THE WHIG PARTY IN AMERICAN POLITICS

THE OREGONIAN'S HOME STUDY CIRCLE DIRECTED BY PROF. SEYMOUR EATON

to the voters as a man of personal in-tegrity and of a successful military ca-reer. John Tyler, of Virginia, was given

second place on the ticket. He was a lifelong pro-slavery Democrat of the Calhoun school, but was a pronounced opponent of Jackson and Van Buren. He was nom-

The Democratic Convention.

William Henry Harrison,

always strictly construed; that the Constitution does not confer power to carry on a general system of internal improve-ments; that justice and sound policy for-

bid the general Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interests of

one portion to the injury of another por-

tion of the country; declared against a National bank and for the separation of the Government finances from banking

institutions; advanced economy of admin-istration and a tariff for revenue only.

Conduct of the Campaign.

For such a campaign as that which fol-lowed genuine "lasues" were unnecessary. One historian has said: "There has prob-bably never been a Presidential campaign of more enthusiasm and less thought."

Although the Whigs went into battle with the cry, "Down with the Tarquins-away with the spollers," and their campaign speakers demanded that removals from

office should no longer be made without statement of reasons, yet those facts seemed to represent a mere spasm of virtuous feeling which the party was unable

to live up to, for it, too, was soon found to be poisoned by the virus of "spoils." From the first, in view of the great pop-

Van Buren is said to have demanded a

VI-THE WHIG PARTY.

Influence of Van Buren's Administration Upon the Whig Party.

BY JESSE MACY, LL. D. Jackson's commanding influence forced his party to accept the man of his choice his party to accept the man of his choice as his successor. Van Buren was, there-fore, the Democratic candidate in the campaign of 1856 against the numerous nominees put forth in irregular ways by nominees put forth in irregular ways by the various factions which made up the Whig party. The Whigs, indeed, could hardly yet be said to be a party, so di-verse and incongruous were the elements composing it. The real nucleus of that which became the Whig party was to be found in the National Republicans of John Quincy Adams' administration, who were in a sense successor to the Fed. John Quincy Adams' administration, who were, in a sense, successors to the Federalists. But by the end of Jackson's term of office all the many political groups opposed to his policy and methods gathered, for one reason or another, to make up the party of the opposition, which called itself from 1814 the Whig party. There was yet no homogeneity of political principles, no united party feeling, no discipline, no adequate preparation for a contest with the compact, well-drilled, thoroughly organized forces of the Democrats, who did not scrupie to use all the Administrative patronage to

the bemocrats, who did not scrape to use all the Administrative patronage to advance the purty interests. The Whigs held no National convention in 1836 but Geoeral William H. Harrison was the candidate favored by the anti-Masons and by several state conventions. He had been a Jeffersonian Republican, but was opposed to Jackson and Free-masonry. Webster was pominated by the masonry. Webster was nominated by the Whigs of the Massachusetts Legislature. Judge White, of Tennessee, representing the Southern or state rights wing of the Whig party, received the nomination of the Legislature of that state and carried twenty-six electoral votes from Tenne see and Georgia. Mangum and Tyler, as Nullifiers, received those of South Caro-lina. Chy, the real and beloved leader of his party, received no electoral votes. Under such circumstances, a Democrat-triumph was inevitable, but no sooner was Van Buren's election assured than the opposing forces were drawn together powerful resistance to the policy which he was believed to represent. His administration was almost wholly given up to efforts to adjust the finances of the country, whose unsettled condition was largely, though probably not wholly, owing to the fiscal policy pursued by Jackson. The President and his administration were unpopular. Responsibility for the widespread suffering due to the crisis of 1837 and the less extreme, but more insting one of 1825, was suddled upon Van Buren. So was the gross corrup-tion found to exist throughout the civil service. That these were legacies from his predecessor could not avail him. Every day the mustering factions of the oppo-sition grew stronger. One faction of the Whigs clamored for a new United States bank which abould relieve the financial distress. But the President was firm. He had come into office without a policy of his own, but pledged to that of Jackson.

The destruction of the National bank and then the failure, in 1837, of the state banks, including the "pets," with their \$5,000,000 of Federal funds, left the Govrnment without income for running expenses. Congress was repeatedly forced to issue Treasury notes to tide over the emergency. In an extra session of Con-gress President Van Buren brought forgress President Van Buren brought forward a plan designed to separate the fiscal affairs of the Government from eil banking corporations whatsoever. It is called the independent treasury or the sub-treasury acheme, and provided for the holding of the public funds in vaults constructed by the Government in several of the more important cities. A similar plan had been proposed a few years before by a Vifginia member of the House, but had not been received with favor. Nor was it now accepted with unanimity, by the party. Democrats in both Houses opposed it. Bills were again and again voted down, and not until 1840 was a suboted down; and not until 1840 was a subasury bill finally passed which was ex-cted to complete the "divorce of bank I state." Little as either party recognized it, the great "bank question" now, at last, removed from the list of listinctive party questions. But his firmness had only made more memies for the Prenident. His great ma-

taken his followers and allied himself with the Whigs, when such action seemed most likely to advance the interests of his cherished state rights, came back to the Democrats, declaring the administration too weak to be feared. Other Southern-ers, however, swelled the Whig ranks, and among them were Alexander H. Stephens and Robert Toombs. The Whig party grew strong in the South as well as in the North, while the wing of the Democratic party which followed Van Buren shrunk to a faction called the Lo-

Another set of political problems helped to consolidate the Whig party during this period. Van Buren's coloriess inaugural address announced his comfortable faith that the agitation against sinvery would never be able seriously to disturb the tranquillity of the country; and, as almost the quility of the country, and as almost the sole point upon which he did put forth a policy of his cruative in per declared the chief magistrate to be forever against the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. That memorable battle for the right of pelition, in which John Quincy Adams won his most unfading laurels, was already begun, and the President's position thus made known stirred the Abolitionists to greater activity. the Abolitionists to greater activity. They flooded Congress with petitions for abolishing slavery in the district. The exasperated slaveholders, led by Calhoun, succeeded in pussing bills which forbade the presentation of these pelitions, and not

Our unsettled relations with Texas also, a legacy from the previous administra-tion, were like the whard's incuntation for raising the inevitable ghost which was never again to "down" until it should be buried from sight beneath festering heaps oursed from sight comean festering heaps of brothers sight. Texas had declared in-dependence of Mexico, and had been hur-riedly "recognised" by Juckson on the last day of his incumbency. In 1897 she asked for annoxation to the United States. The slaveholders had long covered the vast territory for slave sell, and now upwell their claims upon Coursess, while urged their claims upon Congress, while counter petitions poured in from the North. Even our Northern President, with Southern principles, feared to em-broll his administration further with the rising tide of anti-slavery sentiment or to incur the odium of a war with Mexico, which he foresaw, and the issue was

The Election of 1840.

The Election of 1840.

"The political campaign of 1840," says Henry A. Wise, "was in all respects the most memorable ever known to party annals in this country." It was a campaign of a new order. Both parties had now consolidated and perfected their machinery for registering the party will. Both possessed trained and skillful leaders. With some vicissitudes the Whigs had been gathering force throughout Van Buren's term. As it drew to a cless his administration stood condemned by its corruption and by the popular feeling that the hard times from which the country had suffered so bitterly rendered a "change" necessary. Against him were now united Democrats and survivers of the old Federalism, slaveholders and Abolitionisis. Soothern states-rights men and broad Constructionists, Nullitiers and Nationalists, Protectionists and Anti-Protectionists, bank men and anti-bank men, internal improvement men and anti-internal improvement men. This internal improvement men and auti-internal improvement men. Their motto
was: 'The union of Whits for the sake 214-215 Chamber of Commerce.

For the first time the Whige held a

drink went up and down the land roar-ing for "Tippecance and Tyler, too," and promising with endless referation to "keep the ball a-rolling" and to "beat little Van, Van, Van," Never were such processions, made up of carriages, riders and footmen, the gayest of banners, min-tures steamships cancers for caping of National convention. It met at Harristature steamships, canoes, log cabins, ci-der barrels, raccoons and innumerable de-vices for attracting the populace. All was jabilant, confident excitement, for no one burg in December, 1839. To his bitter dis-appointment Clay failed to receive the nomination, which he had fully expected. A secret intrigue against him gave the nomination to General Harrison. The convention adopted a complicated and inconvenient rule for the balloting, which was never used again. It required the states to vote as a unit (see "the unit rule" in a previous article), but gave opportunity for secret balloting by the states and the use of committees in such way as to furdoubted the outcome. But the vote which elected Tippecanoe and Tyler, too, was even more overwheiming than was an-ticipated by the most sanguine. All but seven of the 25 states were carried, and the Whigs had won their first great vicuse of committees in such way as to furnish every facility for schemes and combinations. No platform was adopted, no principles set forth. Harrison appealed

Jease Way ADVERTISED.

List of Unclaimed Letters Remaining in the Postoffice at Portland, Or.

inated in the belief that he could, as Vice-President, do the Whig party little harm, while the "bargain" which placed ing the following rules:
Direct plainly to the street and number of
the bause.
Head letters with the writer's full address, his name upon the ticket included the election of a Senator from Virginia whom the Whigs expected to control. nciuding street and number, and request an wer to be directed accordingly. Letters to strangers or transient visitors in the city, whose special address may be un-known, should be marked in the left-hand cor-ner, "Transient." This will prevent their be-ing delivered to persons of the same or simi-lar marks. renomination by way of vindication of his official actions, and his fragment of a party meekly did his hidding. The Demo-cratic convention met in Baltimore. Un-

like the Whigs, the Democrats had no lack of party principles to uphold. The state date on which they were advertised, May platform drawn up at Baltimore in 1849.

7. They will be charged for at the rate of 1 cent such.

Cont. such.

WOMEN'S LIST.

Adams, Miss Flora
Ankeny, Miss Charity
Hacon, Mire Chara A
flaker, Mrs Mary E
Hallentine, Mrs Hobert Mennies, Mrs Margarite
Hallentine, Mrs Hobert Mennies, Mrs J F
Harlist, Mrs M
Hobert Mennies, Mrs J F
Harlist, Miss Josephine
Borst, Mrs Helen E
Gray, Miss Effle
Gray, Miss Effle
Gray, Miss Effle
Gray, Mrs Sunan A
Burkholder, Mrs S
Chambrook, Miss Geclie
Clarke, Gertrade
Cone, Mrs Marie M
Craig, Mrs J F
Cromwell, Mrs Edith
Lavis, Miss Louise M
Lavis, Miss Louise M
Lavis, Miss Louise M
Lavis, Miss Louise M
Duncan, Mrs Louvinia, Hinehart, Miss JuliaJ
J
J
J
J
J
Gray, Mrs Helen E
Gray, Mrs Mars
Gray, Mrs Helen E
Gray, Mrs Helen E
Gray, Mrs Mars
Gray, Mrs Helen E
Gray, Mrs Helen E
Gray, Mrs Helen E
Gray, Mrs Helen E
Gray, Mrs Mars
Gray, Mrs Helen E
Gray, Mrs Mars
Gray, Mrs Helen E
Gray, Mrs Mars
Gray, Mrs Helen E
Gray, Mrs Mary
Gray, Mrs Helen E
Gray, Mrs Mary
Gray, Mrs Mary
Gray, Mrs Mary
Gray, Mrs Helen E
Gray, Mrs Mary
Gray, Mrs Mary
Gray, Mrs Mary
Herrich, Mrs Mary
Gray, Mrs Mary
Gray,

is the first political platform, properly so called, in our history, and has fur-nished the model and in large part the substance of the later Democratic platsubstance of the later Democratic plat-forms for many years. The party was by that time fully committed to strict construction of the Constitution on all practical questions as they arose, and the platform of 1849 set forth the articles of Democratic faith in a series of uncom-promising resolutions. They declared the Federal Government to possess limited powers derived solely from the Constitu-tion, whose grants of powers were to be always strictly construed; that the Con-

Keisey, Mrs Ester
Keiley, Miss Winnie
King, Miss Vloia
King, Mrs F C
King, Mrs Helen
Lamb, Mrs Helen
Lamb, Mrs Lizzis
Leageet, Mrs Cornella Wellborn, Mrs Janie
Leageet, Mrs Janse
Lindfars, Mrs Anna
Lizzis Wilson, Mrs W R
Ludwick, Mrs Lydia
Malarkey, Mrs Laura Wood, Mrs Ida

MENS Liszis

MENS Liszis MEN'S LIST.

EN'S LIST,

Holmes, R. O.

Hornby, I. F.

Howard, Lewis

Hughs, John

Hunt, Wait R-2

Humida, John J.

Elinger, A.

Kantz, Capt

Kierrains, Wm

King, Frod

Levellyn, Fred

Levellyn, Fred

Levellyn, Fred

Levellyn, Fred

Levellyn, R. G.

McNaparn, J. M.

McNaparn, F. B.

McNaparn, F. B.

McNaparn, F. B.

Menter, Calvin

Mullgan, Frank

Miller, J. C. H.

Morgan, W. W.

Melior, David

Meyer, F. B.

Nolan, Kerwin J.

Ostby, Elin

Colorn, J. W.

Fucific Evaporating Coloring

Portland Medical Col
Perrang

Postry, J. H.

Proc. J. H.

Pro Alexander, J R
Allen, J K
Anderson, Wm A
Anderson, Wm A
Anderson, Wm A
Askar Facking Co
Estuer, Fritz
Elaker Broa
Bakers' Home
Branch, Charles
Branch, John
Charkelet, Antony
Benjamin, J S
Benson, Wm
Benson, Wm
Benson, Wm
Benson, Wm
Branchurn, Mr
Branchurn, Mr
Branchurn, Mr
Branchurt, G W omquist, G W

Reed, J W
Reed, J A
Richeards, J A
Richeards, J A
Richeards, J A
Richeards, J C
Rockafeller, S C
Rockafeller, J A
Reott, S B
Seweil, James
Selmon, S-2
Shane, Clarence
Shangie, Frank
Shedity, Jne
Sherwood, Elma
Slemonsen, D J
Simonsen, Albert
Smith, Harry H
Smith, J Cy
Smith, W E
Stillman, E2b
Sturm, Chas
Shaney, E
Sturm, Chas
Shaney, E
Schirter, Lobt B
Starr, M
Scullyan, J
Scully, E F
Snider, Clyde
Tailor, Tom
Thomas, T E
Tidcomb, C F
Tomlinson, W R
Trainer, Hugh
Trainer, Wm Fitzer, Arneld Filippin, W L Filint, J A Foley, E J, umbrella, foster, W W Foster, W W Michelom eman, C L nch, Mr and Mrs J M Gash, Hearman Gentner, J & Co ientmer, 16 Co Sibert, A silbert, Master Ha illert, Master Ha ill, Martin ioiden, Peter iover, J B oom, H N raves, Dr J L ray, Charles B riffits, J ammond, Geo F arti, Geo H art, H, M D awkins, H H spre, Max silyer, Edwin L raslaw, John anderson-Brown C Master Herbert T Tombinson, W R
Trainor, Hugh
Trainor, Hugh
Trainor, Wm
Twilgar, Kny
Van Alatine, Mr
Van Lanen, M
Wallace, W
Watts, D M
Wetherell, J B
Weatherford, Will
Wiedemoth Erest Weatherford, Will
Weatherford, Will
Weatherford, Ernst
Wells, Almon V
Whitaker, Frof W H
White, Dick
Williams, Willie
Wilson, T
Wise, C F
Weedham, Jos
Wolf & Elener
York, W L

Etrown Co

PACKAGES.

St. Paul on Predestination.

say that "behind the General Assembly

stands St. Paul; behind the Westminster Confession stands the Epistle to the Ro-

mins." Are you sure that your assertion is true? The 20th verse of the 5th chapter of Bomans, speaking of the steps taken by the wisdom of God to bring men to glory, asserts that "moreover whom he did predestinate them he also called; and

whom he called them he also justified and whom he justified them he also glorified." Dr. Adam Clarke, in hig commentary on

that verse, says: "The whole of the pre-

that verse, says: The whole of the pre-ceding discourse will show that everything here is conditional so far as it relates to the utilimate salvation of any person professing the gospel of Christ; for the promises are made to character and not to persons, as some have injudiciously af-firmed. The apostle insists upon a char-acter all along from the beginning of the character Versel. There is necondermatics

acter all along from the beginning of the chapter. Verse I: There is no condemnation to them that are in Christ Jesus who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit. Verse II: If ye live after the flesh ye shall die, etc. The absolute necessity of hollness to salvation is the very subject of his discourse; this necessity he positively affirms and establishes by the most colds are research.

their affirms and establishes by the most solid arguments. At the very entrance of his argument here, he takes care to settle the connection between our calling and our love and obedience to God on purpose to prevent that mistake into which so many have fallen through their great instention to the scope of his reasoning. Verse S: 'All things work together for good.' To whom? To them that love God; to them that are called according to his purpose.' To them that love God because they are called according to his purpose.

they are called according to his purpose;

A. B. CROASMAN, P. M.

ular uprising such as had never been be-fore, Van Buren's defeat was a foregone conclusion. He represented the aristocratic element and was supposed to revel in luxuries—such as "stuffed chairs" and
"gold spoons"—while Harrison as a "plain
farmer." was among and of the common people and content, as campaign orators affirmed, with a log cabin and a barrel of cider. But there was really no discus-sion in apite of the flood of oratory which deluged the land. By a sort of unreason-ing reaction from the depression and gloom of the three preceding years, the whole campaign was one long riot of rel-Dale, Miss Gladys Gooding, H C (foto) Thunk, Beat McKee, Mrs Chas licking gayety and merry-making. There were huge mass meetings which whole families journeyed many miles to attend. There was no lack of eloquent and popular speakers; there was music every-where bands innumerable and a perfect PORTLAND, May 6.—(To the Editor.)— Referring to the proposed revision of the Westminster Confession, you this morning flood of catchy doggered verse for

John Tyler.

CULLISON & CO. Stock, Grain and **Provision** BROKERS

Direct Wires to New York Stock Exchange Chicago Board of Trade

Portland, Oregon

CAPE NOME

S. S. GEO. W. ELDER, S. S. NOME CITY S. S. DESPATCH

The above first-class steamers will sail every 10 days during the season for Cape Nome, York and St. Michael and Yukon River points.

First Sailing, May 24.

FOR RATES AND INFORMATION APPLY TO

CALIFORNIA & OREGON COAST S. S. CO.

F. P. BAUMGARTNER, 253 Washington St.

W. A. Mitchell & Co., General Agents, San Francisco.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co. Cape Nome Gold Fields

"Senator" will sall from San Francisco, May 14. Seattle, May 19. Subsequent trips will be from Seattle direct, namely: June 21, July 21 and August 20.

The "Senator" has a capacity of 2500 tona. Her second cabin and steerage accommodations are superior to the first-class accommodations of most of the steamers advantaged for Nome. The Pacific Coast Steamenip Co, has been running its steament to Asiass—winter and summer—for 25 years, and is the ploneer Pacific Coast line. Seattle freight and possenger rates apply from Portland. For further information inquire of GOODALL PERKIN 2 & CO. General Agenta 10 Market, San Francisco, or N. POSTON. Agent, 249 Washington et., Portland, Oc.

for those only who love God can reap any benefit by this predestination vocation or any other instance of God's favor. . . . No portion of the word of God has been more unhappily misunderatood than everal parts of the Epistle to the Romans; because men have applied to individuals what belongs to nations; and referred to eral parts of the Epistle to the Romans; sheat packed but what it could be put tobecause men have applied to individuals what belongs to nations; and referred to
eternity transactions which have taken composed of something similar to graphlace in time." St. Paul does not etand
behind the Westminster Confession. X.

The workmen threw it aside, but a gen-

NOT STRATEGY NOR POLICY

Battle Tactics and Treatment of Men by Officers Only Criticised.

OAK POINT, Or., May 4.—(To the Editor.)—If the report of the brutal punchment of a soldier of the Canadian contingent of the British Army is true, it shows that the British are as far behind the United States in the matter of treatment of the common soldier as they are in the use of modern and common-sense tactics. No doubt this statement made by The Oregonian will tickle the palate of thousands who are easily tekled. But thousands who are easily tickled. But speaking of modern tactics and England being so far behind the United States, will you kindly inform us what kind of tactics has been and is still employed in the Philippines? More then a year ago the people were repeatedly assured that the rebellion was crushed; then came mysterious whispers borne on the wind, and terious whispers borne on the wind, and a little later loud complaints that all was not going as it should in that quar-ter of Uncle Sam's domain and that 30,000 more men were needed to finish the job properly. The men were sent, and after a little the same reports were cir-culated all over the country, and the de-lightful information was given to the public that the wardrobe of the wife of the Filipino chieftain was captured, but we full to see that even that very important capture and the successful execution of the much-vaunted modern taotics that it the much-vaunted modern tactics that it no doubt took to accomplish it has counted for much in suppressing the rebellion. Is the rebellion crushed or near crushed? If so, why the cry for more men etill? Please tell us how it is that American outposts are being chased and fired upon only five miles from Manila where the United States forces have been in command for two years. Will you please tell us how it is that the Americans are ambushed and attacked in several other places on the island of Luzon and forced to stand on the defensive until the arrival of reinforcements, and then the insurgents to stand on the defensive until the arrival of reinforcements, and then the insurgents get away to their strongholds quite as easily as do the Hoers? Will you blease tell us why the cry for more men now, when The Oregonian of May 4 tells us that the insurgents never had more than 10.000 half-trained troops armed with Mausers who could not ahoot, and an undisciplined horde of cowardly Malays armed with spears and bows and arrows, numbering 20,000 mere? How is it that these modern tactics that Uncle Sam employs and which you fondly imagine he ploys and which you fondly imagine he holds a monopoly of have not bagged the whole ill-conditioned, ragged outfit of half-breed Chinamen long before this? Is the United States so much better to her common soldiers than England is to her common soldiers? If so, why is it neces-sary for United States Senators at the present moment to read before the United

board the transports Tarter and New-port and the way they were treated last November? Why not hoe your own garden and clear It first of weeds and then you will have less time to help your neighbor do his heeting? If you would lower that long-range telescope occasionally that you elerange telescope occasionally that you elevate to sweep across two oceans to discover the mote in the eye of your neighbor in South Africa, and let it rest upon the Philippines, by its aid, if it is a good instrument, you might be able to discover the beam in your own eye, but, of course, the press censor is at work in South Africa and one has to use a very good telescope to discover anything there; but there is not the slightest need for but there is not the slightest need for such an instrument being raised to your eye to take in the situation in the Is-land of Luzon. W. NEWELL.

States Senate letters of private soldiers complaining of their ill-treatment? Have you forgotten the rotten beef scandai? Did you never hear of the sick soldiers on

URN IMBEDDED IN STONE. Remarkable Find Made by Workmen at Tenino Quarry.

Olympia Olympian.

A rather remarkable find from a scientific standpoint was made Friday at the Tenino stone quarry, and no doubt before the matter is settled it will cause considerable discussion. In a huge block of stone taken from the quarry workmen found imbedded an urn of line workmanship that thousands of years ago had evidently been a smelting pot.

The stone taken from the quarry is cut The stone taken from the quarry is cut out in big blocks. One of these blocks had been cut, and was ready to be re-moved to a car standing near by. The method of removing the blocks is by method of removing the blocks is by a derrick from which are suspended heavy clamps. The clamps are placed on the side of the blocks, and the blocks swung onto a car. Friday when the block in question was being raised from its place one clamp broke into the stone, and the workmen were

theman passing by picked it up and car-ried it away. Later E. A. Gross, the railroad agent at Tenino, bought it and

now has it. Those who have seen the urn advance the theory that it is a smelting pot that was used by a race living in this country thousands of years ago, and that it was thrown into sand that became solid stone in succeeding ages. Whatever its his-tory it will give scientists an opportunity to speculate upon it.

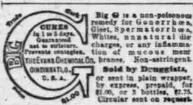
The Only Hope.

Detroit Free Press.

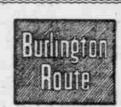
The outcome of the Clark case will work no revolution in the methods so long permitted by popular sufferance. It cannot even be subscribed to as a good Spring tonic. It will not change the character of our American House of Lords, or per or our American House of Lords, or per-suade aspiring men of means that they may not spend their substance in getting what they want. The hope of making the Senate a clean and representative body lies in the election of its members by pop-

Forestry in the Schools. Governor Lounsbury, of Connecticut, in his Arber day preclamation, says: "And I especially recommend to all the teachers that in the schools they teach the impor-tance of forestry to the wealth, the comfort and the beauty of the state, and that in the tender and receptive minds of all the children they inculcate this truth, that no material ornament can compare with that culture and gentleness of soul which delight in the graceful flight and the beau-tiful song of birds."

coccle, impotency, etc. Men are quickly stored to perfect health and strength. Write for circulars. Correspondence confid-tial THE HEALTH APPLIANCE CO., roo 17-48 Safe Deposit building, Scattle, Wash.



TRAVELERS' GUIDE.



Parcels.

All Burlington Route day coaches and reclining-chair cars are equipped with parcel racks extending the full length of the car, and providing plenty of room for one's valise, hat, overcoat, and umbrella.
Only those unfortunates who

have experienced the annoyance of trying to keep their belongings in a 2x4 pocket, such as you find in nine cars out of ten, can fully realize the superiority of the Burlington arrangement Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City-ALL points East and South. Three routes Eastvia Billings, Denver and St.

Ticket Office, 100 3rd St., cor. Stark, Pertiant, Stepps.

R. W. FOSTER, Ticket Agent. GEO. S. TATLOR.

City Passenger Agent

VANCOUVER TRANSPORTATION CO.—
Steamer Unding, Captain Charles T. Kamm,
leaves Vancouver at 8:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Leaves Portland at 10:30 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.
Sundays excepted. For freight or passage apply on board, foot of Taylor street. Round trip,
toe.



guarantee given and money returned it about a use and the first high mall. Send for Func circular and testimentars.

Address DATOL MEDICINE CO. P. C. Box 2075. San Francisco, Cal. For sale by Aldrich Pharmacy, Sixth and Washington streets, Portland, Or TRAVELERS' GUIDE,

THREE TRAINS DAILY FOR ALL POINTS EAST

"PORTLAND-CHICAGO SPECIAL." ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

"Spokane Figer" equipment is carried on this train, via Umetilla. Passengers for Spokane, Eastern Washington and Great Northern points take this train. THROUGH PULLMAN AND TOURIST
SLEEPERS.
Water lines schedule, subject to change with-

OCEAN AND RIVER SCHEDULE.

OCEAN AND RIVER SCHEDULE.

OCEAN DIVISION Strambelps sail from insworth dock at \$.00 P. M. Leave Portland-folumbia. Wednesday, May 2; Saturday, May 2; Tuesday, May 22; Priday, June 1; Monday, May 21; State of California, Monday, May 11; Sunday, May 25; Wednesday, June 1; Saturday, May 11; Sunday, May 25; Wednesday, June 3; From San Francisco Sinte of California, Dursday, May 2; Saturday, June 2; Tuesday, June 1; Modumbia Tuesday, May 8; Friday, May 15; Monday, May 28; Thursday, June 1; Collibrata Puresta, Sune 1; Collibrata Rivers Division.

COLUMBIA RIVER DIVISION. PORTLAND AND ASTORIA. teamer Hasen in leaves Portland daily, except day, at 8:00 P. M. on Saturday at 10:00 P. Returning, leaves Astoria daily, except Sun-, at 7:00 A. M.

WILLAMETTE RIVER DIVISION. PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS, OR. Steamer Huth, for Salem, Albany, Cornal and way points, harves Portland Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6.00 A. M. Returner, leaves Corvallis Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6.00 A. M. Steamer Modes, for Salem, Independence and way points, leaves Portland Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 0.00 A. M. Returning, leaves Independence Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 8.00 A. M.

YAMHILL RIVER BOUTE. PORTLAND AND DATTON, OR. Steamer Elmore, for Dayton and way points, leaves Portland Tuesdays. Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 A. M. Returning, leaves Dayton for Fortland and way points Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 A. M.

SNAKE RIVER ROUTE. RIPARIA. WASH. AND LEWISTON IDAHO.
Steamer Spokine or scamer Lewiston leaves
Riparia daily at 5 A. M. arriving at Lewiston
at 3 P. M. Returning, the Spokine or Lewiston
ton leaves Lewiston daily at 9 A. M. arriving
at Riparia same evening.
W. H. HURLINURT,
General Passenger Agent.
Telephone Main 712

New Steamship Line to the Orient

CHINA AND JAPAN, FROM PORTLAND. In consection with THE OREGON RAILROAT E NAVIGATION CO. Schedule, 1900 (subject to MONMOUTHSHIRE June 3

For rates, accommodations, etc., apply to DODWELL & COMPANY, Limited, Control Agents, Portland, Or. General Agents, Portland, To principal points in Japan and China. THE FASTEST AND MOST

DIRECT LINE EAST AND SOUTHEAST



The Direct Line to Denver, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis Chicago and Other Eastern Points

TWO DAILY SOLID VESTIBULED TRAINS,

Portland to Chicago Less Than Three Days. Only Four Days to New York and Boston.

Through Palace and Tourist Sicepera, Buffet Library Cara (Harber Shop) Dining Cara, (Meals a la carte) Free Reclin-ing Chair Cars.

Through tickets, baggage checks, and sleeping car accommedations can be ar-ranged at

CITY TICKET OFFICE J. H. LOTHROP, Gen'l Agent.

135 Third Street Portland, Oregon GEORGE LANG, City Pass & The Age.

FOR CAPE NOME The Magnificent Trans-Pacific Passenger Steamship

TACOMA

Registered tonnage, Bill tons; capacity, 600 tons; passenger accommodations, 100 first class, 200 second class. This steamship has just been released from the government service as a troopship, and has every modern comfort and convenience and is the largest steamship in the Cape Nome

will sail from Taconas, bout the 25th of May. For rates and full information apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD. Main, 96. 252 Oak Street. Telephone, Main, 96.

Astoria & Columbia River Railroad Co.

For Maygers, Rainier, ARRITYES
Clatskanie, Westport,
Clifton, Astoria, Warrenton, Flavel, Hammond, Fort Stevens,
Gearhart Park, Sauside,
Astoria and Scashore
Express,
Daily,
Astoria Expess, 6:55 P. M. Astoria Expresa, Datir. 9:40 P. M. Ticket office, 255 Morrison at, and Union depot. J. C. MAYO, Gen. Pass. Agt., Astoria, Or.

WHITE COLLAR LINE

COLUMBIA RIVER & PUGET SOUND NAVI-

PORTLAND AND ASTORIA.

BAILEY GATZERT (Alder-street dock) Leaves Portland daily every morning at T colon, except Sunday. Beturning, leaves As-oria every night at 7 o'clock, except Sunday. Oregon phone Main 351, Columbia 'phone 551, U. R. SCOTT, President.

CAPE NOME VIA DAWSON

Alaska Steamship Company NEXT SAILING, DIRIGO, MAT 8.

The only company having through traffic arrangements to Atlin and the Klondike. Weekly alliang from Tacoma. For full information apply to J. L. HARTMAN, Agent, Portland, Or. F. Chamber of Comparere. TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Leave | Depot Fifth and 1 Streets Arrive OVERLAND EX-PRESS TRAINS for Salem, Rose-burg, Ashland, Sac-rameton, O g & n, Ean Francisco, Mo-jave, Los Angeles, El Paso, New Or-seuns and the East *7:45 A.M. *6:30 P. M. daily except Sun-day), morning train connects with train for Mt. Angel, Sil-verton, Browns-ville, Spring-sid and Natron, and evening train for Mt. Angel and Sil-verton.

*10:10A.M.

*Daily. | 1Daily except Sunday.

*8:30 P. M.

*8:30 A. M.

%:00 P. M.

Rehate tickets on sale between Portland, Bac-ramento and San Francisco. Net gates \$17 first class and \$11 second class, including sleeper. Rates and tickets to Eastern points and En-rope. Also JAPAN, CHINA. HONOLULU and AUSTRAIJA. Can be obtained from J. B. KIRKLAND, Ticket Agent, 140 Third st.

Albany passenger

17:30 A. M. Corvaille passenger 15:50 P. M. 14:50 P. M. Sheridan passenger 18:25 A. M.

YAMBILL DIVISION. enger Depot, foot of Jefferson Street,

Leave for Oswego daily at 7:20, *9:40 A. M.; 12:30, 1:35, 3:25, 4:40, 6:25, 5:30, 11:30 P. M.; and B:00 A. M. on Sundays only. Arrive at Pertiand daily at *9:55, 8:30, *10:50 P. M.; 1:30, 5:10, 5:30, 5:10, 5:40, 10:50 P. M.; 12:40 A. M. daily, except Monday, 8:30 and 10:65 A. M.; ot Sundays only.
Leave for Dailas daily, except Sunday, at 5:00 P. M. Arrive at Pertiand at 0:30 A. M. Passenger train leaves Dailas for Arile Money.

IL KOEHLER. C. H. MARKHAM, Manager. Gen. Frt. & Fass. Agt.

THE SIGN OF THE BEST.



DOUBLE DAILY TRAIN SERVICE.

Leave	Union Deput, 6th and J Sts	Arrive
No. 2- 2 P. M.	North Coast Limited, For Tacoma, Seattle, North Yakima, apo- kane, Pullman, Mos- cow, Lewiston, Heas- land, B. C., Butte, Heiena, St. Paul, Min- meapolis, Chicago, Bos- ton, New York and all points East and South- east.	No. 1— T.A. M.
No. 4— 11:30 P. M.	Twin City Express. For Tacoma, Seattle, Spokana, Puliman, Mos- cow, Lewiston, Ross- land, B. C., Nolson, Helena, Entre, St Paul, Minneapolis, Chicago, Hoston, Baltimore, New York, Washington, and all points East and Scutheast.	No. 3— 8 P. M.

trains. Tickets sold to all points in the United States and Canada, and baggage checked to destination of lickets.

For information, tickets, sleeping-car reser-ations, etc., call on or write

A. D. CHARLTON Assistant General Passenger Agent, 255 Morrison St., Cor. Third.



SOO PACIFIC LINE

offers the LOWEST RATES and BEST SERVice to and from all Eastern points and Europe. Through tourist cars from coast to St. Paul. Toronto. Montreal and Boston WITHOUT

Direct Route to Kootenay Mining District British Columbia

CHANGE.

Canadian Pacine ...

apar ant Australia.

Firs rates and information, apply to

H. H. ABROTT, Agent,

166 Third street, city,

B. C. Canadian Pacific tuyal mall steamship lines to

GREAT NORTHERN Ticket Office: 122 Third St. 'Phone 689 LEAVE. The Figer, daily to and from St. Paul, Minnes No. 4. applies, Duluth, Chicago Sci P.M. and all points East. Sci A. M.

Through Palace and Tourist Sleepers, Dining and Buffet Smoking-Library Cara. JAPAN - AMERICAN LINE STEAMSHIP TOSA MARU

For Japan, China and all Asiatic points will leave Scattle About May 21st.

EMPIRE LINE SEATTLE CAPE NOME

Yukon River Points

8. S. "OHIO," 3500 tons, after two years mervice as U. S. transport, has been released, and will sail from Seattle for Cape Name about may will sain from Seattle for Cape Nome above May 26. Rates - First class, \$100 and \$125; second class, \$75. For berths, etc., apply to any railroad agent, or agent of the Interna-tional Navigation Co., or to EMPIRE TRANSPORTATION CO., 607 First avenue, Seattle, Wash,

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.





GORNTS-N. POSTON, 240 Washington et., etland, Or., F. W. CARLETON, N. P. R. R. etls. Tacoma; J. F. TROWHULINGE, Puget and Supt., Ocean Dack, Seattle, O'DALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen. Agts., S. F. O'DALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen. Agts., S. F.