipse of the sun and having obtained many valuable records, photographs and spectrographs of the corona, the streamers, etc., but it is not yet known whether they succeeded in observing the planet Vulcan.

Assouan, Egypt, Aug. 30.—Reports so far received indicate that the British expedition under Prof. Turner, as well as the American, Russian and French expeditions obtained highly satisfactory results in their observations of the eclipse.

Madrid, Aug. 30.—The total eclipse of the sun was generally observed in the northern and middle parts of Spain. Several French scientists, including Joseph Joubert and Comte Henri de la Vaulx, observed the eclipse from a balloon which ascended near Burgos, in Andalusia.

Will Consider the Negro Question.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 30.—The annual session of the Afro-American Council was called to order here this morning by Dr. W. H. Stewart, of Kentucky, the president of the organization. Bishop Alexander Walters, of the African Methodist Episcopal church, who is also the executive chairman of the organization, delivered an address in which he called attention to the increasing number of race riots in various parts of the country, the efforts of the whites in the Southern states to completely disfranchise the negroes by ingenious laws and other evils with which the colored race in the United States is threatened and urged the members of the council to make strenuous efforts to put a stop to these adverse conditions. The conference will last three days and will consider many vital questions of importance to the colored people of the United States.

Wisconsin Adventists Meet.

Janesville, Wis., Aug. 30.—The Seventh Day Adventists of Wisconsin opened their annual campmeeting and conference here today. Nearly two thousand are in attendance.

PREACHERS ARE TOO CRANKY

Too Much Tinware and not Enough Chicken Caused a Failure

"Christ even could not run a restaurant satisfactory to a lot of cranky preachers," says A. N. Norton, of Indianapolis, the famous Marion grocer, who operates stores "as Christ would run them." He essayed to run a lunch counter at the Wesleyan conference at Fairmount "as Christ would run it," but has abandoned the project, because the preachers were such persistent and constant kickers.

Between the preachers and the labor unions, Mr. Norton, who is sincere in his efforts, doubts very much whether the Son of Man could continue in business in this degenerate age.

Norton has been in business in Marion for several years, and is known throughout the state as the man who "runs his business as Christ would do," and in the grocery business he has been very successful. He opened a store several years ago, sold goods for cash only, refused to deliver to the homes of his customers, paid his employees every night, and put prices on everything he handled.

Norton was so successful that he opened another grocery store on the same plan, and this was followed in less than a year by another, making three under his management, all doing a good business.

Merchants Combine Against Him.

Norton then attempted to branch out into other towns, but the merchants combined against him, and he was unable to rent a store room in which to carry on his business. In one place he purchased the stock of goods of a merchant, but the lease of the building expired in a few months, and the owner, under pressure from other merchants, refused to lease the building to him. He was forced to take his stock away from the town.

At another place the labor unions started a boycott against him, on the ground that he was disorganizing trade, and they, with the aid of the local merchants, soon destroyed his business. In Marion, however, where he first put his peculiar ideas into practice, he secured a firm hold, and is still carrying on the grocery business as he believed Christ would conduct it.

Just before the Wesleyan annual meeting opened he secured the privileges for the dining hall and opened the place four days ago. He refused to make any charge for the meals served in the hall, but left it to each individual's conscience as to what he should pay, or whether he should pay anything at all. He paid the waiters good salaries and served everything beautifully, but the tableware was all of tin, even to the cups in which coffee and tea were served, and after the first day it began to show the result of wear.

Tinware Causes Complaint.

The people who patronized the hall complained more of the tinware than of the meals, and some of them went to hotels and other eating-houses after the second day. The ministers in attendance at the conference were among those who registered the loudest and longest complaints, the most grievous thing of which they complained being the absence of fried chicken.

The two days that Norton was in charge there was plenty of ham, beef and mutton, but not once was chicken on the bill of fare. When the objections were urged Norton positively refused to serve chicken, giving as a reason that it was so high that he could not afford to take what would be voluntarily paid for it by those who ate at the hall. He was urged to change his methods by charging a stipulated price for meals, but this he refused to do, saying that the people in attendance were religious people, and that it would be unbecoming in him to abandon the plan which he had begun.

Many of his boarders withdrew to hotels, and yesterday Norton closed the hall and dismissed the waiters and cooks, and retired from the task of running the hall as Christ would do.

THINK THEY HAVE SCOTT'S MINE Discoverer of a Prospector in the Bullfrog District Leads to Stampede.

Death valley has given up her secret. One hundred miles southeast of Lady mountain, in the Bullfrog mining district, as the crew flies, the hiding place of "Mysterion" Walter Scott has been discovered. Tonight there is a stampede in the town of Bullfrog to get into the district. A hundred expeditions are fitting out in the environs of the Merchants' hotel at Bullfrog, and before "Scotty" can reach the scene from San Francisco it is predicted that his mine

will have been discovered and all the surrounding country staked out.

W. T. Miles arrived in Bullfrog this morning from a spot which he described as 65 miles southeast of Furnace creek ranch. There he found in a chasm surrounded on three sides by towering walls, "Scotty's" hiding place. It was crowded with broken champagne bottles, boxes of canned goods and cooking utensils and bore evidence of having been visited within the past three months. A satchel full of clothing and papers identifying the owner was also found.

Miles reports the geology of the country as similar in some respects to Bullfrog. He returned for aid. The first exploring party left this morning. It consisted of two of the oldest desert prospectors in Nevada, John Zieffle and Lee R. Blewett, and a cook. They expressed confidence in their ability to discover the exact location of the mine.

CURIOUS AND COSTLY CARPETS.

Floor Coverings of Historical Interest Owned by Royalty.

A magnificent Persian carpet has just been brought to England as a present from the shah to the king. It is entirely hand made, and its manufacture, despite the number of workers employed, took upward of three years to complete. It is of most artistic and intricate design, into which the king's name, Edward VII, was woven.

The palatial hall of the Goldsmiths company, in Foster lane, contains three costly carpets made at the factory at Wilton, near Salisbury. The largest, which is in the court drawing room, and measures forty feet two inches by twenty-six feet nine inches, is of a rich crimson, surrounding a center, ten feet by nine feet, consisting of the company's arms in their heraldic coloring of blue, green, red and purple upon a white ground, and inclosed in a border of festooned roses with medallions at each corner. In setting the pile of this carpet, which weighs about 1200 pounds, 5,500,000 knots were, it is said, used.

Another company, that of the Girgiers, possesses a carpet which in historic interest is probably unique. It was manufactured in the reign of Charles I at the factory of Akbar the Great at Lahore, to the order of Robert Bell, who in 1634 was the master of the company. The carpet, which is twenty-four feet by seven feet six inches, is worked with the company's crest and arms and two bales of merchandise, on either side of which are the donor's arms, and two bales of merchandise on which are his initials and trade mark.

At the time of the great fire this carpet was saved from destruction, only to fall upon a Gothic age that regarded it as a mere covering and year by year it grew more dirty and dilapidated. From this scandalous neglect it was rescued a few years since by some members of the court more discriminating than the majority, and after a thorough renovation was placed in a finely carved oak frame and hung above the high table.

The prayer carpet on view at South Kensington is a splendid specimen. Measuring some 33 feet by 20 feet, it was purchased at a cost of \$12,500, chiefly through the instrumentality of the late William Morris, the poet, who, with other gentlemen, gave a hand some subscription for that purpose. It came originally from the mosque at Aedil, for which it was made in the year 946 of the Hegira (A. D. 540) by Makoud of Kasha, a fact which, together with a pious maxim, is recorded in words which are woven into the texture of the carpet itself.

Two other magnificent carpets were four years ago sold at the municipal chamber at Lisbon to pay for repairs at the royal convent of St. Antonio, to which they had been given by the Infanta Donna Sancho in 1500. For these carpets, which are of Persian manufacture, 18 feet square and embroidered with gold, the bidding was very brisk. Starting at \$4,400, it rapidly rose to \$5,540, at which price the prize, at \$5,000 below its real value, was secured by a Frenchman. Public opinion, however, was so greatly against the sale that two other equally valuable carpets, the property of the Estrella convent, were withdrawn.

A curious carpet has lately been manufactured at Cuesmes. It is a representation of the battle of Trafalgar, depicting that moment in the engagement when Nelson received his fatal wound. The carpet, which is entirely of silk, is seven feet by six feet, and it took two girls fourteen months to weave it. It was sold for \$2000. Another historical event, the recapture of Buda from the Turks, in 1686, was the subject of a carpet manufactured at the Beauvais factory established in 1664 for Mine de Maintenance, wife of Louis XIV.

Some of the carpets in the possession of eastern potentates are of similar magnificence and value. In the great exhibition of 1861 an elaborate cashmere carpet was shown by the Maharajah Gulab Singh. It was composed entirely of silk.—Tit-Bits

A Painless Cure of Curable Pain

Never resign yourself to suffer pain. Women's pains are curable. They are the sign of dangerous conditions of the female organs, which should be promptly attended to or dangerous results will follow.

TAKE Wine of Cardui

IT COMES TO WOMAN'S RELIEF

whenever she suffers from any of woman's biting and weakening pains. It not only compels the pains to stop, but it follows up and drives out the cause of the pains, which prevents them from coming back.

It makes you well. Try it.
Sold everywhere in \$1.00 bottles.

WRITE US A LETTER

freely and frankly, in strictest confidence, telling us all your symptoms and troubles. We will send free advice (in plain sealed envelope), how to cure them. Address: Ladies' Advisory Dept., The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

"WITHOUT A PAIN."

writes Mary E. Shelton, of Poplar Bluff, Mo.: "I can do my housework, although, before taking CARDUI, two doctors had done me no good. I can truthfully say I was cured by Cardui. I want every suffering lady to know of this wonderful medicine."

SPAIN HAS A FAMINE

The Romance of Old Moor Days Gives Place to Calls of Hunger

Seville, Spain, Aug. 30.—Heartrending reports continue to reach the provincial authorities from the outlying famine stricken districts. The latest reports received are from Osuna and Almorog, the respective mayors of which notify the authorities that their resources are exhausted and that they are unable to further assist the famished laborers and the women and children, as the distress is too acute.

At Elja the population has looted the bakers' stores. The mortality among infants and aged persons is attaining terrifying proportions, and in many localities the working people are living on roots. The government has organized public works on a small scale, employing about 600 men, but as this a mere drop in the bucket of misery, as a moderate calculation shows that 200,000 are out of employment.

Cardinal Sanchez, having exhausted the available charitable funds, is going from house to house in Seville begging for contributions, while the employees of several banks and commercial houses have decided to devote a portion of their wages towards the relief of the destitute.

Count Romanones, minister of agriculture, has just concluded an exhaustive personal inquiry in the distressed districts, following on the relief fund of \$800,000 voted by the government. His report creates the impression that heroic measures for relief are essential. The count journeyed from end to end of Andalusia, and everywhere in the four provinces comprised therein he was confronted with pictures of desolation.

The territory most stricken forms a circle embracing Seville, Jerez, Cadiz, Malaga, and Cordova, where natural forces appear to have combined against the people's welfare.

The rivers for years past have been gradually filling with sand, preventing navigation and hindering commerce. The district always has been dry, but this year a two months' drought, beginning in the spring, destroyed all hopes for the spring of crops and rendered the landscape practically a desert, resembling portions of Morocco. The population is almost entirely composed of day laborers, who depend on agricultural employment, and when that fails, which is a frequent occurrence, though more marked this year than ever before, practically everybody is thrown into a condition of indigence.

It is calculated that a third of the population emigrated in recent years to South America, and these emigrants naturally include the most robust. The condition of the remainder, however, was not ameliorated thereby. The soil, owing to lack of irrigation, is becoming more and more unproductive, and the patience of the people is now nearly exhausted.

The absence of the landlords and unfulfilled electioneering promises added to the fact that women and children are suffering the agonies of slow starvation, have led the people to listen to agitators, who incited them to violence, the result of which is seen in attacks on farms, the seizure and killing of

flocks of sheep and the threat of armed invasion of the towns.

Murmurs of revolution have awakened apprehension, and the farmers everywhere are taking refuge in the cities, while the police regard acts of pillage with indifference, refusing to arrest men who frequently accuse themselves in order to obtain food.

How Millionaire Firemen Save Property.

The following dispatch from New York, under date of August 23, gives a rather ludicrous account of the actions of a millionaire fire company in case of a hotel fire.

"The millionaire fire department of Larchmont Manor had a chance to distinguish itself last night when the fashionable Mitchell house took fire and the wealthy fire ladders gave a remarkable performance. When the alarm was sounded the company of eight firemen started to the scene of the conflagration, but while on the way six of them discovered they had forgotten their red shirts and helmets and turned back to get them. They arrived at the fire 20 minutes later.

"Though the blaze was in the kitchen the firemen began to hack away with axes at the walls and inlaid floor of the dining room. Then it occurred to them to try to remove the property from the burning building. All dashed up stairs and in a few minutes the spectators saw expensive garments being tossed out of the rooms of the second floor and fall on the branches of trees, where they became entangled and ruined.

"Several thousand dollars worth of women guests' clothing was lost in this way. The firemen threw expensive furniture out of windows and it smashed to pieces on the ground. Meantime the fire in the kitchen was blazing merrily. After some delay a hose was connected to a hydrant and the blaze was quickly extinguished."

Royal Arcanum Rate Question.

Put-in-Bay, O., Aug. 30.—The members of the Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum are assembled here to hold a conference for the consideration of the developments growing out of the establishment of the new rate. The plan adopted by the Supreme Council earlier in the year and which is to go into effect October 1 has caused quite a commotion in the order and has evoked the most energetic protests among the lodges and state bodies in all parts of the country. An effort will be made to induce the Supreme Council to make a reduction in the rates which would decrease the burden which the older members will have to bear. The session will open this afternoon at the Hotel Victor and over 100 representatives will be in attendance.

Notice to Taxpayers.

The board of equalization for Marion county, Oregon, will meet at the office of the county clerk Monday, August 28th, 1905, and publicly examine the assessment roll for the year 1905, and correct all errors in valuation, description or quality of land, lots or other property.

All parties interested are requested to appear and examine their assessments for the year 1905, and have all errors corrected by said board if any there be.

FRED J. RICE,
Assessor of Marion county, Or.
Salem, Oregon, August 1st, 1905.
8-3-5wk

Returned to Death.

"My granddad has voted for twelve presidents."
"Aw, dat ain't nothin'." My dad has voted twelve times for one president."
—Cleveland Leader.