THE MORNING OREGONIAN, FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1900.

A Russian Tollet Device.

Candidate Smith Launches His Campaign

FOR CONGRESS IN SECOND DISTRICT

All the Stock Arguments of "Bimetalism" and Free Coinage Brought Anew Into Regulation.

BAKER CITY, Or., April 26.-State Senator William Smith, of Baker City, the Democratic - Populist nominee for Congressman in the Second District, is arranging to make an active campaign. He will go on the stump early next month and keep up the fight until election day. He expects to devote considerable attention to Multnomah County. The issues the ratio of 16 to 1.

the ratio of 16 to 1. 2. Opposition to Republican expansion. 3. Suppression of the trusts by overturning the gold standard, repeal of the tariff as to commodities that do not need protection, and by prohibition of discriminating transconti-

tal railroad rates. Demand for the immediate construction of the Nicaragua Canal.

As the campaign progresses, Senator Smith will doubticss bring out other questions, but the foregoing are the principal ones he has in mind at present. His fight will be along the lines of Colonel Bryan's well-known dogma, that "money is the master and man the slave." He will charge the gold standard with all the ills which he conceives burden the country He breaks new ground on the expansion question. He declares it is the avowed purpose of the "money power" to establish large factories across the Pacific, to throw the cheaply made Aslatic goods on the market in competition with American goods, and ultimately to force down the

wages of American workmen. Senator Smith was asked today for a statement of his views on National issues. He authorized the publication of the fol-He authorized the publication of the for-lowing as representing his carnet con-victions, accompanied by the remark that both those who would support him and those who would oppose him have a right to know how he stands. Senator Smith

Demands Free Silver. "I believe in 15 to 1, and also think that had we had a free coinage of silver at that ratio to gold during the time McKinley has been in the Presidential chair, the value of the dollar would not have decreased any more than it has decreased during that time, for the reason that during his administration the very large number of dollars, approximately \$40,-000,000, has been added to the money of our country. In other words, Mr. Mc-Kinley's administration has brought about a better condition of things in the com mercial world by pursuing the course which Mr. Bryan and his followers have always contended for and now contend for, namely, adding to the volume of ey. I believe that the value of a dolhar depends very largely upon the case of difficulty with which it may be earned or bought; that is to say, when dollars are plentiful they are not so dear as when they are comparatively scarce; that a con stant increase of specie money, all being legal tender, means a constant rise 's property values in wages and more op portunies to secure money; that when the supply in the volume of money is checked a corresponding depression in all values other than money must inevitably occur, I have no more consideration or respect for a silver dollar as a factor in our prosperity than I have for the gold dol-lar, and it is difficult to see how the so-called intrinsic value of money of any kind has aught to do with its function as the commercial medium of exchange. It has been the experience of our Nation, at least, while our mints were open to the coinage of both metals, there has never

the Currency mildly berated the National banks, if I remember aright, because they did not also join in the good work more and for allowing and assist in creating more money and more consequent prosperity, and for falling to pursue the course of the Administration, a course which the gold-standard press in effect assured the public Mr. Bryan would pursue by a different route, and which frightened so many timid people into assisting in the turning over our Government and all its machinery to the trusts, Mr. McKinley's favored offspring.

Expansion Considered Undestrable

"As to expansion, I am somewhat at a cass to tell you and the public just how I feel for the reason that I have been unable to discover what Republican ex-pansion means. I do not think I have ever seen a definition of Republican ex-pansion. If it means an honorable com-petition for foreign markets, if it means the for foreign markets, if it means a race for commercial supremacy along the lines heretofore pursued by the United States, I favor it; but, if it means, as i suspect it does, trade supremacy in foreign lands secured by force of arms, by parti-tion or dismemberment of foreign counwill go on the stump early next month and keep up the fight until election day. He expects to devote considerable atten-tion to Multnomah County. The issues upon which he will make his canvass are: 1. Free and unlimited coinage of sliver at the ratio of 16 to 1. secure, nor the life of any other man's son to secure, and I certainly would make no such sacrifice to secure such a benefit

eign territories has for its object the breaking down of organized American la-bor, and is wholly in the interest of those bor, and is wholly in the interest of those who, for so many years, have been the un-grateful recipients of this Nation's bounty. Suppose we conquer China and it is par-titioned among certain foreign nations and our own. We will then proceed to estab-lish large manufacturing plants in that country, employ the cunning Celestial at from 15 to 29 cents per day, produce an ar-ticle and tranship it to the United States ticle and tranship it to the United States at less than one-half the cost of its pro-duction here at the present time. Uncle Sam will load himself with steel ralls, farming implements of all kinds, struc-tural steel, etc., place one foot upon the Phillipines, the other upon the Hawalian block and the block of the state with the Islands, and on his third step, will land upon the Pacific shores, undersell all American manufacturers and say to the American laboring man: Take 50 cents per day for your skilled labor or get off the earth! and the American laborer will comply with his 'expansion' request of starve-in fact, I think he will starve anyhow. The laborer, who, perhaps, has voted for this expansion, will appeal most earneatly to Congress for protection

against these expansion importations, and will be cited to the decision of the Su-preme Court of the United States on the Porto Rican tariff bill, which said decis-ion will be to the effect that the Porto Rican tariff bill is unconstitutional, as the flag inds its only support in the Con-stitution itself. The passage of the Porto Rican tariff bill is designed for no other purpose, in my humble opinion, than to secure just that decision and for that purpose. It follows that if there is any section of our country where patriots should oppose Republican expansion, it is the Pacific Coast.

"The shrewdness of the manipulators of our National affairs passeth all understanding, and in that respect alone is like the peace of God. This Porto Rican tariff bill, upon which the President, his Cabinet and the Republican Congress 'changed their minds,' is but a means to an end, and I have ventured to say how it annears to me. It is also to be noted it appears to me. It is also to be noted that the only excuse given for this change of view upon the Porto Rican tariff measure by the Administration and Congress is the pitiful plea of loyalty to the party. This excuse at once suggests the question, Who or what constitutes the Re-publican party? and I sincerely hope the publican party? and I sincerely hope the day is not far distant when the question will be clearly answered. Many of us might try to answer it now, but it is just as well to let the people think it over and answer it for themselves. It cer-tainly would be interesting to know to whom Mr. McKinley, his Cabinet and the Benphican Comment. Republican Congress were loyal in their notable change of sentiment. Beyond question, it was not loyalty to the people.

Remedies for Trusts.

reast, while our minus were open to the coinage of both metals, there has never been any disparity in the values of the metals when coined, and such is the case today owing. I think, to the fact that if you owe \$1000 and tender your creditor the cola, whether the same be gold or silver, the creditor must accept it their shoulders to those of the common people. It ought not to require any great deal of thought and consideration to see how true that is. One is the complement of the other. As long as the trusts may continue to exist, the gold standard, with its crippling results, will not affect the manufacturers. They will continue as the comrades in arms of the great gold-stand-ard money trust, and the burdens must necessarily fall upon those who are not connected with the trusts. When the price of anything is enhanced by any in-fluence other than that of supply and natural demand, it is a dishonest price and macks of the methods of the highway-nan shorn of romance. As the product of our great factories is seeking foreign markets and there underselling local com-petition, it would seem that to tear down the barriers now existing in the United States against imported articles would not affect the wages of our workmen, and would strike the trusts a kill ing blow. As our manufacturers are enbled to sell timplate, steel ralls, cotton fabrics and other commodities abroad and in competition with foreign manufacturin competition with titled to tariff protection, especially when the removal of the tariff rate would tend to destroy the trusts which they have created, or tend, at least, to prevent any kind of over capitalization. Another effective blow at the trusts would be an amendment to the

JOURNEY TO IRKUTSK

SIBERIAN TRAIN COMPARED WITH THE AMERICAN.

Wretched Irkutsk Hotel Service-A **Characteristically** Inconvenient Russian Toilet Device.

IRKUTSK, Siberia, Sept. 5.-This is the limit of train service from European Rus-sia to Siberia until the line on the other side of Lake Baikal is completed, so I have reached the end of the railway stage of my journey across the Euro-Asiatic conti-nent. Yesterday I was glad that the luxnent. ury of the Siberian express was at my disposal as a change from the hotels and trains that had been available for the last few weeks. Today I am even more glad of that and less inclined to speak critical-ly of the things on that train which were not perfect because I am quartered at an trains that had been available for the last few weeks. Today I am even more glad of that and less inclined to speak critical-is of the things on that train which were not perfect, because I am quartered at an Irkutsk hotel which is almost as bad as the worst I have found in the empire. The Siberian express is the train which will carry most of the world-girdling trav-ciers when the railway is finished. Un-doubtedy the line will profit not a little by the travel of tourists who want to go around the world by an unhackneyed to expect that this train every week will

MUSEUM OF IRKUTSK.

They are not yet nur grand tour. however, and the journey will be an easier nowever, and the journey will be an ease. one for them next year than it is now. When they come they will find the train a comfortable one, that will serve them ex-cellently for the nine days from Moscow to Irkutsk. It is promised that the speed will be accelerated, as it might easily be, so that the journey would require not more than half as many days; but the change is not apt to be made for a year, and then the increase of speed will be but gradual. To change the rate from 15 miles to 20 miles an hour for the Siberian portion of the distance alone would re-duce the time on the trip a day and a half. It is promised, too, that the appress will run twice a week before long, instead of weekly, and in that event it will be possible to make the journey, break it will be accelerated, as it might easily be, possible to make the journey, break it for three or four days at Omek, Tomsk and Krasnolarsk, and continue it in each instance by another express train. As it is now, if one breaks the journey it is neces-sary to walt a week in a place for the sary to wait a week in a place for the next "de luxe" train or patronize the post trains, which are rather more primi-tive than would appeal to the average traveler. It would seem a pity to take the long ride from Moscow to Irkutsk without a helt at the expense of missing Tomek and Krasnolarsk but I think not Tomek and Krasnolarsk, but I think not many who travel for pleasure and comfort would care to meet the trying conditions of the broken trip as it is now.

Not Like Our Car Service. In fact, travelers should not be exacting

even when they patronize the express. It is not kept clean after the fashion we expect on our own limited trains, or even the ordinary ones of sleeping cars, and that is the worst feature about it. The

Americans who are making the wall, sometimes corresponding in size and tour. They are not yet numerous, style with an ordinary American water style with an ordinary American water cooler, and often no larger than a water bucket. From this a small tube descends, its nozzle opening directly over the center of the basin. This nozzle is a peculiarly of the basin. This notice is a pectuary Russian contrivance which I should regret to see duplicated elsewhere. It has in it an automatic valve which opens whenever there is a pressure on it from below and closes when the pressure is removed. There is no way to prop it open, nor is there any plug for the hole in the bottom of the basin, which leads to the waste plpe. To this affair enters the man who wants to wash his face. He puts the palm of his hand under the faucet and preases upto wash his face. He puts the paim of his hand under the faucet and presses up-ward to open the valve. The stream of water trickles gently over his paim about as rapidly as it might be poured from the smallest teapot, and with about the same force. He may fill his paim with water and dash that generous allowance into his face, but when he does so the valve closes and the water stops running. Inasmuch as the basin cannot be plugged to permit an accumulation of water, he must per-form all his ablutions in that fashion, by birdlike dips into a teaspoonful of water at a time. This may be compelled to an-swer for the face and hands, but the im-agination recoils at the thought of a bath at that fountain, and I trust that this is not the appliance that my friends mean when they insist that the Siberian express has a bathroom. I have described this contrivance at

has a bathroom. I have described this contrivance at length because it is genuinely and charac-teristically Russian and universally found within the empire. Not more than three times since I left Moscow, many weeks times since I left aboscow, many weeks ago, have I found a real wash basin that would hold water, and water to put in it. On all the trains the tollet arrangements are as I have described, and most of the hotels are the same. Sometimes I have been able to con nand a 1 ant in top boots making my bed. The dining car, as I have said in another let-ter, is by no means orderly in its arrangesupply of water after great difficulty, and when I was in the Moslem regions of Central Asia the attendants were always Central Asia the attendants were always glad to pour from a pitcher when I asked for assistance. A friend in St. Peters-burg, at whose house I was entertained, explained to me that it was pleasanter to wash in running water, and that much I will grant him if enough of it is furnished, but the system as I find it all over the empire does not appeal to me. In private houses it is usual to find a little pedal for the foot jutting out from the bottom of the washstand, and as long as pressure ment, its meals or the persons in it, and yet it is a welcome resort for the hun-gry stranger, who finds a real dinner and a real menu waiting him. The toilet-rooms are by no means adequate in their arrangements and the space and water they provide, nor is there any separate room provided for men and women. Other than these imperfections the train is entitled to high praise. The cars are wide and the compartments roomy and well pro-

stopping when pressure is relaxed. Others have a pivoted faucet which permits the water to flow when it is drawn around

I have no good word to say.

was that we gained all that had be

full when it left Moscow, nine days ago. Not many passengers had been carried for stations in Russia, for the effort is made

to reserve the train for the "long haul" to Siberia, and there always is business

enough to fill it at Moscow for the Siberian cities. But Omsk, Tomsk and Krasnoinrek had claimed their quotas, as well as the many smaller towns on the way, and not

that they are in this country. Next he described a fully furnished church of the Russian faith, which was to be built as a railway car and to run back and forth all the time on this train, with priest, choir and all the details complete, so that travelers could keep up their religious practices while on the way; and even this was credible, for I have seen mission church occupying railway cars at home. train de luxe running but once a week carries but two foreign travelers and no Russian tourists in this pleasantest of sea-Russian fourists in this pleasantest of sea-sons, it is a fair evidence that this feature of the business is not yet very much multi-plied. As for my Hungarian companion, it was furlough time for him, and he could see no more profitable way of spending his six weeks of leave than by employing it in a visit to the heart of this newest of coun-tries opened to comfortable travel. A few miles from Irkutsk the train dropped down randily to a lower level to

was credible, for I have seen mistion church occupying railway cars at home. But when he passed on to describe one car fitted up as a concert-room, the talent for entertainments all the way across Siberia to be furnished by the railway company, and another which was to con-tain billiard and pool tables. I drew the Hne and insisted upon telling him some stories of my cwn. By the time I had included a tennis court, a roof garden and golf links in my specifications for the newest American transcontinental train, he was willing to stop, admitting that he A few miles from Irkutsk the train dropped down rapidly to a lower level to reach the banks of the Angara River. We crossed a tributary of that fine stream on a long bridge, from which we had a view of the town and its suburbs, churches rising everywhere and dominating the landscape, and at noon rolled into the rall-way station of Irkutsk, opposite the city, the terminus of the long run of the Sibe-rian express. TRUMBULL WHITE.

newest American transcontinential train, he was willing to stop, admitting that he might have described some things that were still only contemplated instead of actually ordered.

DEATH OF C. E. BARTON.

minent G. A. R. Man Pass Away-East Side Affairs.

C. E. Barton, a member of Sumner Post, G. A. R., died quite suddenly at his place, near Damascus, yesterday morning, and the remains were brought to the city in near Damascus, yesterday morning, and the remains were brought to the city in the afternoon by Walter Smith. Mr. Bar-ton had been in his usual health until last Sunday, when Mr. Smith's daughter went over to see him, and discovered him lying on the floor, partially unconscious. Mr. Smith immediately went to the house and called a physician. Nothing could be done for him. The cause of his death was pa-ralysis. Mr. Barton had been quite a prominent member of the G. A. R., and was a vigorous speaker on subjects per-taining to the order. He was about 61 years old. He was a member of Company A. Seventeenth Illinois Regiment, and served in the army during the Civil War from May, 1662, to March, 1864. He was all through the Vicksburg campaign under General Grant, and through all the hard-fought engagements of the West before General Grant was called to take com-mand of the Army of the Potomac. He was

General Grant was called to take com-mand of the Army of the Potomac. He was highly respected by his comrades. A wife and four children survive him. The funeral will take place Sunday, and will be under the auspices of Sumner Post, G. A. R.

The Road Is Open.

The small strip on the north side of the Judy tract, between the Poweil's Valley road and the Richmond tract, which ob-structed a continuous road from the Mil-waukle road, via Woodstock and the Rich-Judy road waukle road, via Woodstock and the Rich-mond tract, to the Section road, is now open. Martin M. Judy and wife, now of California, who own the strip, have just sent to Portland a deed dedicating an open-ing as follows through the strip: "The east 30 feet of lots D and W, and 30 feet of lot E, extending from Ellsworth street, and being the extension of Tabor avenue, in Richmond addition." The deed is dated April 16. There is still a narrow strip of the Richard Williams tract on the north side of the Powell road through which Mr. Williams has stated he will open a road corresponding to the one through the Texas Tennessee Ohio indiana .. Michigan ... Wisconsin Minmesota Minissouri Missouri North Dakota South Dakota Nebraska Kansas Mr. Williams has stated he will open a road corresponding to the one through the Judy tract whenever the north side strip is opened. This has now been accom-plished, and Mr. Williams will, no doubt, promptly give a deed to a road through his strip. The opening of this continuous thoroughfare for a distance of over three miles, and cutting through a well-settled district, is practically the work of the Woodstock Improvement Aesociation. Most of the road had been opened, but enough was obstructed to prevent a continuous thoroughfare. The association will now address liself to the task of getting this Vyoming New Mexico New Mexico Oklahoma Indian Territory Washington Oregon California Idaho Arizona Alaska address liself to the tassociation will now address liself to the task of getting this road improved from the Milwaukie road through Woodstock, along the west line of Ivanhoe, and through the Judy tract to the Section road.

Bishop Bowman Coming.

Bishop Bowman, of the Evangelical As-sociation of America, has started from Chicago on his Western tour, and will be Chicago on his Western tour, and will be in Portland May II, to preside over the Oregon conference, which will convene in the German Church. The bishop will next week hold conference in California, where he will spend at least a full week. Part of the time will be given up in that state to visiting churches and preaching. He is expected to reach Portland the day before conference. The meeting of the confer-ence is important, for the reason that sev-eral Pastern ministers are to join the Oreence is important, for the reason that sev-eral Eastern ministers are to join the Ore-gon body and enter the work. Several of the Oregon ministers have gone East, and their places are to be supplied by new upp, the presiding for the Portland district, cays that he has received more applications for work in the Oregon conference than there are vacancies. He thinks that the church throughout the state will be stronger than ever, notwithstanding it has lost some rood men.

CHARTERS FOR NEW BANKS The work of organization is even more carefully supervised than that of approv-ing applications, which only gives a sort of authority to the organizers to proceed with their plans. The actual organiza-

tions under the new law have been only 10, with a combined capital of \$275,091. Other cases are being dealt with from MORE THAN SIX HUNDRED APPLI-CATIONS FROM VARIOUS STATES. day to day, and the applications are on file from many of these banks for the

More Than Half Are State and Private Banks Desiring to Enter the National System.

WASHINGTON, April 20 .- (Letter to the New York Journal of Commerce.))-The applications for new bank charters have been slackening slightly during the last week or two, but are still reaching Con-troller Dawes in sufficient numbers to Indicate a very considerable increase in the National banking institutions to be incorporated within the next few months. A classified list of applications received from December 1, 1896, to Saturday, March 24, 1900, showed 349 such applications, under the new law, with aggregate capitals pro-posed of \$8,930,000, and \$4 applications for larger banks under the old law, with cap-ital amounting to \$6,010,000. The comple-tion of the figures under the new law for the month from March 14, when the act was approved by President McKinley, to April 16 last, shows applications under the new law to the aggregate amount of 619. Of this number 307 applications are for banks not now in existence, and the other 312 come from private and state banks already in operation, which desire to come under the National system. How these two classes are distributed by states appears in the following table:

Applications Pending for National Bank Charters, April 16, 1900.

The number of applications which have been approved by the Controller within

the first month since the new law tool

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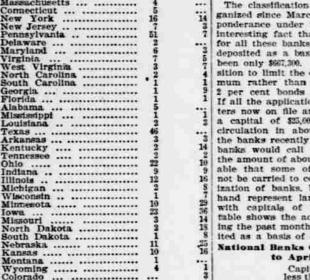
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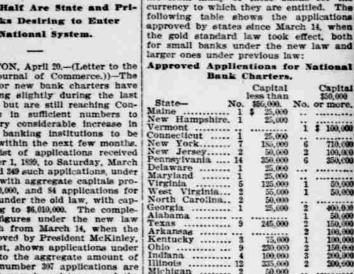
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25 16	National Be				rch 1
	to	April 1	4,	1900.	
131		Capital less than		Capital \$50,000	de-
14	State- No N. H.	. \$50,000. 2	NO.	or more. \$ 100,000	\$ 25.0
4	N. Y 1	\$ 20 000	18	200,000	155,0
6	Pa		2	150,000	37,5
3	Va 1	25,000	1	50,000	59,0
3	W Vo	1 30,000	1	50,000	
	S. C	********	1	60.000	
	Texns		- 2	110,000	
-	Indiana		ï	100,000	7.0
312	Illinois	2 65,000	î	100,000	120,0
of	Neb 1	2 50,000	-	*********	32,0

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BUSINESS PTEMS.

If Baby Is Cutting Teeth, Be sure and use that old and well-tried remed Mrs. Winslow's Southing Syrup, for childr teething. It southes the child, softens the gun allays all pain, cures wind colic and diarrhosa





400,000 50,000 150,000 100,000 100,000 150,000 200,000 200,000 230,000 100,000 335,000 50,000 2 100,000 150,000 150,000 355,000 415,000 Minnesota. 3 25,000 225,000 50,000 50,000 North Dakota.... South Dakota.... Nebraska 1 440,000 125,000 25,000 60,000 ï 50,000 Kansas Wyoming Colorado -----

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Capital \$50,000 No. or more,

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50,000 50,000

Oklahoma Indian Territory. Washington Primary organiza- Con-tions, version

Iowa

:::: 250,000 25,000 25,000 55,000 Oregon ******** The classification of banks actually organized since March 14 last shows a preponderance under the old law. It is an interesting fact that with a total capital for all these banks of \$1,545,000, the bonds deposited as a basis for circulation have een only \$667,300. This indicates a disposition to limit the circulation to the minimum rather than to buy even the new 2 per cent bonds at present quotations. If all the applications for new bank charters now on file are those of banks with a capital of \$25,000, and they take out

circulation in about the same ratio as the banks recently organized, the 619 new banks would call for new circulation to the amount of about \$30,000,000. It is probable that some of the applications will not be carried to completion in the organ-ization of banks, but some on the other hand represent larger banks than those

These applications are being disposed of by Controller Dawes and his aids as rap-idly as they are able to satisfy themselves of the responsibility of the applicants and the fact that the latter have complied with the requirements of law regarding the payment in cash of their capital and proper organization for doing business.



creditor the coln, whether the same be gold or silver, the creditor must accept it and it discharges your debt, in the absence, of course, of a contract calling for one of the metals.

"I believe that silver is better money the National Bank issues, and is espe-cially so under our new currency bill for the reason that it does not presuppose and require the existence of an interest-bearing National debt to secure its stability. Under our new currency law it would appear that our National debt must almost keep pace with the means of our National prosperity, and a 2 per cent Government bond, it must be ad mitted, is very advantageous to any bank which has a limited capital and almost unlimited deposits. By that I mean, if a bank in New York, for instance, has deposits aggregating \$50,000,000, and is capitalized at \$1,000,000, it will prove very profitable to the owners of its stock if it can secure \$39,000,000 of those 2 per cent bonds at par; that is to say, those bonds alone will pay 60 per cent returns, upon the capital of the bank. If, on the con-trary, this addition to our money could be made without the penalty of perpetual interest on a perpetual indebtedness, there would be no hardship to any other than the owners and holders of shares of the stock in our National banks, under our present system. An American system of finance is much safer than an adoption untry of a system which makes our commercial condition sensitive at all times to disturbances that may arise in other countries. I believe this is admitted by some of the greatest financiers and advocates of the gold standard in Europe

"I have great respect for our country, generally, for its strength and power in all fields of enterprise, but I have not a great deal of respect for any one who will belittle, whether consciously or unconsciously, the money issued by the Nation. I have heard that there was a time when counterfeiting the coin of the realm was treasonable and punishable by death-treasonable because it was an invasion of the King's prerogative. While we have outgrown that particular idea, it ought tgrown that particular idea, it ought be admitted, nevertheless, that the

man, who adds a trifling amount of base to the legitimate circulation is not as harmful as he who uses all his ability to destroy the confidence of our people in at least one-half of our basic money.

"I have no interest in silver differing in anywise from that of any other citi-zen, and I never did have, nor do I ever expect to have any interest in a silver mine. The interests of silver mine owners in nowise influence me. It is simply a question of stable values of increasing property, and commercial interests based upon an increasing stable currency, and affects every producer and consumer in the land. Mr. Bryan's position upon this question is patriotic and the correct one beyond question. However, it is inimical to our present system and is naturally opposed by those who hold the obliga-tions of others and by those who receive fixed incomes, but is in nowise unjust or unfair even so far as the latter classes are concerned. Furthermore, the re-enactment of the old law relating to sliver and gold would not operate, eo instanti, to reduce our legal tender sliver money in value. That it would do so is the son what lurid assertion of the advocates of the gold standard, who assert at the same time that it would greatly benefit the hold-ers of sliver bullion-an unexplainable paradox. The value of all dollars would

decilne by reason of an increase in their number, as has been the case of Mr. Mc-Kinley's administration, and, in conse-quence of the heavy additions that have been made to our money. And by the way it is to be noted that the Controller of 125 Third. Free.

interstate commerce law, which would prevent rate discrimination by the trans-continental railroads. This is a question vital to the Pacific Coast, for it is this rate discrimination that enables the Eastern and Middle West manufacturer to land his goods here at unfair rates and undersell our local factories to the detri-

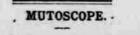
If I may escape the charge of dema-gogy. I would add that the people on this Coast have as much right to live as those who are building up other portions of our magnificent country.

Nicaragua Canal.

"As to the Nicaragua Canal, it does seem to me that it ought to be possible to galvanize that project just a little. If our Representatives would drop all other questions until such time as they had secured the construction of that canal, and go to work strenuously, and would resort to any and all fair and rep-

utable means to secure it, they would merit and receive the gratitude and ap-preciation of the entire Coast. We have slept on this question, have sent man after man from the Pacific Coast to Congress, and in Oregon held a special nession of the Legislature in 1898 for the purpose of sending a man to the United States Senate in the interests of this anal. But we seem to be stationary. will not say that this is unavoidable, but canal. if it be so, it is very unlike other meas-ures, for instance, the new currency bill. It ought to be possible to get a wedge in between the Nicaragua Canal and some great party measure, and effect the pas-sage of the former. It is not a party question, but for some reason or other

it seems to be a very dead one. "I am as much interested in the election of Senator Daly as Congressman from the First District as in my own, and would esteem it an honor to represent Oregon in Congress with him. I consider him one of the finest men I have ever met, and I wish to congratulate the state on his omination



See the handsome moving pictures now on exhibition at Union Pacific ticket office,



MEMORIAL ARCH NEAR THE ANGARA RIVER, IRKUTSK.

vided with electric light. The rear end on this is maintained the water will flow of the last car is arranged for an observa-tion-room, which is bound to be popular with tourists,

The train is in no way as elaborate as our American sleeping and dining cars, but that is not always a fault. I missed the large windows of plate glass, though these were larger than on any other Rus-slan train I have seen. It did not disturb me, however, that the floor was covered with linoleum instead of carpet, and the seats upholstered with red leather instead of plush, for it is certain that the St-berian style is more wholesome and more easily cleaned if the attention were given to cleaning it than is the American. In a dusty ride the linoleum and the red leather appealed to me as distinctly good. Walls and celling, too, are not made of expensive woods, but are plainly paneled in simple fashion or padded with leather and an embossed fabric apparently of papler-mache, which takes decorative fig-ures and colors very well and should be ures and colors very well, and should be cheap and easily cleaned. In the open social hall, which occupies the middle of each car, maps and time tables of the route of the train are mounted under glass on the walls, and I am told that photographs of scenery along the line are to be included in the decorations, after the fashion in the finest Australian trains. fashion in the finest Australian trains. When I was in Russia last Spring, be-fore starting into Central Asia, I found a Russian railway official who recounted to me the splendors of this train, on which I have just been traveling. He had been in America a few years ago, and was Russian railway omean who recounted to me the splendors of this train, on which I have just been traveling. He had been in America a few years ago, and was drawing comparisons between the best with their families. Irkutsk was the desti-

drawing comparisons between the best American trains as he knew them and the Siberian express, as he expected me to see it. The train lost nothing in his de-scription of it, and when he finished the list of real comforts and luxurles he con-tinued to tell me some of the things which were to be introduced in the next equip-ment then under construction in Russian carshops, for the same service. It was her shop, because they are common enough on trains at home, although he named them as the most surprising of all improvements, and I was willing to admit

Peculiar Medical Case.

Andrew Snover, of Fairview, who suffered from paralysis of the throat several months ago, is slowly recovering, but is not fully restored. His is regarded by physicians as a remarkable and unusual case. At the first there was total paraly-sis, and for weeks Mr. Snover was unable to swallow any solid food or liquid nour-ishment. He had to be fed with a rubber tube extended down his throat. He now looks well and feels well, weighing almost as much as ever, and yet there is not looks well and feels well, weighing almost as much as ever, and yet there is not complete restoration of the powers of the throat. His voice is still affected some-what, but he can partake of his food fair-iy well. Dr. Dav Raffety, who has been looking after the case, says that it is dif-ferent from anything of the sort that he ever encountered, and the real cause of the paralysis is hard to determine.

East Side Notes.

Epworth League entertainment tonight; revel of the Nalads, direction of Miss Wiseman, assisted by Anton Zilm, violin; Professor Rasmus, reader: Joe Taylor, cornet; Jesse Waddell, tenor; Miss Emma Allen, soprano. Burkhard Hall. Admis-sion, 25 and 15 cents.

A farewell reception will be tendered Rev. Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Farquhar this evening, at the Hassalo Congregational Church. Mr. Farquhar has resigned the pastorate of Hassalo church, and Sunday will be his last day. The services will be appropriate to his farewell services.

over the basin, cutting it off when the pipe The Woman Auxiliary to the Conductors' Association, organized Wednesday after-noon, completed all the work yesterday is pushed away. Both of the latter have the opening of the faucet turned upward so that the jet of water rises a few inches from the mouth of the pipe to meet the waiting hands or face. These may answer, noon, completed all the work yesterday afternoon. In the forenoon the auxiliary visited the conductors' room in St. Vin-cent's Hospital, and assembled in Logus Hall at 1:30 in the afternoon. Here the work was completed. The executive com-mittee was elected as follows: Mesdames McBride, Bruns and Carter. Mrs. Anna Page and the other grand officers from Tucoma, who assisted in the organization, left for their homes last evening. but for the system in effect on the railway Dashed Along at 20 Miles an Hour For the last two days of the railway ride through Siberia our train was making up time, and we dashed along sometimes at the rate of 20 miles an hour. The result left for their homes last evening was that we gained all that had been lost, and when we rose this morning it was to learn that we were on our schedule and would reach irkutsk on time. The pas-senger list was pretty well thinned out, although every berth in the train had been

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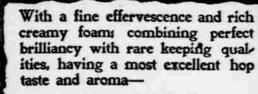
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