THE STRUGGLE FOR KANSAS IN 1855-58

(Copyright, 1900, by Seymour Eaton.)

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

AMERICAN POLITICAL PARTIES

BY HON. JESSE MACY.

XIV.

The Opposing Views.

Democratic action had precipitated the contest between freedom and slavery in Kansas and for years the hand-to-hand contest with ballots or with rifles upon the Western prairies was matched by the forensic battle in the Legislative halls at Washington. One-sided as the question may seem to Northern view, it cannot be denied that there was a real and earnest conviction upon the side of slavery also. The Southerners felt with growing bitterness that the North was constantly taking unfair advantages. They saw themselves shut out from the steady march of prosperity, by which the Northern States were growing rich and strong. They saw state after state admitted to the Union, with constitutions forbidding slavery, after Texas, the last slave state, had come in. A generation had grown up honestly believing that the system of slavery possessed all moral and constitutional sanctions, and that the Northern opposition was unjust, illegal, bigoted and utterly intolerable. They understood that by the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act Kansas had been legally dedicated to slavery, and that the fanatical and anti-slavery immigrants and their supporters were plotting to wrest from the South by fraud and guile that which was rightly hers. Almost any means of frustrating this nefarious scheme seemed justifiable in the extreme danger which threatened Southern welfare. Kansas lost meant the perpetuation of Southern industrial inferiority, loss of numerical superiority in the Senate, and the unendurable political supremacy of the overbearing Yankee.

To the North, on the other hand, a great moral question was at stake. Slavery was a sin, a moral cancer, sapping the Nation's life. To check its further spread, was the first duty of every man who loved his country and believed in the law of righteousness. By the Missouri Compromise the Nation had been committed to a restrictive policy. The Kansas-Nebraska act which repealed that compromise had violated the Nation's pledge and handed over to slavery soil made sacred to freedom. Nothing could be hoped from pro-slavery politicians. Double-dealing, trickery and falsehood had characterized their course. The time had now come when every possible effort must be made to render effective the moral earnestness, the self-sacrificing love of freedom and of country which had swept through the North like a prairie fire at this latest violation of political good faith.

Compromise was no longer possible, the Nation's death struggle was at hand, and for it the Kansas dispute cleared the way and marshaled the opposing forces.

The First Territorial Government.

Kansas, then, was to be slave or free, as "popular sovereignty" should determine. Pro-slavery immigrants were first in the field and were able to elect the first delegate to Congress in 1854. The first Federal Governor, Reeder, a pro-slavery Democrat, arrived soon after and ordered an election for a Legislature. This took place in March, 1855. The census taken the month before reported nearly 3000 legal voters in the territory, but the election returns showed 5427 votes cast for the pro-slavery candidates and 791 for others. Large bands of men crossed the Missouri line on election day, voted and returned to Missouri by night. The free-state immigrants who had been coming in larger and larger bands for actual settlement since the Summer of 1854 naturally declined to recognise a Legislative body so chosen. But the forces of slavery, supported by the Federal Administration at Washington, held their advantage and persisted in casting the color of lawlessness upon every act of the free-soil settlers, whom they constantly charged with resistance to "the constituted authorities" of the territory.

Franklin Pierce.

The Legislature took extreme pro-slavery measures, adopting all Missouri's slave laws and adding some 50 statutes, imposing the death penalty for offenses against slavery, and requiring every officer, candidate, judge and voter (if challenged) to take oath to support the fugitive slave law.

The Topeka Constitution.

Under such a government there was no place for the Northern immigrant with anti-slavery sentiments, and the free-state men took immediate steps to have Kansas admitted as a state without waiting for an enabling act of Congress. Such lack of formality was not unprecedented. California had come in thus, and so had other territories. A constitutional convention, attended only by the free-state settlers, met at Topeka in October, 1855, and formulated a state constitution which prohibited slavery. This, having been submitted to popular vote, was adopted by the free-state party, the pro-slavery party ignoring the whole proceeding. A Legislature, a full set of state officers and a Representative to Congress were also elected, and Kansas applied to Congress for admission. A bill admitting the new state with the Topeka constitution passed the House of Representatives, but was rejected by the Senate. From the territorial government which President Pierce was determined to maintain the Kansas free-state settlers could expect only persecution; a government they must have, and what better could they do than to stand by that which they had established, even though it was refused Federal sanction by the partisan Administration at Washington? So the state Legislature met in July, 1856, but only to be dispersed by Federal soldiers acting under orders from Washington. President Pierce had pledged "the interposition of the whole power of the General Government as well to maintain the laws of the territory as those of the Union."

After repeated failures to put the free-state government into operation—the last effort, in January, 1857, having been brought to naught by the arrest of the members of the Legislature by Federal officers—the Topeka constitution was finally abandoned.

Civil War in Kansas.

Meantime the territory had drifted into a state of anarchy and desultory warfare. One may well feel surprised that, considering the inflammable state of affairs, violence and bloodshed were so long avoided, but the year 1856 was memorable for the great suffering endured by the people of Kansas. The two governments and their supporters were mutually resisting and disobeying each other. Assassination, murder and incendiarism on the part of the "border ruffians" were answered by similar deeds by the free-soilers. It is not necessary to say to which party belongs the greater guilt. The most violent passions were aroused and acts of cruelty and barbarism on one side or the other were of frequent occurrence. The insecurity of life and property spread terror throughout the settlements. This lawlessness, which drenched the borders of unhappy Kansas with blood, was quite other than the rudeness and lawlessness common to frontier communities, and far more serious, more ominous, for it was based upon profound moral and political convictions, upon settled and intense determination. With good reason the attention of the whole country was concentrated upon Kansas. Thoughtful men looked with foreboding into the future. It was a period of great discouragement to the Northern immigrants. Every sort of power seemed to be in the hands of their enemies, by whom they were daily insulted and abused. Lawrence, which had become headquarters for the free-state forces, was threatened by a pro-slavery mob in the Fall of 1855, and actually sacked and burned the following

John Brown.

Spring. In fanatical retaliation John Brown and his followers murdered five pro-slavery settlers, and the contest was thus made more bitter and desperate. There was, however, on the part of the anti-slavery settlers no thought of abandoning the struggle, though men came to realize with what a great price was freedom to be won for Kansas. The stream of Northern immigration grew smaller, but it was not checked, and every company now came equipped with Sharpe's rifles. The North began to cast up her resources. An article in the Springfield (Mass.) Republican contained these lines:

> We can perceive no reason why we of the North should appropriate to ourselves the whole terror and dread of war. We cannot tell why the whole weight of its heaviest strokes will be for us, albeit our Southern friends evidently so regard it. We have more charcoal than they have; we have more saltpeter; we have more brimstone; we have more lead; we have more bone and blood and nerve and muscle. Will they have a trial by these? Are they ready for it? Are they eager for the clinch of death? Let them beware.

In this spirit the struggle went on. For every free-state man slaughtered for his faith a score of free-state men equally earnest and more sternly resolved stepped over the border.

There were good reasons, foreseen from the first by wise men of the North, why in a continued contest between freedom and slavery based upon immigration freedom had the great advantage. To make Kansas a slave state there must be slaves and slaveholders there. Now, a slave was a very valuable piece of property, and his owner was likely to be slow about taking him to a part of the country where it was altogether possible that he might cease to be property and become a person. Property is proverbially timid, and no property had so good reason for timidity in Kansas as slave property. Even when a Southern planter had determined to sell his estate and remove with his slaves to aid in pre-empting the new territory for the beneficent institution, such a transfer was a matter of time—often much time. Then, the plan for sending to Kansas Southern men who were not hampered by slave ownership was not one to command universal confidence. Pro-slavery men without slaves had been known to become strong opponents of slavery under certain conditions. The South had had experience of that in the case of California. Moreover, the loose rabble of the baser sort, such as the border ruffians of Missouri, despite their ferocious temper and adventurous spirit, could not be depended upon to win in the long, steady, unyielding fight to the death for home and right and country which the convinced anti-slavery man was ready to enter upon.

On the other hand, large numbers of trained, successful business men in the North were able quickly to transfer their interests to a new locality. Farmers, mechanics, merchants could follow their callings in the new settlements, and there was an abundance of eager young manhood seeking avenues to fortune and usefulness for whom Kansas offered an attractive field. And so the free-state population gained steadily over that from the South, and by the end of the year 1856 the New England Emigrant Aid Society felt that its work was done, its battle won. There were four men for freedom in Kansas to every one for slavery.

Note.—Study No. XIV will be concluded on Monday, July 23.

Danger in Democratic Success.

New York Journal of Commerce.

A glance at the names and states of the Senators whose terms expire next March is enough in itself to afford the assurance that a victory for the head of the silver ticket would carry with it a silver Senate. Mr. Bryan cannot well be elected without carrying nearly every state which he carried before, with several large Republican states added. His party has already chosen silver men in place of the two Gold Democrats—Caffery, of Louisiana and Lindsay of Kentucky—whose terms expire in 1901. Among the Republicans who retire are Baker of Kansas, Carter of Montana, Shoup of Idaho, Thurston of Nebraska, Warren of Wyoming and Wolcott of Colorado. Here is a group of six states almost certain to choose silver Legislatures if they give a majority to the silver Presidential ticket. The transfer of these seats to the silver column would pull down the Republican strength in the Senate to 45, or just half of a full Senate. There are other Republican Senators also whose seats would be lost if the more sanguine claims of the silver parties were verified. Messrs. Elkins of West Virginia, Nelson of Minnesota and Sewall of New Jersey are among the Republican Senators whose states are claimed by some of the silver extremists. It is not within the range of reasonable probabilities that these states will choose silver Legislatures; but if they choose Bryan Presidential Electors the Legislatures are likely to go with them. Even if a sound-money majority of a vote or two existed on paper when the Senate met next March it might be easily overcome by the exercise of executive pressure and patronage upon Senators from states which have been doubtful on the silver question. Who can believe, in view of the experience of Mr. Cleveland in 1893, in converting a silver Senate into a sound-money Senate by a majority of 11, that a special session called by Bryan to repeal the gold-standard law, with the avowed object of putting an end to the panic following his election, would not witness an equally effective exercise of Executive influence?

CULLISON & CO.

Board of Trade and Stock Exchange Brokers

GRAIN
PROVISIONS
STOCKS and
COTTON

BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH OR CARRIED ON MARGINS

214-215
Chamber of Commerce
Portland, Oregon

ADVERTISED.

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

Free delivery of letters by carriers at the residence of owners may be secured by observing the following rules:

Direct plainly to the street and number of the house.

Head letters with the writer's full address, including street and number, and request answer to be directed accordingly.

Letters to strangers or transient visitors in the city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked in the left-hand corner, "Transient." This will prevent their being delivered to persons of the same or similar names.

Persons calling for these letters will please state date on which they were advertised, July 16. They will be charged for at the rate of 1 cent each.

WOMEN'S LIST.

Alexander, Mrs	Jliff, Mrs F S
Anderson, Mrs Mary E	Johnson, Miss Bertha
Apple, Mrs H L	Jones, Mrs Annie
Bauman, Mrs Anna	Kelly, Miss Minnie
Beatty, Mrs M E	Keith, Mrs Belle
Bena, Miss Hazel	LaSelle, Stella
Bell, Miss Agnes	Lent, Mrs Minnie
Bent, Miss Ella	Lee, Mrs Frances Paine
Bernhard, Miss Anna	Lee, Malessa
Berger, Mrs Mary	Lippman, Mrs R
Barry, Mrs T W	McFarland, Mrs R
Blebee, Miss Lillian	Mantell, Miss Eva
Blair, Miss Kate B	Marshall, Mrs Bessie
Blocklay, Mrs W J	Mathews, Polly L
Boone, Mae	Matthew, Miss Sadie
Bryant, Mrs Hattie	Meserve, Mrs Bessie
Bridgeford, Miss Marion P	Meade, Eva
Brock, Mrs Secelia	Merchant, Mrs W H
Brown, Mrs A H	Miller, Mrs B S
Brown, Miss Bessie	Miller, Mrs Mary M
Brown, Mrs May	Moulton, Georgia A
Bue, Mrs T T	Morton, Miss Linley
Burkhardt, Mrs J M	Nevegold, Emma R
Cavalry, Mrs J	Nyman, Sofia
Chapman, Mrs A J	Overstreet, Miss Rosa
Christian, Miss Charlotte	Palmer, Miss Madge-2
Clancy, Mrs Annie	Pause, Mrs Anna
Coffman, Mary	Price, Mrs Anna
Cruickshank, Mrs M	Ragtin, Miss Zelph
Cralos, Miss Nellie	Reed, Mrs C A-2
Crawford, Mrs Jeanette L	Robinson, Mrs J W
Cross, Miss Pearl	Riordan, Mrs Kate
Davis, Mrs A	Ross, Mrs Anna Watt
Davis, Miss Irene	Ryan, Miss Kate
Dekum, Miss	Sabisch, Ida
Delaman, Miss Clara	Saunders, Miss Ella
Duncan, Mrs J M	Scort, Mrs Josephine
Ellis, Mrs James	Schaffer, Mrs
Elgell, Miss Laura	Schannoper, Miss Bell
Fenerstein, Florence	Shields, Mrs Lucretia
Fenton, Mrs Erma	Smith, Mrs Belle
Ford, Miss Lutie C	Smith, Mrs Susie
Gately, Mrs Anna	Smith, Mrs W S
Goss, Mrs Harry	Smith, Mrs, S E corner 7th and Yamhill
Harders, Mrs B	Stachinburg, Minnie
Heim, Mrs K	Steyer, Mrs L S
Howe, Mrs Stanley	Streeter, Mrs S O
Hitchcock, Miss V	Skuza, Miss Bertha
Hotson, Mary	Taylor, Mrs Alex
Isaksean, Miss Alma	Thunderson, Miss Olly
Imbell, Miss T R	Thornberg, Mrs Lulu
Jubb, Miss Jeanett	Vincent, Mrs Nellie
Judd, Mrs Edwin C	Weimster
Johannesen, Miss Martha	Wilson, Mrs F K

MEN'S LIST.

Abspleg, G M	Kline, H B-2
Abbott, Alexander F	Kelley, C R
Allen, A	Kelly, S W
Andrews, A V	Kelly, T N
Anderson, B	Kruseman, Mr
Anderson, A	Lapham, Rev S C
Anderson, C M	Lane, James
Barnes, T H	Livingston Chemical Co
Beardsley, J S-3	Lich, Davish, Port Emp Agcy
Beall, Swift	Lippman, A-2
Bernstein, Master Leon	Lang, L N
Berningham & Co	Longacre, Elbert
Bickrell, Howard	Lonon, J P
Bigelow, C T	Lorrie, Billy
Bilven, Lorenzo	Love, Fred
Bourcy, L N	McAulay, Prof Geo T
Borg, P L	McCarbory, W A
Borgen, George	McCoy, Wm T
Bronson, G L	Male, Fred
Brown, Alfred	Mallie, W H
Brown, E G	Maxon, Mr
Bruckman, Fred Theodore-2	Martinson, James
Buckman, Wm G	Marx, Benjamin
Buckler, Charles	Matthieu, Master J C
Bullock, James	Matteon, G W
Butler, A	Michel Bros
Campbell, F S	Mills, C E
Carman, George	Miller, G
Chernoff, Lorenti S	Miller, Dr H J
Chase, Harry F	Moegers, Linus
Christian, Elmo	Morley, Frank
Church, Al	Meyer, Mrs W
Couis, Joseph	Napier, W
Crawford, Wm	Nayman, Jack
Curran & Smaine	Newman, Louis F
Dyer & Dorger	Nickum, A J
Delbrez	Nielsen, Otto
Devina, W M	Noble, Cyrus D
DeWert, Ed	Norvell, J M
DeVaul, Oscar	Oregon Coal Co
Diamond, Carmine	Oregon Road Club
Dickinson, Gene	O'Leary, Dr Chas
Doran, John	Pacific Carpet Co
Duffee, Robert J M	Partridge, E E
Dunn, E E	Patterson, T
Eastwood, A J	Peltzer, Wm-2
Eaton, Forest	Peake, Fred R
Edwards, C N	Pettera, Martin
Elliott, Walt	Peterkin, Geo
Everest, Wade	Phillips, Dr A G
Farrar, A B	Pick, Henry
Fechheimer, Wm B	Potter, F C
Fisk, W H	Press, Alfred
Flook, J G Co	Rich, Chas T
Fowler, L W-2	Rorwell, H E & Son
Foelch, Isidore	Rudolph, L
Forteer, N L N	Sands, Jno
Fraser, H N-2	Sanborn, Homer D
Gwin, A P	Santer, Geo J
Gauffney, Edward	Schmidt, Sam
George, Adolph B	Scott, S P
Gillon, Garth G	Seidlin, Geo
Goss, H H	Selstrom, Crick
Goufney, E	Searight, Clay C
Graves, Dr J L	Shuman, Dr
Gregory, A & Co	Shafer, Dolphus
Grimm, R N	Smiley, Albert
Hamlin, P H	Smith, Dr Alan W
Hartley, Will	Smith, A
Hays, C E	Smith, John L & Co
Hessler, Peter	Smith, Leo L
Hendricks, Mirt	Sutherland, Tom
Higley, Chas	Stinson, W H
Hohenstein, August	Snow, Wm A
Hofmier, I B	Snyder, A B
Hudson, H D	Ulrich, Carl
Hughes, Geo R	Villwsch, Gulgust
India Packing Co	Wazzant, Geo
Jamies, Sidney	Ward, James P
Junger, J O L	Watkins, James
Jacobs, J A	Weathered, W L
Jacobs, W T	Western Art Co
Jackson, John F	Wheeler, J A
Jessup, Dr T C	Whipple, W W
Jenney, Dr W P	White, P O
Jordan, J E	White Bros, Jewelers
Johnson, Frank E	Wilcox, P E
Johnson, I L	Wilcox, B W
Jones, J B	Wilcox, Jno

PACKAGES.

Conger, Miss Maggie Hicks, Wm & Son
A. B. CROASMAN, P. M.

German-Americans Against Bryan.

Chicago Tribune.

German-American Democrats of Burlington, Ia., are the first of their class to express their opinion of the platform and nominations at Kansas City. They are bankers, manufacturers, brewers, merchants, and business men of various kinds. They are solidly opposed to free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and will not vote for any man or any party that favors such a scheme. They are in open revolt. As the German-American Democrats of Burlington go, so will German-Americans of both parties go all over the country. The bogy of "militarism" does not scare them. They know that their liberities are not endangered and that the "paramount issue" is simply a Popocratic subterfuge to cover up the issue of dishonest money. Germany today has 114 soldiers to every 1000 people, France has 14, Great Britain five and one-half, Austria-Hungary and Russia over six each, Turkey and Italy over seven each. The United States has .87 of a soldier per 1000 population. If it had even a standing army of 100,000 its proportion even then would only be about one and one-quarter for every 1000 people. The German-Americans know well enough that "militarism" is simply humbug of the cheapest kind. That "issue" will not blind them nor any other reasonable person to the real issue in the Kansas City platform, which is the only one that Bryan demanded should be inserted on the penalty of leaving the party without his candidacy. As this becomes more apparent more bolters may be expected.

Downing, Hopkins & Co.

Chicago Board of Trade
New York Stock Exchange
BROKERS

Room 4, Ground Floor Chamber of Commerce
BOTH TELEPHONES

CAPE NOME

S. S. DESPATCH

Sails on Her Second Trip on or About July 20, 1900

This is the only exclusive livestock steamer in the Nome trade. Bookings now being made.

FOR RATES AND INFORMATION APPLY TO

CALIFORNIA & OREGON COAST S. S. CO.

F. P. BAUMGARTNER, Agent, 253 Washington St.

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

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FOR

NOME direct

THE NEW PALATIAL STEEL STEAMSHIP "SENATOR"

Will sail from Seattle and Tacoma on or about August 6, and September 6.

The "Senator" has a capacity of 2500 tons. Her second cabin and steerage accommodations are superior to the first-class accommodations of most of the steamers advertised for Nome.

The Pacific Coast Steamship Company has been running its steamers to Alaska—Winter and Summer—for 25 years, and is the pioneer Pacific Coast line. Seattle freight and passenger rates apply from Portland. For further information inquire of GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., General Agents, 10 Market, San Francisco, or N. POSTON, Agent, 249 Washington st., Portland, Or.

MAMMOTH REMAINS.

Reported Finding of a Huge Skull in San Mateo County, California.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The evidences of life belonging to the Pregiacial Age are rare in California; still a specimen has been discovered near the coast in San Mateo County, if the statement contained in a Halfmoon Bay dispatch may be relied upon. A well-preserved skull of the mammoth is said to have been recently taken out of the bed of Pilarcitos Creek by some boys who were employed in hauling sand at a point about a mile east of Halfmoon Bay. The skull is reported to be about five feet in length, and portions of the tusks a foot long are attached to it and are six inches in diameter at the junction with the bone. These extend into the cerebral cavity. Bones of the mammoth were also found in the neighborhood some years ago.

The discovery of these remains is no proof that the mammoth ever wandered at large during life in these parts. The evidences are, of course, indisputable that great herds of these pregiacial beasts pastured in the Valley of the Yukon and on the shores of Siberia and the Behring Sea. During some violent convulsion of Nature these animals were overwhelmed by great ice sheets, which enveloped the far North, and many of their carcasses have been preserved therein up to the present time, hides, hair, flesh, bones and tusks being found in perfect condition. Mines of mammoth ivory were profitably worked in Alaska long before the territory became a field for the search of gold. These mammoth remains have been discovered in the placers of the Klondike and at other points in the frozen banks of the Yukon and its tributaries. There would be nothing improbable in the assumption that the mammoth remains now unearthed on Pilarcitos Creek near the shores of Halfmoon Bay had been deposited at the point where found by a stranded ice floe brought down from the far North at some remote period by the ocean current which sweeps down the Western Coast of the continent.

The only evidences of the mammoth life which once inhabited the earth found anywhere in the vicinity were the footprints of the mammoth sloth which were uncovered in the Carson (Nevada) sandstone quarries. Wyoming is the most fertile field on this continent, outside of Alaska, for the fossil remains of the gigantic animals which existed here in past geological ages. The University of Wyoming has secured from the sandstones of that state the largest and most perfect and complete collection of these fossils in existence.

If any of these gigantic animals ever had their habitat in California, the changes which ice and flood and other agencies have since produced have swept away all traces of them. The Calaveras skull of prehistoric man which Bret Harte immortalized in verse belongs to the world of fiction, not of fact. Even though we are short on fossil remains, it might not require much straining of the imagination to assume that the diminutive horned toad of the Southern counties is the degenerate descendant of the horned dinosaur, which ranged from 12 to 15 feet in length and whose fossil remains have been excavated from the plains of Laramie, or that the nimble lizard found everywhere in the state is the direct descendant of the gigantic saurians of the Reptilian Age.

A Great American Tenor.

Chicago Tribune.

Charles R. Adams, in his prime the most accomplished and successful of American operatic tenors, died at Harwich, Mass., on the Fourth of July in the 66th year of his age. Mr. Adams was born in Charlestown, Mass. His first vocal lessons were taken in Boston, and for a few years during his youthful career he was a favorite choir and concert singer and soloist for the Handel and Hayden Society. About the close of the Civil War he went to Europe, where his success was immediate. He became one of the principal tenors of the grand opera at Vienna, a position he held for nine years. He also had engagements for three years in the German opera at Pesth and for three years at the Imperial Opera-house in Berlin, and sang two seasons at Covent Garden and one season at Scala, Milan. His most remarkable performances were in the title roles of "Lohengrin" and "Tannhauser," in which he reached a standard of artistic excellence which has rarely been equaled on the operatic stage. He returned to America in 1877, and was heard in German and Italian opera in the principal cities of this country, Chicago among them. For the last 20 years he has been teaching in Boston. Mr. Adams was a robust tenor of large compass, with a sweet and well-controlled voice, and sang in a magnetic and inspiring style. He was unquestionably the greatest tenor this country has yet produced.

Engineering Development of China.

William Barclay Parsons in The Engineering Magazine.

In solid stationary structures the Chinaman can supply his own needs unaided; but the field for producing those aggregations of engineering and mechanical skill based on the theory or application of movement, especially of economical movement, lies unbroken, and the soil is rich. The idea of economy in movement is absolutely lacking in the Chinese—a singular circumstance, as there is no other nationality so strongly economical, even to the point of parsimony, as the Chinese. This trait is shown in his dwellings, in his clothes, and in all his details of living, except in those where movement is the main theme. The development that is to come will be, therefore, along this line, and will show itself primarily in methods of moving people and goods—namely, in means of transportation; secondly, in the methods of moving the great untouched mineral wealth from its existing subterranean hiding places to the surface, that is, in mining; and, thirdly, in all matters of construction whose parts are moving—namely, machines.

If, therefore, I were asked to enumerate the relative importance of engineering development, I should reply—means of transportation; hydraulic machinery; mining; and then, those machines which can compete against a very low-priced manual labor, and which can, if possible, enter a field of work not now undertaken, such as electric lighting.

Found in an Ancient Tomb.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

The oldest obelisk in the world is that found by Lepsius, in 1843, in a tomb near the pyramids of Ghizeh, and now preserved in the Royal Museum at Berlin. Besides being the oldest, it is the smallest of existing obelisks, being only 2 feet 1½ inches high. It has been classed among the monuments of the IV-V Dynasties, about 4000 B. C., and its form is that of the earliest representations of an obelisk on Sourabel.

MEN No Cure No Pay

THE MODERN APPLIANCE—A positive way to perfect manhood. The VACUUM TREATMENT CURES you without medicine of all nervous or diseases of the generative organs, such as Lost Manhood, Insomnia, Pains in the Back, Seminal Emissions, Nervous Debility, Pimples Unfitness to Marry, Exhausting Drains, Varicocele and Constipation. Method all based by day or night. Previous quickness of discharge, which if not checked leads to spermatorrhoea and all the horrors of impotency. CUPIDENE cleanses the liver, the kidneys and the urinary organs of all impurities. CUPIDENE strengthens and restores small weak organs.

The reason sufferers are not cured by Doctors is because 90 per cent are troubled with Prostatitis. CUPIDENE the only known remedy to cure without an operation. 3000 testimonials. A written guarantee given and money returned if 6 boxes does not effect a permanent cure. $1.00 a box, 6 for $5.00, by mail. Send for FREE circular and testimonials.

Address DAVOL MEDICINE CO., P. O. Box 2078, San Francisco, Cal.

For sale by Aldrich Pharmacy, Sixth and Washington streets, Portland, Or.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

O. R. & N.

Union Depot, Sixth and J Streets.

THREE TRAINS DAILY FOR ALL POINTS EAST

"CHICAGO-PORTLAND SPECIAL."

Leaves for the East, via Huntington, at 9:15 A. M.; arrives, 6 P. M.

SPOKANE FLYER.

For Spokane, Eastern Washington, and Great Northern points, leaves at 6 P. M.; arrives at 7 A. M.

ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

Leaves for the East, via Huntington, at 9 P. M.; arrives at 8:40 A. M.

THROUGH PULLMAN AND TOURIST SLEEPERS.

Water lines schedule, subject to change without notice:

OCEAN AND RIVER SCHEDULE.

OCEAN DIVISION—Steamships sail from Ainsworth Dock at 8 P. M. Leave Portland—Columbia, Sunday, July 1; Wednesday, July 11; Saturday, July 21; Tuesday, July 31; Friday, Aug. 10. State of California, Friday, July 6; Monday, July 16; Thursday, July 26; Sunday, Aug. 5.

From San Francisco—Leaving Spear-Street Pier No. 24, San Francisco, at 11 A. M., as follows: State of California, Monday, July 2; Thursday, July 12; Sunday, July 22; Wednesday, Aug. 1; Saturday, Aug. 11. Columbia, Saturday, July 7; Tuesday, July 17; Friday, July 27; Monday, Aug. 6.

COLUMBIA RIVER DIVISION.

PORTLAND AND ASTORIA.

Steamer Hassalo leaves Portland daily, except Sunday, at 8:00 P. M.; on Saturday at 10:00 P. M. Returning, leaves Astoria daily, except Sunday, at 7:00 A. M.

Steamer T. J. Potter leaves Portland Tuesdays and Thursdays at 9 A. M.; Saturdays, 1 P. M., for Astoria and Long Beach. Leaves Ilwaco Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays from 5 to 8 P. M., according to tide.

WILLAMETTE RIVER DIVISION.

PORTLAND AND SALEM, OR.

Steamer Ruth, for Salem and way points, leaves Portland Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6:00 A. M. Returning, leaves Salem Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6:00 A. M.

YAMHILL RIVER ROUTE.

PORTLAND AND DAYTON, OR.

Steamer Elmore, for Dayton and way points, leaves Portland Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 A. M. Returning, leaves Dayton for Portland and way points Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 A. M.

SNAKE RIVER ROUTE.

RIPARIA, WASH., AND LEWISTON, IDAHO.

Steamer Spokane or steamer Lewiston leaves Riparia daily at 3:26 A. M., arriving at Lewiston at 3 P. M. Returning, the Spokane or Lewiston leaves Lewiston daily at 9 A. M., arriving at Riparia same evening.

W. H. HURLBURT, General Passenger Agent.

V. A. SCHILLING, City Ticket Agent. Telephone Main 712. 80 Third street, cor. Oak.

New Steamship Line to the Orient

CHINA AND JAPAN, FROM PORTLAND.

In connection with THE OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO. Schedule, 1900 (subject to change):

Steamer.	Due to Leave Portland.
"MOUNTSHIRE"	June 24
"BRAEMAR"	July 10
"ARGYLL"	Aug. 5

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

POSSIBLY YOU ARE NOT AWARE OF THE FAST TIME —AND— SUPERB SERVICE Now offered by the

UNION PACIFIC — THE OVERLAND ROUTE — WORLD'S PICTORIAL LINE.

WE HAVE DAILY FAST TRAINS TO THE EAST

If you cannot take the morning train, travel via the evening train. Both are finely equipped.

"Our Specialties"
Fast Time Through Service

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPERS.
PULLMAN TOURIST SLEEPERS.
PULLMAN DINERS.
LIBRARY (CAFE) CAR AND FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.

Hours in Time Saved to Omaha, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, New York, Boston, And Other Eastern Points.

Tickets good via Salt Lake City and Denver.

It is to your interest to use THE OVERLAND ROUTE. Tickets and sleeping-car berths can be secured from

GEO. LANG, City Pass. and Ticket Agent.
J. H. LOTHROP, General Agent, 135 Third St., Portland, Or.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

AN IDEAL HOLIDAY TRIP

Have you thought of the Steamer Trip across the "GREAT LAKES"? It combines the attractive features and benefits of an ocean trip without the attendant discomforts.

Furthermore, it is less expensive than traveling by rail.

The "Imperial Limited," with first-class sleepers from Vancouver, and Tourist Sleepers from Seattle every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, connects with one of the MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS of the C. P. Ry. at Fort William.

If you are going East we would be glad to give you some facts and information regarding this trip.

H. H. ABBOTT, Agent, 142 Third st., Portland.
E. J. COYLE, A. G. P. A., Vancouver, B. C.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.
FOR ALASKA.

THE COMPANY'S elegant steamers Queen, Cottage City, City of Topeka and Al-Ki leave TACOMA 11 A. M., SEATTLE 9 P. M., July 1, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, 31; Aug. 3, 8, 13, 15, 18, 23, 28; Sept. 2, and every fifth day thereafter. For further information obtain company's folder.

The company reserves the right to change steamers, sailing dates and hours of sailing, without previous notice.

AGENTS—N. POSTON, 249 Washington st., Portland, Or.; F. W. CARLETON, N. P. R. R. Dock, Tacoma; H. H. LLOYD, Puget Sound Supt.; C. W. MILLER, Asst. Puget Sound Supt., Ocean Dock, Seattle.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen. Agts., S. F.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

The Favorite Trans-Pacific Passenger Steamer

"TACOMA"

Will Sail From Tacoma on or About JULY 20th, for

CAPE NOME

Rates—First class, $75; intermediate, $50; steerage, $25.

For passenger and freight reservations apply to DODWELL & COMPANY, Ltd., Telephone Main 90. 252 Oak st.

WHITE COLLAR LINE

BAILEY GATZERT (Alder-street Dock)

Leaves Portland daily every morning at 7 o'clock, except Sunday. Returning, leaves Astoria every night at 7 o'clock, except Sunday. Oregon phone Main 351. Columbia phone 351.

MANHOOD RESTORED "CUPIDENE"

This great Vegetable Vitalizer, the prescription of a famous French physician, will quickly cure you of all nervous or diseases of the generative organs, such as Lost Manhood, Insomnia, Pains in the Back, Seminal Emissions, Nervous Debility, Pimples Unfitness to Marry, Exhausting Drains, Varicocele and Constipation. Wastes all losses by day or night. Prevents quickness of discharge, which if not checked leads to spermatorrhoea and all the horrors of impotency. CUPIDENE cleanses the liver, the kidneys and the urinary organs of all impurities. CUPIDENE strengthens and restores small weak organs.

The reason sufferers are not cured by Doctors is because 90 per cent are troubled with Prostatitis. CUPIDENE the only known remedy to cure without an operation. 3000 testimonials. A written guarantee given and money returned if 6 boxes does not effect a permanent cure. $1.00 a box, 6 for $5.00, by mail. Send for FREE circular and testimonials.

Address DAVOL MEDICINE CO., P. O. Box 2078, San Francisco, Cal.

For sale by Aldrich Pharmacy, Sixth and Washington streets, Portland, Or.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

EAST VIA SOUTH

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY — SUNSET, OGDEN & SHASTA ROUTES

Leave	Depot Fifth and I Streets	Arrive
	OVERLAND EXPRESS TRAINS for Salem, Roseburg, Ashland, Sacramento, Ogden, San Francisco, Mojave, Los Angeles, El Paso, New Orleans and the East	
*8:30 P. M.		*7:45 A.M.
*8:30 A. M.		*6:30 P. M.
	At Woodburn (daily except Sunday), morning train connects with train for Mt. Angel, Silverton, Browsville, Springfield and Natron, and evening train for Mt. Angel and Silverton.	
*4:00 P. M.	Albany passenger	*10:10A.M.
17:30 A. M.	Corvallis passenger	15:50 P. M.
14:50 P. M.	Sheridan passenger	12:25 A. M.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

Rebate tickets on sale between Portland, Sacramento and San Francisco. Net rates $17 first class and $11 second class, including sleeper.

Rates and tickets to Eastern points and Europe. Also JAPAN, CHINA, HONOLULU and AUSTRALIA. Can be obtained from J. B. KIRKLAND, Ticket Agent, 140 Third st.

YAMHILL DIVISION.

Passenger Depot, foot of Jefferson Street.

Leave for Oswego daily at 7:20, *9:40 A. M.; 12:30, 1:55, 3:25, 4:40, 6:25, 8:30, 11:50 P. M.; and 9:00 A. M. on Sundays only. Arrive at Portland daily at *8:25, 8:30, *10:50 A. M.