THE MORNING OREGONIAN, TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1900.

EARLY ENGLISH DISCOVERERS AND EXPLORERS

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

DISCOVERERS AND

BY FROF. GEORGE M. WRONG.

EXPLORERS OF AMERICA

III. We are accustomed to think lightly of the "discovery" of America, as it, as Columbus sighted land, behold, a new continent was made known. A continent, is shores must be coasted before the true nature of what has been found can be learned. As a matter of fact, it was at island off the coast of America that Columbus first saw, and he died believing not that he had discovered a new continent, but that he had revealed to Eu-tinent, but that he had revealed to Eu-rope some islands lying close to the shorts of Asia. His aim was to get a short and casy water route to the mar-kets of Asia. Had he known that land stretching thousands of miles north and south blocked his path we may well be-lieve America would have been a source of sorrow rather than of joy to the brave explorer

The real beginnings of the discovery of America were made only when the huge extent of this coast line began to be



understood. Many actors and many expeditions shared in the work. It was done chiefly by Spanlards and Portuguese, often under Italian leaders like Amerigo Vespicol and Columbus himself. The French and the English had very litthe part in it. As early as in 1494 the pope divided the new regions between Sprin and Portugal, and excluded all other nations. The King of England, Henry VII, was a good Catholic, and obeyed the papal authority. He ruled over but a small territor conversed with over but a small territory compared with the vast British empire of today-over England, Wales and Ireland, with Calais on the continent representing "Greater Britain"; his subjects numbered in all probably considerably less than 3,000,000 probably considerably less than 3,000,000 and his own throne was continually men-aced by partisans of the rival house of York. There were, in fact, many reasons why Henry VII should simply mind his own business and leave the new regions to the care of those who had found them. We have it on the highest authority that the love of money is the root of all evil. No doubl it is, but the desire for evil. No doubt it is, but the desire for gain is also the root of the commercial enterprise that has ministered so much to human progress. The English were al-ready keen traders and not likely to sit idly by while others gained an advantage. Columbus, it was believed, had found another trade route to Asia, and if the English did not bestir themselves they would have little share in the profi-able commerce with the East. John Cabot, a citizen of Venice, who had trav-

called in the East, and who for some reason had made his home in England, succeeded in arousing even King Henry himself to an interest in the matter, and, finally, in 1497, was able, with royal approval, to sail forth from Bristol in command of a small shin and probable of only and to small ship, and probably of only one, to find a new route to China. Spanish agents in Endlang were watching events, and it was necessary that Cabot should seek a route not already forestalled by Spain or Portugal-so he sailed out past in due course. et, expecting to reach We know well enough what Cabot would we know weil enough what Capot would encounter, and what disappointment was in store, for thousands of miles not only of sea, but land, lay there to block the route to Asia. The mysterious unknown has, however, its own fascination, and we need not pity the men under the speil of this potent charm. It would be a strange spectacle in these days to see an English crew under an Italian captain. The Italians, were, however, the best mariners of that age. Cabot reached land; whether it was Newfoundland or Cape Breton or Labrador that he first saw we do not know, nor need we take special pains to inquire. He raised that flag of England and claimed the country for Henry VIL Along the coast for man days he salled, saw when he landed from time to time snares for game, trees felled and other traces of human habitation; but met not a human being, nor apparently did he wish to. His force was small and the temper of the natives would be un-certain. Boon he turned homeward, had a quick voyage and was back in England

to Catherine of Aragon, the daughter of the Spanish sovereigns. Ferdinand and Isabelia, and had no desire to quarrel. Then Henry VIII came to the throne and

quickly stirred Europe to its depths by his assault upon the church's power. Oc-casionally adventurous Englishmen tried to find a passage to Asia by passing through North America, but without suc-It began to be whispered that Cess. they tried it again, opened up trade with Russia, wrought in reality better than they had planned, but found no sea route to Asia. In America meanwhile the English did noticing, and nearly three-quarters of a century after

Roman church. His daughter, Elizabeth, continued the strife to the death. Within five years after Elizabeth came to the throne, in 1558, it was inevitable that Protestant England and Roman Catholic Spain were to be the respective champions of two bitterly hostile parties, and many were eager to appeal as soon as possible to the sword in actilement of the struggle. Hawkins and Drake assalled Spain in America, and the story of their exploits reads like a fairy tale. The scene was in the South-we shall come to it present; but meanwhile we look at what England still tried to oo in the

North. When the early explorers, to their when the early explorers, to their North. When the early explorers, to their amazement, found solid land stretched northward and southward indefinitely and that the route to Asia was blocked, the idea grew that as the land scemed never idea grew that as the land seemed never to end a channel which might reach from

ocean to ocean must be sought. Magellan found in the South such a tortuous chan-nel, now known as the Straits of Magelian, and salled through into the Pa-cific Ocean. He believed that south of this channel the land stretched away indefinitely a belief that Drake was to dis-prove later by discovering Cape Horn, with the illimitable sea to the east, west and south. Magellan's stormy straits were soon disused as too full of peril. Some still dreamed of a better passage at the far North. Jacques Cartier in 1535 salled up the St. Lawrence, hoping that he might in some way get through to China. He failed, of course, and gave up; then 40 years later the English again took up the task that Cabot had failed

to accomplish. It is a story of heroic effort continued for well-nigh 300 years, to be successful only in our own age. Martin Frobisher made the new start. Beginning about 1550, he urged the search for a Northwest passage, and after long years the attempt was made. Froblaher led, in 1576, the first of three successive voyages to the North. Drake at the same time was struggling in the South to fol-

low Magellan into the Pacific, and did it. Frobisher was a skillful seaman, a firm ruler, "verie valiant, but withal harsh and violent." Like other English seadogs



Henry VII.

C. W. Knowles, Manager. E J. Brannick, Portind Wrn H. Doiman. StHins E M. Rannick, do Mrs F E Hawley, Puli-Frank Bridrall, Hoise man Miss I Tompkins, Jacknaville B Harrison Lovewell, Walla Walla Mrs C Barisch, Dawson John Mitchell, Ans-conds of the time, he was deply religious, and plous phrases then found a use which we should deem irreverent. "Before the world was God" was the challenge he was to be: "After God came Christ, His Sonne." Queen Elizabeth took a deep interest in his plans. A joint stock com-I S King, city pany was formed with the Earl of War-The King, city Dr C E Wade, Drain Mre Wade, Drain J H Price, Clympia J H Price, Clympia Effa Beilton, Dalles Mrs C H Moor, Strvenwick as chief mover, and among the heavy shareholders were the Queen and the leading courtiers of the day. In the Vista Bolton, Dalles Effa Bolton, Dalles Mrz John Hale, Marys-ville John F Hale, do John F Hale, do C A Hale, do Grande Dr B J Chipman, La Grande Dr H C Epley, Salem Mrs Epite, Salem Mrs Bolte, Salem C H Roberts, Albany C H Roberts, Albany THE ET CHARLES far North Frobisher found a narrow pas-sage, which looked like a channel similar to Magellan's, but proved to be only a long, deep bay, now named after its Eng-lish discoverer. He found what excited him even more, on one of the barren slands, a black stone that seemed heavily charged with gold. Back to England be hurried. It was gold, some who ought to know said, and next year Probisher went again to the North with a larger

 J F Sale, Astoria
 THE ST. CHARLES.

 THE ST. CHARLES.

 J Phelan, Grant'sPass, E S Adams, city

 E J Beilinger, Go
 E Barnes, Quincy.

 L B Jones, Go
 C W Jetta, Champorg

 M Hardenbrook, Elikm,
 S M Phener, Artington

 Geo Rivery, Wardner,
 S M Phener, Artington

 Geo Rowart, Elkton
 S M Phener, Artington

 Geo Rowart, Elkton
 S M Phener, Artington

 Geo Rohimon, Viento
 B Mills, Outrander

 E A Taylor, Winlock
 S D Schinger, Oak Pt

 P Med Aberdeen
 Mrs Reed, Aberdeen

 N Takala, Castle RC, Oabrak, Go
 D W Harrison, Sait L &

 Mas M Gerking & dr.
 John W Brown,

 Hord
 Bring Farman, do

 Mrs Exgman, do
 Mrs Hairwon, Sait L &

 Mrs Moclauler, Goi J Britt, Lake

 F J Eksman, do
 W H Darby, Salem

 Mrs Exgman, do
 Mrs Heiser, Astoria

 J Schman, Castle Rein
 J B Ford, Roschurg

 J Dionson, Oak Point
 J B Ford, Roschurg

 J Dolin Britts, Stella
 J J Laughton, Salem

 J Dolinson, Oak Point
 J Balem

 J Dolin Britts, Stella
 J Meneme, Carry, Salem
 company, determined to abial in the search for a route to Asia and content to THE ST. CHARLES. carry back to England all the precious ore he could find. The natives, whom we know as the Eskimos, proved troubusome. Some men were killed on both sides. The English found the country, as they sold, more ready to eat them than to give them to cat. They saw and described icebergs with torrents of water pouring down their sides, dogs d awing deds-a sight to them apparently strange -and many other noteworthy tainga. Above all, they found more precious - te, loaded their ships with hundreds of tors of it and went back to England rejo'ring. A third time, in 1578, Frobisher returned, with no loss than 15 ships, gathered at II more one and went home, to find in the end that it contained little or no gold. to be himself plunged for a time into deep poverty and to have some trouble in forcing shareholders who had subscribed funds to pay up. The search for the Northwest passage thus ended for a time in a scramble for gold. Our own age has seen incredible quantities of sold found in America in the same latitude, For the Valley of the Yukon, which emp-tics its waters onto the Pacific, was up prove the real eldorado. Froblaher had sailed through what we L Johnson, Cak Point, J Rubinson T McClaren, Goble Gro Armstrong, 400 F Ford, Quincy A d Grieweld, Kelso W Matter, Dayton Mar Barber, Dayton G Edelebrock, Cosk Print K S Fetrson, 400 Annie Frinzer, Cabinamet J Brimer, 400 F Dixon, 400 Annie Fioward, Kalson M & Dixor, Hoquian M & Farber, Dayton G Edelebrock, Cosk Print K S Fetrson, 400 F Dixon, 400 Annie Fioward, Kalson M & Burber, Dayton G Edelebrock, Cosk Print K S Fetrson, 400 Annie Fioward, Cabinamet M & Burber, Dayton G Edelebrock, Cosk Print K S Fetrson, 400 Annie Fioward, Kalson G Edelebrock, Cosk Print K S Fetrson, 400 Annie Fioward, Kalson G E Coleman, Hood H J H Clark, Catskannie, G C Green A H Coleman, Hood H J H Barnach, Gashamet J M China, Hood H G Green C L Hollard, Bridalvy C L Hollard, Bridalvy C C Hollard, Branshid M K KElliolt, do C C Marme, Camas Vy Ias D McGruder, do know as Hudson's Straits, and he added something to the knowledge of the Northern coasts of America. He lived to serve his country in other ways-to fight with Drake against the great Spanish Ar.mada. John Davys, in 1587, 1586 and 1587, with slight means, but in a heroic spirit, voy-aged into the same Northern seas, but His natae failed in his main object. iowever, is not yet forgotten in connec-ion with the far North. The English had meanwhile secured the he piece of territory which they acquired permanently in America, in the 16th century. Newfoundland and long been a rendezvous for fishermen from all the coasts of Europe, but as yet it belonged definitely to no European power, though more than one claimed it. Sir Humphrey Gilbert, one of the noblest spirits of the century, high in fav r at court, led in 1583 an expedition to Newfoundland. The fear of Spain or of Portugal was no longer before the minds of the English. Drake dared to raise the English flag even in the Pacific. Eng-land was powerful upon the sea-much stronger than Spain-though the world still thought otherwise. In Newfound-land, with much ceremony, Gilbert pro-claimed Elinabeth sovereign of the coun-try, and declared that he would snear off the surs and do other terrible things to any one who dared speak disrespe fully of her. He perished on als way homeward, and died as a brave Christian should. Calais and been lost in the rign of Mary, and Newfoundiand was the first and only region outside the mother Hotel Brunswick, Senttle. Suropean; first class. Rates, 75c and up, block from deput. Restaurant next door. Tacoma Hotel, Tacoma. in anything like security, while Elizabeth reigned. Nor was the tenure of New-'oundland safe. The French for mor-American plan Rates, E and up The French for me Donnelly Hotel. Tacoma. European plan. Rotes, 50c and up soon busy with plans to marry his son than a century disputed, not without

success, the English ownership. It was in the north of America that the English were to do their mightlest work of colonization. Such a future would have seemed incredible enough when Elizabeth died in 1603. New England was not yet.

From the Arctic Ocean to Mexico reigued a cheerless and cruel harbarism, prac-tically untouched by Europe, though these consts had been known for 100 years. The Spaniards had, however, done something considerably farther south. What the

English did against them we shall see in the next paper. Storge un - Weary

University of Toronto.

AT THE HOTELS.

THE PORTLAND. Miss Elsa Frank, S F Bry Wm Hume, Eagle Clift Miss Lottie Rume, do Miss A Hume, do Miss A Hume, do Miss A Hume, do Miss Corra, Cal Miss Corra, Cal Miss Corra, Cal Miss Litter Rume, do Miss Litter Rume, do Denver C MacNeill, J B A C. W Laing, do J H Lawson, Jr, do N Hear, do Miss L Howard, Cal Henry . terce, Cal B Davidaon, Santile W Donaldson, do J H Lawson, Jr, do N Hear, do Miss N M Burnham, Miss N M Sunnam, N Jease, do N Merrylees, do N M Orowe, Washgin THE POBTLAND. W Jenne, do J H Lawron, Jr, do W W Wilson, do N Merrylees, do J Budgman, do A Maciran, do E Griger, do C Oliver, do T Watson, do

W W Wilson, do W W Wilson, do N Merrylecs, do J Budgman, do A Maclean, do L Gitzer, do L Oliver, do W m Ellery, Roston T Watson, do F F Barbour, San Fr Hugh C Gearin, St Joe Mrs H A Eills, S F Mis A A Hewston, do A G Jacoba, Oregon Cy Mrs Vanderlynn Stow.ii H C Gambor, Chicago Manter A E Stow, do K C Hammond, Tam-ba File Climet, Son Prancisco Martin Schinek, N Y Columbia R Iver Scenery.

THE PERKINS.

 Introduction.
THE PERKINS.
A Bridgford, Aledo, Hendedown, Merrin, Marrin, Hammond, Or.
Marson, Bridgford, Johnson, Denver, Dansen, Masson, Denver, Dansen, Miller, Ocova, do, F. Marion, Denver, D. Miller, Ocova, do, S. Martin, Martin, Barna, K. S. Paul, A. Trullinger, do, Janow Fair, Daller, Artington, P. R. Standard, Artington, S. Martin, Composition, C. Marson, S. Martin, C. Marson, S. Martin, C. Marson, S. Martin, S. Martin, S. Paul, A. Trullinger, do, Janow Fair, Daller, do, Janow Fair, Daller, Artington, Marson, S. Martin, C. Marson, S. Martin, C. Marson, S. Martin, C. Marson, S. Martin, C. Marson, S. Martin, Marson, S. Martin, Marson, C. Marson, S. Martin, Marson, S. Marson, C. Marson, Marson, S. Marson, Marson, S. Marson, Marson, S. Marson, Marson, S. Marson, Marson O A Bridgford, Aledo, W E Morris, Ham-

THE IMPERIAL.

STILL CLING TO TO TO

MONETARY LEAGUE SPEAKERS FIRM FOR SILVER.

Every Mention of White Metal Greeted With Applause-General Warner the Principal Speaker.

KANSAS CITY, July 1 .- The placidity of the meeting of the United States Mone-tary League was considerably ruffled in the closing hours today by statements from General A. J. Warner, of Ohio, who was a volunteer speaker, taking the time and place which had been assigned to Mr. Suizer, of New York, who failed to appear. General Warner was introduced by ex-Governor St. John, who called him the "Father of the Cause of Free Bilver." General Warner caused the first flutter of excitement by saying that so far as he knew there was no proposition. to change the ratio of coinage. The live question of the hour, he added, is to get silver restored to its former place where it would have the same rights as gold.

"I don't care anything about the ratio of 16 to 1," he said. "Get silver re-stored," he added, "catch your hare first, then cook it. Regulate silver automati-cally and you settle the question. I sometimes think we have laid too much stress on 16 to 1. I am in favor of it, but there are and must always be conditions which may change the ratio." Mr. Berry, of Pennsylvania, interrupted

and asked if General Warner was not giving away some of the secrets of the platform. Before General Warner could reply, Mr. Harvey asked him: "Do you understand the history of free colnage?" General Warner replied without per-urbation that he had made a study of it, and he begged leave to say to Mr. Harvey and others that there had been no legal action taken by Congress on the question of ratio, General St. John followed with an interruption in which he said: "I say to General Warner that unless 16 to 1 is specifically mentioned in the platform, at a convention to meet this week, a tremor will run along the entire line and voters, in the West espe-cially, would desert the ticket by thousanda.

This statement received vigorous applause. Turning to those in front, General Warner said:

"Get your silver first. Don't make any more mistakes. When you get your sil-ver, we will fix the ratio." Interruptions followed with rapid-ity and exceptions to the speaker's views

became heated. Walting a moment for quiet, General Warner continued: "I tell you the question of 15 to 1 is

going to cut little figure in this cam-paign. The issues will be anti-imperialism and trusts, and what we should do for humanity and the question of ratio will sink into infinite insignificance." An excited speaker in the rear row shouted that if General Warner's ideas prevailed, the party might as well tear down the flag of the campaign and the election of McKinley would be inevitable. General Warner said he would not take up further time. Mr. Harvey leaped upon a table and repeating former statements, he added: "If the people do not instruct Congress before election on the, question of ratio, Congress would never agree, And I stand here to say to you"-pointing to General Warner-"16 to 1 has been demanded by our leader, Colonel Bryan, and we will follow his lead."

H.* A. Ellas, of Buffalo, N. Y., was called, and said New York Democracy had come to Kansas City to demand that 16 to 1 be specifically mentioned, and nothing else would satisfy New York.

A motion made to add General Warner to the committee on resolutions brought out several objections, and General War-ner settled the problem by declining to serve.

A vote asking General Warner to address the convention tomorrow at 10 A. M. on the currency bill was unanimously passed, and the convention adjourned until that hour.

After the convention General Warner was waylaid at the entrance by many who had been present and some of them denounced him politically and in some instances personally. The outside protest TOTAL BA

enunciation would suit the people

J. R. Sovereign, of Arkansas, spoke on

The committee appointed by the Mone-

shape the political and economic policy of the United States. The address opens

employes and wage-earners, thereby in-

creasing competition for such employ-ment. This has made the supply of la-

if not maintained by combinations to that end. While a scale may be thus

naintained, the loss on the whole to labor

is as much as if the decline in wages had occurred as time is lost in idleness, lock-outs, strikes and in assessments on la-

they have passed, and to the end that their laws will be made more secure and

ple, such as a nation of tenants and em-

borers to maintain their unions. conclusion the address says:

ing, is that these industrial trusts, like the 'money trust,' will become world-wide, as has recently the Standard Oil trust, and the repeal of tariff laws will have no effect on the power of such 'trusts' to raise and lower prices at their lower prices at their

"In this crisis now threatening civili-nation throughout the world it is but nat-ural that the highest order of importance should be displayed in this free republic, and that the United States should lead in the overthrow of the threatened danger. For an immediate remedy, our choice lies between two political parties, whose candidates for President and Congress are now being presented to the people. The Republican party has already met at Philadelphia in National convention, and in its platform, to the chagrin and dis-couragement of millions of honest members of that party, has approved of all the iniquitous laws enacted in the interest of organized money-lenders, of which we complain. The other, the Democratic party, is now about to assemble in this city in National convention, and in it our hopes its for intelligent and courageous action, should it take the position on those questions that become a free and enlightened people. We will bid it God-speed in its work of progress, emancipa-tion and civilization."

RESERVOIR BURST.

hope.

Lynn, Mass.

No woman need be with-

by platoons before admiring Belgian offi-

cials in giln dress, by order of the acting Governor."

Philip Funeral Services.

NEW YORK, July 2-Funeral services over the remains of Rear-Admiral John

Philip were held at the Brooklyn navy-yard today. Many prominent Naval offi-

cers attended. The body was conveyed to Jersey City on the navy-yard tug Nina and 13 guns were fired from the dock and

Committeeman Cox Resigns. CLEVELAND, July 2 .-- Chairman Hanna

the latter's resignation as a member of

probable that General Dick will be chosen

Young

Ladies'

Favorite.

S

SEE

Part of Grand Rapids Flooded-Many Houses Washed Away.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 1-The big reservoir of the city water works sys-tem, located on a hill in the northern part of the city, burst at 5 A. M. today. More than 100,000,000 gallons of water was let loose and rushed through the valley adjacent, flooding an area peopled by about 2000 persons. Many dwellings were washed away, oth-

ers were badly damaged, and all those within a district for three blocks square were either wholly or partly filled with sand. None of the buildings damaged was of costly character, as they were for the most part the homes of workingmen. Not a house within the sweep of the flood escaped damage. The tracks of the De-troit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Raliroad, a short distance north of the reser-voir, were undermined, and trains on that road were obliged to make a detour via other roads.

The break was first seen by Burt Botsford, a boy delivering newspapers. It was then only a tiny stream, but, realiz-in the danger, the boy aroused hundreds from sleep and urged them to escape. The reservoir gave way at the gatehouse, near Livingston street, pouring down the hill a stream 36 feet wide and 10 feet deep. A number of houses were swept from their foundations and carried away on the

food and crushed. Some streets were torn up to a depth of 40 feet. -Mrs. Cooper. of Clancy street, was lit-erally swept out of her house by the food. She was carried to the bottom of the hill and buried to her neck in sand. She was rescued alive, but will probably the Xe ather trailities or seriour injurity die. No other fatalities or serious injuries were reported.

A rough estimate places the damage at \$200,000. One hundred houses in all were wrecked or badly damaged. The break in the reservoir grew until it was 30 feet wide and more than 10 feet deep.

TRANSVAAL WAR.

Roberts Does Not Consider the Contoday received the letter written by George B. Cox, of Cincinnati, containing flict Ended.

LONDON, July 3, 3 A. M .- It is clear that Lord Roberts does not consider the war in South Africa ended, as he has put a stop to the return of civilians, and has to fill the vacancy. ordered mining men back to Bloemfon-tein. He is credited with thinking that three months must elapse before affairs. will be settled enough to permit the re-sumption of business.

A large body of British are again re-ported to be in Swaziland. General Rundle has issued a proclamation announcing that farmers discovered to have been harboring armed ex-burgh-ers and not informing against them will have their farms confiscated, and receipts he'd for goods requisitioned will be can-celed or they will be compelled to pay a fine of not less than half a crown per

morgen on the area of the farm.

Large Boer Force Shelled. LONDON, Jnue 1-The War Office has yed the following dispatch from



Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Not a dark office in the buildings oures these troubles of absolutely fireproof; electric lights women, and robs menand artesian water: perfect sanitastruction of its terrors.

tion and thorough ventilation. Elevators run.day and night.

out the safest and surest advice, for Mrs. Pinkham INSLIE, DR. GEORGE. Physician 608-603 counsels women free of charge. Her address is

Wishington Bankers Life Association, of Dis Mohea, Ia. BANKERS' Liffe ASSOCIATION, OF DES MOINES, IA. P. C. Auster, Manager. 502-503 BAYNTUN, GEO. R., Mgr. for Chas. Serib-**Oan** any woman afford to ignore the medicine and the advice that has cured ner's Sons BEALS, EDWARD A., Forecast Official U. a million women?

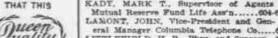
hard manual labor without pay, had them stripped and flogged till the blood ran down their bodies. The mutineers are now all exterminated. They were hunted down and shot on sight or lashed to the mouths of cannon and blown to pleces .602-603

COLLIER, P. F., Publisher; S. P. McGuire, COLLIER, P. F., Publisher; S. P. McGuire, Manager 415-416 DAT, J. G. & I. N. 513 DAVIS, NAPOLEON, President Columbia Telephone Co. 601 DICKSON, DR. J. F., Physician. 713-714 DRAKE, DR. H. B., Physician. 512-513-514 DWYER, JOE. F., Tobaccos 403 EDITORIAL ROOMS 514 foor RQUITABLE LIFF ASSURANCE SOCIETY; L. Samuel Manager, F. C. Corres Cashier 700 also from Fort Columbus as the boat passed. The coffin was draped in a Union Jack and placed on a train for Jersey City, where burial will take place tomor-

the National Republican Committee, but declined to discuss the matter. It is

man GAVIN, A., President Oregons Camera Club.

Are as small as homeopathic pellets, and as easy to take as augar. Everybody likes them. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them.



10W

from home.

as a leader.

C. W. Knowles, Manager

in three months after leaving it. Cabot's return, with the report of the new territory he had reached, created the same kind of interest in England that Stanley's journey through Darkest Africa aroused 10 years ago. Every one talked about it: the King gave Cabot a present of £30, and ultimately a present of £33, which was not illiberal, for it was quite



Martin Frobisher.

equal to \$1000 a year in our own day. Cabot himself assumed the swagger of a naval hero. They called him the Ad-miral, and he made lavish gifts of territories in the newly discovered regions. His barber was promised the lordship of an island, and some of his priestly friends bishoprics

All this bright promise came to little. Cabot made a new voyage in 1496. So little authentic knowledge have we that it is not certain whether his son, Sebas-tian, went with his father on either the first or second voyage. Again Cabot reached land, and apparently salled far south of any point he had visited pre-viously; but he soon found his way back to Enciend and was still densities his new to England and was still drawing his pen-sion in 1499. When he died we do not know. Sebastinn, his son, lived for more than half a century still, and is accured of telling fantastic tales to later generaabout his own exploits in those voyages westward and of stealing his father's laurels. The Cabots did little toward the discovery of America: they made no settlements, opened up no trade. Their work, however, is interesting as the neer effort upon which was based the subsequent English claim to North Amer-ica, which time has so fully justified to isles over which the English flag waved Anglo-Saxon race.

Spain was quick to protest against Cabot and all his works. Henry VII wa-

1

Mrs Johnston, Astori P L Campbell, Mon-

Ex-Governor St. John was the first speak-

General Buller: "Standterton, Sunday, July 1.-General er of the afternoon, his subject being "What Constitutes Money?" Talbot-Coke, with the Tenth Brigade, re-connoitered June 29 toward Amesfoort Referring to the convention of the 4th, (Transvaal) and found 200 of the enemy the speaker hoped that there would be a there with guns in a strong position, Having shelled them, he retired and was declaration of principles. He demanded that the free coinage of silver at not followed up. His casualties were 16 to 1 should be emphasized by the contwo killed and six wounded." vention and nothing short of such an

Bothn Relensed.

CAPE TOWN, July 2.-Commandant Philip Botha, who was captured by the "Monetary Reform." The best money this country ever had, said the speaker, was the sort that did not want to go away British near Kroonstad, May 17, has been released under henvy ball. He is to rereleased under heavy ball. He is to re-side in Aliwal North until the conclusion W. H. Berry, of Chester, Pa., spoke on "Freedom for the Workingman." This was to be the slogan of 1900, he said. Mr. Berry compared Mr. Bryan to Moses of his preliminary examination

The Drink Habit.

PORTLAND, July 1.--(To the Editor.)--Your criticism of the "Drink Habit." which appeared in today's issue of The etary League has propared an address to the American people, and will submit it to the meeting of the league tomorrow. Oregonian, is both timely and logical. An association has been recently established The address is issued, its framers say, on the eve of a campaign for the elec-tion of a President and Congress that will In Edinburgh, by the social and thrifty sons of Scotland, which, I believe, would receive the support of The Oregonian. The new association is entitled "The So-ber Scot Society." The British newspa-pers inform us that the promoters of with a long dissertation on the money question and the so-called industrial evils. To the formation of the so-called money this new society abstain from advocating teetotalism. All they desire is to put a trust, made possible by the retirement of silver as "a real money," is attributed the subsequent formation of numerous instop to the excessive and indiscriminate use of intoxicating stimulants. Nothing, in my humble opinion, could be more usedustrial trusts and their consequent evils. Combinations known as labor unions, the ful, admirable and valuable than what the members agree to do. They each ddress says, the also an outgrowth of mutually promise and agree, first, not ombinations of capital. The number of scople in the great middle class who to drink liquor either before noon or fore meals; second, not to "treat," were independent or engaged in independ-ent or self-supporting business have been made bankrupt in ever-increasing numoffering or giving intoxicants, except with a meal; and third, not to give strong drink in return for services rendered. bers, and thereby they and their chil-dren are forced to enter the ranks of Such an association, it seems to me, would be the means of doing much good, and would offend no person, not even the liquor-dealer. While, in common with Judge Whalley, 1 am not disposed to regard with much favor the professional "jiner," yet I believe a society having oor greater than the demand for it, setting employers and wage-carners at war with each other, and to the formation of in view the objects above set forth ought. organizations now known as labor unions. The existence of these labor unions is proof of itself that wages would decline

not be confined to Scotland. An association of this kind should be formed in our city, with branches extending throughout Oregon-the same to be called simply and broadly, "The Sober Society. WILLIAM FOLEY.

The Bleycle Tax.

PORTLAND, June 29 .- (To the Editor.) -Since about one-half of the wheelmen in this city have refused or neglected to "If the money power is permitted to proceed, the destruction of the Republic, in our opinion, is at hand. Such selfish pay their tax for the current year, claiming said tax to be unconstitutional, hence void, please state through the columns combinations of men, under a Republican form of government, fear the people and lack confidence in the permanency of laws of The Oregonian your opinion of the same. Also whether if said law be de-clared void will my money be refunded, as was the Port of Portland tax some few years ago. permanent will encourage a monarchial form of government. A discontented peo-

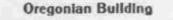
It is not necessary for The Oregonian to give any opinion, since it would not ployes must be, with the example of covetousness constantly before them, can be conclusive. It was not the Port of Portland tax that was refunded.

Conspirators Convicted

easily be led into a war of conquest, where the principles of liberty are tram-pled under foot. With their own former ideas of self-government forgotten, they NEW YORK, July 2-In the trial of the men accused of conspiracy in publishing reports calculated to depress the stock of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, verdicts of guilty were returned this af-ternoon against Goslin, Parker and Davis. Bogert was found "not guilty."

Belgian Outrages. LONDON, July 2.—The Rotterdam cor-respondent of the Daily Chronicle says: "It transpires that the recent mutiny at Shinkakassa Fort, near Boms, was recognize the origin of industrial 'trusts' and love of imperialism does not intelli-gently meet the situation. While the repeal of our tariff laws may temporarily let in competition from foreign manufacturers, and for a time cause lowest prices of some product of industrial 'trusts,' the logic of events, as at present trend-fort, who, when the women refused to do









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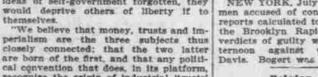
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