

The New Age.

A. D. GRIFFIN, Manager.

OFFICE 304 MORRISON STREET.
Oregon Telephone Oak 501.Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon,
as second class matter.SUBSCRIPTION.
One Year, Payable in Advance.....\$2.00National Republican
Ticket.

For President,

WILLIAM MCKINLEY, of Ohio

For Vice-President,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, of N. Y.

For Presidential Electors

TILMON FORD, of Marion,

J. C. FULLERTON, of Douglas,

W. J. FURNISH, of Umatilla,

O. F. PAXTON, of Multnomah.

How can Harry Watterson of the Louisville Courier-Journal, now supporting Bryan, really think his election would be for the good of the country? Mr. Bryan has certainly given no public evidence of change of character since his characterization by Mr. Watterson in 1896, as follows: "He is a dishonest dunder. He is a daring adventurer. He is a political fakir. He is not of the material of which the people of the United States have ever made a president. Nor is he of the material of which any party has ever before made a candidate."

In 1899, for the first time in the history of the South, the price of cotton was fixed in some degree by the demand of the local mills, instead of the Liverpool brokers. There were instances in which the local manufacturers paid half a cent a pound more than the exporters offered. The gold standard and a home market appear to suit the South pretty well. Both were made safe under McKinley. Yet the South will vote against both and for fifty-cent dollars, and to restore the disastrous times of Democratic rule.

The gold Democrats are being urged to vote for Bryan on the ground that the silver plank in the platform does not amount to much, after all, because "the Democratic party, you know, never keeps its promises." Those Democrats who love Bryan because he is "sincere," and who also say he is "harmless" because of his supposed inability to fulfill his pledges, are giving themselves up to worse logic than Bryan himself has ever been guilty of.

The legislative and executive departments of Missouri are both controlled by the Democrats. Yet the legislation which has enabled the street railway companies of St. Louis to merge their lines into a trust was passed by the legislature and approved by Governor Stephens. The Democratic outcry against trusts is very much like the Democratic treatment of the tariff question.

The Democrats in counting on the German-American voters, who refused to endorse their financial system four years ago are not crediting them with very much penetration. Free silver is just as pernicious as it was in 1896 and the Popo-Democratic combination is no more worthy to be trusted than before.

The Seaboard Air Line, one of the leading railways of the South, has just placed an order for 2,000 new freight cars. The officials of that company are proceeding upon the theory that the republic is in the hands of its friends and that there is no immediate danger of a dissolution.

Every prediction made by Bryan in the campaign of 1896, except that of his own election, has been proven to be false by the history of the last four years, and as he now goes about prophesying still heavier calamities there is comfort in the thought that he does not know what he is talking about.

The Kansas farmers are being highly amused these days by the campaign orators who are reading to them the statistics compiled by the last Populist state administration. According to those figures the alms houses instead of the granaries were to undergo the bulging out process.

Tammany cuts ice, Clark draws checks, the Red Shirts terrorize the Negroes, others would furl the flag baptized with the blood of heroes like Lawton, and all this in the holy cause of republic saving. Satan rebuking sin is not in the race when it comes to such monumental inconsistency.

The New York Journal, a paper for which Bryan writes political editorials, points to the pension roll of the union soldiers as evidence of the militarism fostered by the present administration.

When the November votes are counted, Bryan will discover that in going to Indiana to receive official notice of his nomination he had penetrated the enemy's country.

William J. Bryan says he would give a stable government to the Filipinos, but neglects to state how he would get them into the stable.

A GOLD FIELD NEAR HOME.

The Bohemia District and Some of Its Great Mines.

That the Bohemia mining district is the largest and the richest gold region on the Pacific coast is evident from the character and number of its largest mines. It is near this city, being in Lane county in the Calipsoo mountains, 25 miles from Cottage Grove on the Southern Pacific.

One of the largest and best-paying mines in the district is the Helena, which has an ore reserve of \$350,000 blocked out ready for extraction. It is a magnificent property. No stopping has yet been done, this vast quantity of ore being from development work alone. This mine has paid its way from the start and is at present making a greater net production than any other mine in the rich Bohemia district.

Helena No. 2 is another great mine in that rich region. It is an extension of the Helena and has 3,000 feet of the Helena ledge, the vein matter of which is identical to that encountered in the various workings of the Helena. Contracts have been let for an additional 400 feet of work.

You should have a talk with Mr. H. H. McCarthy, of H. H. McCarthy & Company, stock brokers and practical miners, with offices at 111-112 Sherlock building, this city, members of the Oregon Mining Stock Exchange.

Mr. McCarthy is conversant with every condition of these mines and every promise they put forth. He is a gentleman of wide reputation as a practical miner and thoroughly reliable in every utterance he makes concerning properties in which he is interested in any way. You should meet him. He is a most agreeable conversationalist.

Now that the price of coffee has suddenly risen, special attention is directed to the "Dever's Blend," the best in the world—for, since table potatoes are dearer than usual, consumers want the best for their money. The wholesale firm of Closset & Devers, of this city, make a specialty of their roast coffees, which are handled by every first-class dealer in the Northwest. When you desire the best, call for "Dever's Blend" coffee, than which no superior is presented to the trade. In this respect, the firm name of Closset & Devers is a household word throughout the Northwest.

Mrs. H. C. Wilbur, popular phrenologist, palmist and psychic card reader, First and Morrison, has succeeded remarkably in acquiring a reputation for extraordinary power in her work. She will treat you most courteously, charge you most reasonably and you will find that her promises will be fulfilled.

To every colored person in the state of Oregon who will give his or her address to Mr. C. A. Ritter, our city agent, who will immediately make a canvass on that mission. The New Age will be sent, free of charge, for the next six months following this date.

A. D. GRIFFIN, Manager.

TWENTY PER CENT

ON YOUR INVESTMENT

If same is made in shares of The Helena Mining Company, at present market prices, i. e., around 32 cents.

This mine is one of the richest in the great Bohemia District.

It has an ORE RESERVE OF \$350,000 blocked out ready for extraction.

No stopping has been done in any of workings of the property, yet from development work alone the mine has paid its own way from the start, and is at present making a greater net production than any other mine in the rich Bohemia District.

HELENA MINING COMPANY NO. 2 is an extension of the Helena, and has 3,000 feet of the "Helena" ledge, the vein matter of which is identical to that being encountered in the various workings of the Helena. Contracts have been let for an additional 400 feet of work.

We believe this stock will be a dividend-giver within twelve months, basing our judgment upon the actual showing of the property, which is equal to that on the Helena with a corresponding amount of development.

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Office: 111-112 Sherlock Building,

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OUR RACE IN THE EAST.

Encouraging Letter From a
Valued Correspondent.Colored Officials in Washington and the
Prominence of the Places Assigned
Them—A Grand Railway System.

Truly, the close of the Victorian era, especially in America, will go down in history as having made the greatest strides and advancement in the comfort and ease with which the weary traveler can cover and annihilate distances with safety and comfort in the make up of palatial trains. Strange as it may seem, the further East one travels (beginning with the Middle West) the poorer the rolling stock and less comfortable the trains. It is no exaggeration to state the newest and most up-to-date trains are to be found on the scenic line operated by the Chicago & Northwestern Line, either via the Northern route, from St. Paul eastward, or from its Omaha terminus eastward. I happened to be in the midst of a group of party of people boarding one of this company's trains leaving St. Paul. Judging from their conversation I took them (for what I afterwards learned) to be globe trotters; their praises of the superiority of this train, running regularly daily, were fully justified by my own subsequent observations and experience. That the discriminating public realized this fact was demonstrated that out of the five trains, standing side by side in the union station, St. Paul, representing five different roads, all leaving at practically the same time, the Northwestern appeared and did have the larger train and a correspondingly larger passenger list. The train is made up of ordinary Pullman sleepers, and what was formerly known and designated as a Mann Boudoir—or separate compartment cars, as well as beautiful chair cars for passengers of a more frugal turn of mind in matter of expense. As is well known in order to have individual privacy in an ordinary Pullman sleeper one must go to the expense of engaging what is known as the drawing room; in the compartment car, operated by this line, and this line only, the same accommodation may be had in a compartment car—with its stationary wash stands, etc., at the same rate as that charged for a berth in a Pullman ordinary. All berths in these trains have an individual electric light, which can be lighted or extinguished at the will of the passenger, without in the least annoying any other occupant of the car. Improvements, so called, recently added as new by other roads have been in vogue on this line for years. I do not overstate it when I say I took more genuine comfort and pleasure out of my trip over this road than any other one of the 6,000 miles that I have traveled since leaving the Webfoot state. The buffet is excellent, and the prices astonishingly moderate. Mr. Meade, the company's agent, in Portland, cannot and does not overestimate the superiority of his road over others.

The line touches very many of the ideal and famous summer resorts abounding in the states of Wisconsin and Minnesota. The Middle West in general—and the Northwestern in particular own and operate trains which cannot and are not duplicated in the West or the far East, the Pennsylvania Limited, the Empire Limited of the New York Central, or "The Black Diamond" on the Lehigh Valley, not excepted. In this connection it might be of interest to note that the name of "The Black Diamond," the palatial and fast running train on the Lehigh Valley road, between Buffalo and New York, was suggested by an Oregonian. The railroad company offered a reward or premium of \$25 to anyone that would suggest a suitable name for this train. The company selected the designation suggested by a gentleman residing in Baker county, Oregon. So much as regards the means and route which brought me to the metropolis of the United States.

Upon my arrival at the hotel I was pleased to meet and receive a very cordial reception by Hon. John Barrett, our late representative to Spain, to whom I am indebted for very many of the pleasantities enjoyed during my stay in New York. Mr. Barrett, during all his busy moments, does not seem to have lost any interest in Oregon and cherishes the fond hope to soon make his permanent abode in our state. He is one of the very few men who is legitimately advertising Oregon in general and Portland in particular. You might be surprised to learn that the people here generally seem to know more about the state of California, the city of Seattle and other sound points more than they do of Oregon and their inquiries in locating Portland includes, "In what direction and how far is Portland from California," or Seattle, as the case may be. There seems to be a sort of unwritten discrimination against Portland, as was evidenced the other day by a press dispatch containing Portland news, having been dated and sent from Seattle.

A visit to New York city is not complete unless a side trip is made to Coney Island and the institutions on the "Midway," which has made that island so famous. The same may be said as regards Atlantic City, on the Jersey coast. Atlantic City is probably the greatest watering resort in the world. The day I visited there, there were over 40,000 people in bathing at one time. This is the place that contains the famous board walk, being a promenade along the beach, five miles in length and 100 feet wide. There are to be found at this place over 700 hotels and boarding houses. The ordinary population of Atlantic City, I am informed, is about 30,000, while during the summer season its average population is all the way from 180,000

to 200,000 people. From Philadelphia the distance is 68 miles. Trains of nine coaches, leave there every half hour on two different roads and make the run of 68 miles in 70 minutes. There are to be found at this resort people from all parts of the world.

My stay in the national capital was a pleasant one and I am pleased to know that the government, in employing its assistants, is discriminating less and less as time goes on with regard to our colored race and I was amazed at the large number of both men and women employed in the department as copyists and in some instances as chiefs to bureaus. These positions are competitive, not due to political influence or party service, but because of merit and merit alone. Like progress and advancement, if it may be so called, it is to be noted in all of the larger cities in the East, indicating that "the consummation so long devoutly wished for" has gradually fructified. Among the colored people themselves there seems to be manifested the superior ideas of our leader, Booker T. Washington and his school of thought. The national administration has recently recognized the race in making a department of a colored gentleman as register of the treasury, Mr. J. W. Lyon.

Hon. Binger Hermann, the commissioner of the general land office, who, they say, is the best official ever appointed to that position, is a good friend of our people, has selected a large corps of colored men and women clerks in his own department. More later.

IN MEMORIAM.

A Tribute to the Christian Worth, Fearless Work and Lovable Character of Rev. A. Anderson.

In memory of Rev. Abraham Anderson, who departed this life Friday, August 10, 1900. It is a laudable custom that would keep alive in our memory the heroes and noble ones of the human race.

It is right that amid grief and tears we stop for a moment to pay homage and respect to this illustrious citizen and minister of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, who has crossed to the Infinite Beyond.

When the names and reviewed lives of such characters as this great man are mentioned, the poet's song is so real: "The pains of death are past, labor and sorrow cease; and life's long warfare closed at last, his soul is found in peace." At times the loss of our friends almost makes us curse death. Yet, when we consider, death, like the glorious sun, has a necessary place to fill in the universe.

Whatever may be said, death must come to us all, sooner or later; for from the beginning death has waged his merciless warfare against the sons of men. Earth has been the charnel-house—humanity the harvest.

The Rev. Abraham Anderson, the eminent and far-seeing churchman, was not dealt with harshly. His faith was one of the irrevocable decree of nature's God; he has gone to render his account at the "judgment bar." Born and reared in the New England states, the churches of those states have just cause to be proud of him. But he was not the property of one state, one race or one denomination; he was the common property of the good and just.

Though he had reached nearly his three-score years of his eventful, useful and loving life, we may safely say that he has crowded the work of four-score years in that eventful period.

Though he died with enviable distinction as a deep thinker, a good writer and an able expositor of the Gospel of Christ, and one, during his Christian life who never desired to take sides with the darkness of the world, but like David who said: "Thy word is a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path," the ladder upon which he ascended rested upon hostile quicksands of opposition. Rising from the plane of obscurity and having been nurtured by adversity, he became a man of great ability. He was unwearied in activity, fearless in courage, dauntless in conflict, steadfast in his principles and earnest in his friendship. Nature manned him to stand the storms and the conflicts of life. In his last great trial and affliction he showed undaunted faith in Jesus Christ and implicit confidence in the Gospel he had preached for 30 years. But his work on earth is done, and well done, nobly done, grandly done. He is gone, but the result of his work remains, and will remain "till the last syllable of recorded time, when the volume of human history shall be sealed up and handed to the Omnipotent Judge." His life of sacrifice and greatness is filled with lessons of correct ideas for all ministers of the Gospel.

He stood, fearless, sainted brother, Faith his wonder-working rod, And like Abraham, the Pilgrim, He became a friend of God.

Never flinched a taste of duty, Lived to lift up fallen man, Followed in the steps of Jesus, Looking for a better land.

Let us follow his example, Brother heralds of the cross; Let us ask the God of Heaven, This his mantle fall on us.

REV. R. VERNON,
REV. ERYING SWAN,
REV. H. W. KELLOGG, D. D.

Adopted as the sentiments of the Portland Preachers' meeting, August 20, 1900.

Don't wear baggy trousers or shabby clothes. We call for, sponge, press, and deliver, one suit of your clothing each week, sew on buttons, and sew up rips for \$1.00 a month. Unique Tailoring Company, 247 Washington street, both phones.

MINES AND MINING.

Sam Archer On "Cold Feet"—Says Nome
Is Both Over and Under Praised—
A Great Country.

Samuel Archer, well-known in Seattle, in a letter from Nome, states that he is well and very busy. The following extracts from the letter are interesting:

"Lots of tents; lots of substantial buildings; a long, narrow, sandy, crooked main street, with buildings set in irregular fashion on either side; a number of other tents, then the tents stretching away for several miles along the shores of Behring sea; enough saloons to supply the thirst of all the United States, with gamblers and scarlet-gowned women to match; dozens upon dozens of stores, eateries, cigar stands, lemonade and candy bazars, scores of men peddling about the beach and streets trays filled with taffies, fresh vegetables, milk and so forth—and all the rest that goes to make a great big fair, populated by some 15,000 people, half of whom are in a terrible hurry, the other half idle and with every appearance of being dead for about four inches in from the outside all over themselves, and all dirty as the devil—that's Nome!"

"The mineral wealth of this country and its permanence as a place of residence is just now receiving a black eye by the many adverse reports being carried out by people with 'cold feet.'"

"These reports do the country as great an injustice as have the willfully exaggerated reports of fabulous fortunes to be picked up here. The glowing reports brought here thousands of people who have no business in a mining camp, where hard work is required. They know nothing whatever of mining or prospecting; they do not even go out to the creeks or far along the beach, and are very easily discouraged when rubbed up against the rough life of a new country. Coming here 'to mine,' they exert no further effort in that direction than to make a few inquiries about the experiences of others, dig up a few hard-luck stories, then move around cursing the country. Possessed of an idea upon landing that mining on the Nome beach consists of scooping into a sifter a heaping shovel of gold dust and separating therefrom a few stray grains of sand, they collapse completely when the prosaic truth dawns upon them that mining here requires the same labor, sweat and worry that is required in other districts. It is no exaggeration to affirm that there is more sand than gold on the Cape Nome beach! All the 'sour doughs' here know that; let the cheechacos take warning and gauge their expectations accordingly."

TROUBLE FEARED.

Another Clash Expected Over Topkuk
Tundra Claims.

More trouble is anticipated at Topkuk according to northern advices, between the soldiers, who are still on the ground, and the prospectors. Over 100 of the miners were arrested and 20 ringleaders taken to Nome for trial during the trouble previously. Later a sort of truce was effected, whereby the miners were allowed to work out what dumps they had on the disputed tundra. Now, however, that these dumps are about worked out, the miners are not willing to stand by the terms of the truce and will, it is said, make another attempt to work on the disputed ground, owned by the Alaska Commercial Company. The tundra strip over which the dispute arose is said to be the richest ground ever discovered in the North for its extent. It is quite shallow, but carries even higher values is several well defined pay streaks than the famous Topkuk beaches.

Northwest Notes.

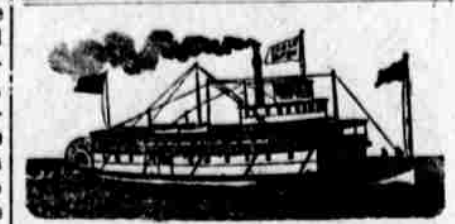
Centralia, Wash., has a tennis club
that is prospering.Prairie chickens are reported plentiful
near Walla Walla.The shingle market is reported to be
slightly improved at Gray's Harbor.Wallula claims to have shipped the
first ripe peaches in Washington this season.Dr. J. D. Sherrick, of Puyallup,
Wash., has lost three hop kilns, 1,900
hop boxes and five cords of wood by
fire. Loss, \$2,000; no insurance.Joseph Clark and family, of La
Grande, Or., have sold 350 gallons of
huckleberries this year and canned 50
gallons for their own use.At North Yakima, Wash., J.
Wright & Sons have sold 140,000
pounds of wool, Charles McAllister
104,000 pounds and Cameron Bros. 20,
000. The prices ranged from 9 to 11
cents.L. W. Sittou, of Spokane, suffered
a shock of 2,200 volts of electricity and
lives. One arm was badly burned,
and he was rendered unconscious.At an auction sale in Fossil, Or.,
work horses brought from \$50 to \$85
per head, spot cash.Diphtheria is reported among chick-
ens at Pendleton, Or. Over 50 have
died from the disease.Walter Carter, a 17-year-old Jun-
ction, Or., boy has been badly gored by
a bull. His chin is ripped, his body
bruised, and his left leg broken.At La Grande, country butter brings
40 cents a roll, while creamery butter
is commanding fancy prices, owing to
the increasing demand from outside
points.Farmers about Silverton, Or., are re-
ported to hold the opinion generally
that while insects contributed to the
damage, the principal cause for short-
age of the grain yield is rust.Payette, Idaho, has supplied a large
part of the cantaloupes sold in Port-
land, Or., this year.

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