

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF KALISPELL
KALISPELL, MONTANA

D. R. PEELER, Pres., F. J. LEBERT, V. Pres., R. E. WEBSTER, Cash., W. D. LAWSON, A. Cash.
Transacts a general banking business. Drafts issued, available in all cities of the United States and Europe, Hong Kong and Manila. Collections made on favorable terms.

LADD & TILTON, Bankers Portland, Oregon

Established in 1859. Transact a General Banking Business. Interest allowed on time deposits. Collections made at all points on favorable terms. Letters of Credit issued available in Europe and the Eastern States. Sight Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers sold on New York, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Omaha, San Francisco and various points in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia. Exchange sold on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfurt and Hong Kong.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND, OREGON.

J. C. AINSWORTH, President. W. B. AYER, Vice-President. R. W. SCHMEER, Cashier. A. M. WRIGHT, Assistant Cashier.
Transacts a general banking business. Drafts issued, available in all cities of the United States and Europe, Hong Kong and Manila. Collections made on favorable terms.
NORTHWEST CORNER THIRD AND OAK STREETS.

THE PENINSULA BANK ST. JOHNS, ORE.

Capital, fully paid up, \$25,000.00. Surplus and undivided profits, \$3,000.00.
Commenced Business June 5, 1905.
OFFICERS: J. W. FORDNEY, President; R. T. CLATT, Vice President; C. A. WOOD, Cashier.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: J. W. Fordney, R. T. Clatt, F. C. Knapp, W. A. Brewer, H. L. Powers, Thos. Cochran, M. L. Holbrook, C. A. Wood.

DEXTER, HORTON & CO. BANKERS

Capital \$200,000 Deposits \$7,500,000 Surplus and undivided profits, \$125,000
Accounts of Northwest Pacific Banks solicited upon terms which will grant to them the most liberal accommodations consistent with their obligations and responsibilities. Wm. M. Ladd, President; N. H. Ladd, Manager; M. W. Ferguson, Cashier, Seattle, Washington.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PORT TOWNSEND
Established 1882. Collections promptly made and remitted.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND OREGON

Capital, \$500,000
Surplus, \$1,000,000 Deposits, \$13,000,000

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of North Yakima, Wash.

Capital and Surplus \$130,000.00
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY
W. M. LADD, President. CHAS. CARPENTER, Vice President. W. L. STEINWEG, Cashier. A. B. CLINE, Assistant Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Walla Walla, Washington. (First National Bank in the State.)
Transacts a General Banking Business.
CAPITAL \$100,000. SURPLUS \$100,000.
LEVIANKENY, President. A. H. REYNOLDS, Vice President. A. R. BURFORD, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE

TACOMA, WASH.
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY
Capital \$200,000 Surplus \$200,000
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
OFFICERS—Chester Thorne, President; Arthur Albertson, Vice President and Cashier; Frederick A. Rice, Assistant Cashier; Delbert A. Young, Assistant Cashier.

THE FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY BANK

General Banking CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$390,000 Safe Deposit Vaults
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT: Interest at the Rate of 5 per cent per Annum, Credited Semi-Annually
TACOMA, WASHINGTON

THE COLFAX NATIONAL BANK of Colfax Wash.

Capital, \$120,000.00
Transacts a general banking business. Special facilities for handling Eastern Washington and Idaho items.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK ESTABLISHED 1881

Moorehead, Minnesota
JOHN LAMB, President. DAVID ASKEGAARD, Vice President. LEW A. HUNTOON, Cashier. ARTHUR H. COSTAIN, Asst. Cashier.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of East Grand Forks, Minn.

Farm Loans Negotiated. Fire and Cyclone Insurance Written. Does a General Banking Business.
Capital, \$50,000 E. ARNESEN, Pres. G. R. JACOBI Cashier
4 Per Cent Interest Paid on Time Deposits

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF DULUTH, MINNESOTA.

CAPITAL \$500,000 SURPLUS 725,000
U. S. Government Depository.

La Grande National Bank LA GRANDE OREGON

Capital and Surplus, \$120,000
DIRECTORS: J. M. Berry, A. B. Conley, F. J. Holmes, F. M. Byrkit, F. L. Meyers, Geo. L. Cleaver, Geo. Palmer.

The Merchants National Bank

Of St. Paul, Minnesota
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY
Capital, \$1,000,000.00 Surplus, \$500,000.00

Transacts a general banking business. Correspondence invited
OFFICERS—KENNETH CLARK, President; GEO. H. PRINCE, Vice President; H. W. PARKER, Cashier; H. VAN VLECK, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS—Crawford Livingston, Kenneth Clark, J. H. Skinner, Louis W. Hill, Geo. H. Prince, C. M. Bigelow, R. D. Noyes, F. M. Watkins, L. F. Ordway, F. R. Kellong, E. S. Saunders, Thomas A. Marlow, W. B. Parsons, J. M. Hainsford, Charles F. Noyes.

WILLAMETTE IRON & STEEL WORKS
FOUNDERS MACHINISTS Etc.
Portland, Oregon

Our new plant on Front St., between Seventeenth and Nineteenth Sts., is the most modern Engineering Plant on the Pacific Coast. Work placed with us will be executed with efficiency and despatch.

BEAUTIFUL COOS BAY COUNTRY

A Section Rich in Material Resources
Invites the Attention of the Farmer, the Miner and the Homeseeker.

Unparalleled in Location—The Gateway to the Orient—Unsurpassed Deep Water Harbor—Soil and Climate and Natural Advantages
Make Coos Bay an Ideal Place to Build a Home and Lay the Foundation of a Fortune.

One who notices the trend of activity as indicated by periodical literature, commercial and railroad reports, must concede that the eyes of the world are at this time turned towards the Pacific Coast. Oregon gained an advantage by the Lewis and Clark Fair because previous to that time it had neglected to advertise itself, therefore the element of astonishment was added with regard to Oregon to that of the pleasure over the showing from the whole Pacific Coast. And if this was true in reference to the whole state, much more so it was in regard to that part of it, the Coos Bay country, up to this time almost "terra incognita" to all but its own inhabitants. Perhaps the most universally commented upon and admired feature of the Fair was the compact and beautiful Coos County building, which called the more attention to itself as the only county in the state to have a building of its own. Since that time, wonderful as has been the growth of Portland, and the development of the state in other directions, it is Coos County that has attracted the most attention, and has felt the most strongly the in-flowing tide of opportunity.

Handicapped as Coos County had been in being accessible only by boat and by difficult stage lines across the mountains, yet it had an internal railway running over the ridge and along the Coquille river, and this had brought the products of the inland to the shore. In lumber and coal Coos County is especially rich. It is estimated there are 27,000,000,000 standing feet of timber in the county, and this is of the finest and most marketable quality. Port Orford cedar, found only in this and Curry county, is used the world over for shipbuilding. The yellow fir (the Oregon pine) abounds, and there are the red fir, oak, ash, maple, madrone, yew, chittim, and other choice varieties. Elsewhere in all the territory of the United States, outside of the Philippine Islands, there cannot be found such a magnificent variety of fine woods as in the Coos Bay country.

The coal-bearing area around Coos Bay covers 400 square miles. The coal is a lignite of excellent quality for domestic and steam purposes and even in this timbered country will be a great inducement for capital to put up manufacturing plants. The mines at Beaver Hill and Newport are equipped to put out 10,000 tons per month.

But more lasting and important even than the wealth of mine and forest is the growing dairy industry of the county, for which it is an ideal place. Cattle have green feed the year around; the climate is equable, so they do not need shelter, and there is a remarkable absence of flies, ants and mosquitoes; besides the apples grown there are worm free. The ranchmen are investing largely in Jersey cows; the annual product is already worth about a million dollars, with its cheese taking the prize at the State Fair and its butter selling at fancy prices in San Francisco and Portland. The salmon industry is also worth noting and is destined to be of great importance. There are two canneries in operation; the chinook salmon here is of the best kind, and the state has erected a hatchery on Coos river which has a capacity of 6,000,000 eggs.

While the county has been accredited as the richest in the state in natural resources its greatest asset is Coos Bay, running up into the county for a number of miles and turning in triangular shape so that it forms a peninsula which is the natural centre of the commercial activity of this part of the country and of all that may be deemed tributary to it. To quote the words of the chief engineer of the United States in his report of 1902: "Coos Bay is the principal harbor between San Francisco and the mouth of the Columbia," and it is almost exactly midway. It does not require a vivid imagination to conceive of it as a great shipping point when the railroads which are making that way shall have made an outlet for all Southern Oregon and for the states eastward of it.

It may be asked why has not this splendid harbor been utilized hitherto. The answer lies partly in the fact that the other harbors with railroads and a more settled country back of them were sufficient to handle the comparatively limited trade between the American side of the Pacific and the rest of the world. But with the growing activity in this direction and the fact that not only is the whole trend of immigration in the United States towards the Pacific slope, but our new relations with the Orient have given an impetus to commercial and business activity which bid fair to make the Pacific Ocean rival, if not surpass, the Atlantic, as a highway for the world

Other ports will become competitors for trade. Every possible deep-water harbor on the Atlantic has been utilized, and the time is at hand when it must be the same on our Pacific shores.

Another reason why Coos Bay has been tardy in its development is because in earlier days there were often only ten feet of water on the bar at low tide. By government appropriation work was done in 1879 and 1890, which resulted in 26 feet of water at low tide and this was accomplished so easily, and without requiring all the appropriation that had been made for the work, that the Coos Bay Chamber of Commerce has memorialized congress to continue the work until thirty feet of water shall have been assured, which will enable the largest vessel to ride in at all times in safety. Local steps have already been taken to make this a uniform depth in every part of the bay by the creation of a Coos Bay Harbor Commission by the state.

It has ever been the history of the world that a good harbor makes a commercial center when there is a rich country back of it. Hence in the ordinary course of events there is bound to be a large city on Coos Bay and probably one that will cover the narrow peninsula as New York City covers Manhattan Island. In evidence of this there are two more large mills building, and a denaturalized alcohol plant, a large woodenware factory and several large store and warehouses are now being planned and contracted for.

A good beginning has already been made. Marshfield, the oldest and largest town, has immense coal bunkers, a saw mill running day and night, and is the point from which the railroad runs inland. North Bend, only three years old, has almost overtaken its neighbor in importance. Its report for 1905 showed 602 men employed in its mills and factories, and a yearly output of over a million dollars. Both towns have well-supported churches and schools. Already a wide avenue is graded between the sister towns and an electric line is under way, which, when completed, will make them practically one. Furthermore, they are bound to reach across and embrace. Empire, the town on the opposite side of the peninsula, and the first shipping point, where just now it is said to be worth \$500 apiece, and cannot be bought for less than \$1,000. The reason for the boom in Empire is that a man has bought it up who is said to own 90,000 acres of timber land in Southern Oregon, and he intends to revive the saw mill, build a cannery, and otherwise develop the town to an importance which is its natural place as the entrance to the harbor.

But Marshfield, North Bend and Empire, growing as they are, and with only the possibility of growing towards each other, will eventually become one municipality and instead of being rivals, will share the advantages of all, and their common centre will be the natural point of vantage.

Mr. Schaefer has foreseen this and has laid out an addition to Central Place exactly in the centre, one and a half miles from deep water and like distances from the centres of each of the three towns on the bay. Sherman avenue, the principal 80-foot graded street running north and south and connecting North Bend with Marshfield, is intersected by Newmark street, also 80 feet wide and running east and west across the peninsula, which is on the line of Mr. Schaefer's addition. It is predicted by those who understand the situation that within a few years lots in Schaefer's addition will bring the highest price of any sold in open market on the peninsula.

Where else in the United States can such a combination of natural features that make values be found? Back of it are the inexhaustible resources of the richest part of Oregon; the magnificent forests and mountainous scenery that charm beauty-lovers; and the pulsations thrilling through it of three towns already of considerable importance, and not only offering present employment to all who wish it but natural facilities inviting the investment of capital in unnumbered ways. Many also will feel the fascination of being so near the ocean and will be quick to respond to the beckoning Orient which is extending "the glad hand" across the majestic Pacific. With many, the equable climate, the cool summers and warm winters, the pure mountain water; the freedom from rheumatism, typhoid and malarial fevers, with an extraordinarily low death rate, and 13 degrees variation will not be minor advantages offered by Coos Bay, which is certainly ideal in its combination of inducements as a place for health, pleasure and business.

The cities on Coos Bay have been founded by progressive, public-spirited men, who have sensed the truth of the business and Bible maxim that in order to have more they must share what they have and so they have changed conditions from earlier days when the settlers rather discouraged others from joining them, and are inviting the world to see what they have to offer, confident that those who see "a country" will never want to leave it permanently.

Coos Bay is now reached by the Breakwater and M. F. Plant steamers running from San Francisco; by the Roanoke from Portland; by the Kilbourn, which leaves Portland and San Francisco on alternate Saturdays; and by the Alliance, making the exclusive run from Portland to Coos Bay. There are also the stage lines from Drain and Roseburg, which connect it with the Southern Pacific.

Eager to See Roosevelt.
Manila, Dec. 29.—The Filipino people are elated over press reports that President Roosevelt contemplated visiting the islands next summer. The native press received the announcement with enthusiasm.

THE REASON WHY

Bourne Should Not Be Elected U. S. Senator

The New Age has said before and it now says again that it does not believe that the next legislature will elect J. Bourne, Jr., to the United States senate. It has been said that our opposition to Mr. Bourne is inspired by prejudice, and that we can give no good reason for opposing him since he was regularly named by the republican voters for the office.

We opposed Mr. Bourne during the primaries for the reason that we knew him to be unfit for the high office to which he aspired.

First—That he is not a loyal and consistent republican.

Second—That he is a traitor and political black-leg.

Third—That he could not be depended upon to support Roosevelt.

If he had been a loyal and consistent republican he would not have deserted his party in the hour of its dire distress, when the blight of Bryanism and populism overshadowed the country in 1906. But as a true and loyal republican would have put self aside and rendered whatever service he could for his party and his republican friends, if Bourne's will had prevailed and Bryan had been elected who can say that there would have been today a strong, invincible republican party in Oregon to honor him for his perfidy.

The legislative session of 1895 was the most spectacular in the history of Oregon and the King Pin of that session was J. Bourne Jr., whose malodorous record is even yet a stench in the nostrils of decent people. With a goodly supply of money and other corrupting influences the trick of thwarting the will of the people and debauching the honor of the citizenry was the special mission of this political mountebank, who, now, ten short years afterward, has the brazen affrontery to seek this high and honorable position at the hands of the party, whose murder he conspired to bring about.

In the light of the past record of Mr. Bourne, who is so unsuspecting as to trust him in the future? Does anyone who knows him, save his hired henchmen, think for a minute that he can be depended upon to stand up for republican principles and policies in the United States senate, and to uphold the hands of life-long, true and tried republican leaders in that body, and to "stand pat" with the party's matchless leader, more profound statesman, patriot and humanitarian since the days of Lincoln—Theodore Roosevelt.

RESUMES WORK.

Both Houses of Congress Down to Business After Holidays.

Washington, Jan. 3.—Defense of the discharge of the three companies of the Twenty-fifth infantry, members of which were guilty of the Brownsville shooting, was made in the senate today by Culberson, of Texas, who thus presented the unusual spectacle of a Southern Democratic senator as champion of a Republican president. Forker began a reply, but was not able to finish it on account of a sore throat and secured an adjournment until Monday of the debate on his resolution instructing the military committee to inquire into the president's order. Lodge offered an amendment limiting the inquiry to the conduct of the troops, thus avoiding any question as to the president's authority to discharge them.

Culberson said great injustice had been done the people of Brownsville. The conduct of the negro soldiers had been very irritating. He related that on August 4, the day before the "shooting up" of the town, a criminal assault had been committed by one of the soldiers on the wife of a reputable citizen. No arrests had been made for this crime. Culberson defended Captain McDonald, of the Texas Rangers, to whom Forker had referred, because of Major Blockson's reference to him as a man who was "so brave that he would not hesitate to charge hell with a bucket of water."

Senator Nelson introduced a bill to prohibit the sale of land on which are situated beds of coal, lignite, asphalt, petroleum and natural gas in the government domain until such deposits have been exhausted. Provision is made for leasing for terms not exceeding one year for the purpose of having them explored. Persons making explorations and discoveries are to be given the preference in the right to lease and work the deposits.

Senator Piles today introduced a bill authorizing the appointment of an additional judge for the Ninth judicial district, another authorizing the appointment of an additional customs appraiser for Puget sound and a third extending the privileges of immediate transportation on dutiable goods at Port Townsend. He also offered an amendment to the pending child labor bill.

The senate then went into executive session and at 2:55 p. m. adjourned until Monday.

Washington, Jan. 3.—Representative Morrell, of Pennsylvania, introduced a resolution today for an investigation by congress of recent railroad wrecks. The resolution states that the wrecks are supposed to be due to overwork of employes, and authorizes the speaker to name a committee of five congressmen who shall have full power to subpoena witnesses and require corporations to furnish records and all information desired.

FIRST AND ONLY EDITION.

Japanese Reds Cannot Long Maintain Anarchist Paper.

San Francisco, Jan. 4.—The case of T. Takeuchi, of Berkeley, publisher of the Revolution, will be reported to the government at Tokyo by Japanese Consul General Uyeno.

"We will make a report of the Takeuchi incident to Tokyo," said Secretary Uyeno, of the Japanese consulate yesterday. "We can take no action in the matter here. It is in the hands of the local authorities, but we will report the matter to our government and send a copy of the Revolution to Tokyo. I think there will be no second issue of the publication. It is a publication that cost some money to get out, and the half dozen or so young men who are associated with Takeuchi in the publication cannot be very flush of funds."

United States Commissioner of Immigration Hart H. North has been quietly gathering evidence against Takeuchi. He will forward the results of his investigations to Washington. If arrests are to be made orders will be sent to North.

No Church Separation in Italy.

Rome, Jan. 4.—The French ambassador, M. Barre, received the members of the French colony yesterday. He delivered an address, in which he mentioned the growing friendship of Italy and France, but made no allusion to Italian sympathy with France in her church troubles. The fact that he made no allusion to this trouble is deemed significant, as such an allusion would be interpreted as encouragement to the Socialists and Republicans in Italy to follow France's lead in separation of church and state.

Miners Strike for Eight-hour Day.

Grass Valley, Cal., Jan. 4.—Six hundred and fifty miners went on strike yesterday. Every union miner, with the exception of 50, who are employed in four of the smaller mines, has gone out. They demand an eight-hour day. A peaceful settlement is probable.