referred to in the paragraph first above GROWTH OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES quoted. 2. In The Oregonian of August 15, under (Copyright, 1900, by Seymour Eaton.)

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

COMPARATIVE STUDIES

OF TWO CENTURIES

X.

In the early days of the world the wants of men were few and simple, and every one satisfied his wants largely by bis over efforts. Such a life was inde-pendent hut wasteful. When man began to limit his labor to fewer things and to make exchanges of surplus products a long step had been taken in human progress. The division of labor brought about by these exchanges gave rise to factories, and another vast economy in the use of human labor was established.

The extent of this economy may be shown more clearly by two or three fiinstrations. One person with a hand loom could weave from 32 to 45 yards dully; with six-power looms his product was increased to 1500 yards dully. One person in a men's boot factory will annually make 1500 pulse of boots and shoes and in a woman's shoe factory 5000 pulse. One man with a cotton gin can do the work of 900 men by hand in getting the seen or year men by many in getting the backots out of the cotton. One man in Dakots any annually produce 500 bushels for seed, the remainder, by hoor equivalent to that of one man for one year, can be made into four and put into barrels. The the provide the produced can be sent to New York by rail by two men during the same period. Moreover, the four thus working would have time left to keep the machinery of the farm, the mill and the radius in repair. Three more in a year could bake this quantity into breed, and, as the annual ration for a person is a barrel of flour, the farm hand, the miller, the two optriers and the thre balants could supply 1607 persons with bread.

One of the consequences of thus organ-lsing labor for manufacturing purposes is to deprive many, for numble at least of employment. Another is that the man acturer, without lessening the reward id to the inhorer thus employed, is alic sell his products at greatly reduced to sen the products at greatly reduced prices. And then, too, the consumer is able to buy more. If, for example, a yard of cloth can be bought for 25 yer cent less in consequence of the use of labor-maving machinery, the computer has 25 per cent more to see in other ways for for larger quantifies of the things he bought before. A larger quantity, there-fore, is needed to satisfy the larger de-mand, and the labor set free in the be-ginning is recalled to satisfy the new de-Berts. This is no imaginary conseque mand. This is no imaginary consequence: if was seen long ray. The lower prices result in releasing a portion of the con-sumer's earnings, which, in turn, is spent for a larger quantity of the same or oth-er things, and to produce these more la-borers are needed. When, therefore, the full cycle of changes caused by using ma-chinery has been completed the laborers and free in the beginning are at work set free in the beginning are at work, prices have been lessenced, the power of consumers has because greater, and they can suffify more of their wants than they could before. Of course, this movement between the discharge and re-employment. of labor is not regular; sometimes it comes quickly, sometimes it is long de-layed and great suffering ensues, and in come cases it never comes. Another consequence of the readern sys-

tem of manufacturing is the creation of large factories. In the olden time a factory was unknown except the trading factory of ancient story. The spinning while was in every house. What a con-trast between that day and curs! Now trust between full day generally owned huge plants have risen, generally owned by compatiles, for manufacturing iron, trailie and everything except the choice works of thought and art. Even the field of literature has been invended in muny directions, and hooks written to order and print d on power and with mo-chinery made to order form a farme per-turn of the literary wares of the day. The drawing together of thousands under a single roof has given rise to an other consequence of which no one



put into operations before a new method of spinning worsted was invented. It was a very important invention, and if the company continued to use their machin-ery they could not manufacture as fine goods nor at so low a cost as could a new mill with the improved machinery. The directors did not wait long. They threw out nearly \$1,000,000 worth of ma-chinery and put in the new, and the olu mills which had not the courage to do this and continued to make inferior goods and at a higher price lost far more in the and at a negative price one and a risk of this nature; never before was human in-genuity so stretched to improve the methods of manufacture and to diminish the cost of manufacturing in order to gain an advantage over competitors. Machinery to the value of many millions is thrown aside every year to put m other that can be run with greater economy: that which is thrown aside is a waste or loss which cannot be lessened:



rebuilding of manufacturing enterprises. Some are required as a consequence of the growth of the country, far more to with Charles F. Putnam as printer, as his take the place of those that are worn out or antiquated. Not many years ago the production of an iron furnace was but No. 2 bears the date of "Wednesday. out or antiquated. Not many years ago the production of an iron furnace was 50 tons a week; today 300 tons, and rosting between \$200.000 and \$400.000 to June 2L 18:8." Therefore, it is presumed that the first number was issued on Junbuild. The old furnace is a thing of the part, though many in a dismaniled condi-tion may still be seen in the fron dis-tricts, reminders of a day that is forever in any way whatever to The Oregon Pineer as a newspaper, or to Mr. Wiley as the printer thereof, in any of the early publications, so far as known to the writer. However, he would be glad to cone

Note-This study by Dr. Albert S. Bolles, of Haverford College, will be conlearn that he is mistaken, provided docu-mentary proof can be shown, as that lies at the foundation of every statement he cluded on Friday next.

HISTORICAL ERRORS.

Mr. Himes Clears Up Some Points in Recent Contributions.

PORTLAND, Aug. 20 .- (To the Editor PORTLAND, ABS. 30.—(TO THE Editor) —Three articles have appear d recently in The Origonian relating to historic events in early days which are somewhat at va-fiance with the facts, at a little spac-is requested for the purpose of correcting them

1. On August 6, under date of Prine ville. August 3. It is stated that "ring the death of Celenel John B.dw-II, in Cal ifornia, a few months ago, Colonel Nya (of Princyllic) is the sole survivor of the 101 Princyales is the sole survivor of the first expedition that ever cross d t e American plains." Further along in the article it is stated that the expedition left "Independence, Mo., in 18.1," and wiss composed of 43 persons. If the writer meant to say that that was the first over-land expedition to California, he may be right; but not so as regards Oregon. The Lewis and Clark party came to Oregon in the state of the sole of the right; but not so as regards Oregon. The Lewis and Clark party came to Oregon in the sole of Lewis and Clark party came to Oregon h 1974-6, part of the Astoria part rection of Wilson P. Hunt, in ISI: Cap-tain Nathaniel J. Wyeth's expeditions in 182 and 184. Rev. Jason Lee and co-laborers came with Capita'n Wyeth the inter year. In 18.6, Dr. Whitman and Rev. H. H. Spalding, with their wives, arrived in Oregon by the overland route In 1538, Rev. Mersrs, Eeils and Waiter and their wives came over the same trail. In 1839 and 1540 a number of independent missionaries came over and, among them the late Rev. J. S. Griffin, Rev. Harvey Clark and others. If it is objected that all above referred to were not imm grants in the true sense, then I beg to nam "Peoria party" of 19 persons which left Illinois in the Spring of 1879, Amos Co'k, R. L. Kilbourne, Francis Fletcher, Joseph

date of Hillsboro, August 15, in speaking of Richard Everett Wiley as a printer who came in 1865, it is said that "before arriving in Oregon he set up the plant of the Oregon Pioneer, purchased by J. S. Griffin, this being the first newspaper plant by the territory." plant brought to the territory."

plant brought to the territory." I am curious to know where the author of the article in question obtained his in-formation. However, the facts are these: The first paper in Oregon was called The Oregon Spectator, semi-monthly, and it was issued at Oregon City, on February 5, 1846. It contained four pages, with four columns to the page. The printer was John Fleming. The material was sent out from New York by Governor George Ab-ernethy, in 1845. The next paper was The Oregon Free Press, weekly, four pages, two columns to page, 12x16 inches in size edited by George L. Curry, and lasted less than one year. This was also pub-lished at Oregon City. In the Spring of 1546, the mission press of Whitman, Spalding, Walker and Eells, having come the possession of Rev. J. S. G through his relationship with Mr. S inte G:18 Mr. Spa d ing, was removed from The Dal'es, where th must be incurred or a still heavier loss will result. This accounts in part for the constant eight, I believe, of semi-monthly publicait must be incurred or a still heavier loss

FORECAST OF THINGS TO BE AT-TEMPTED IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Letter Written by One of the Senn tors Elected by the Upturn

Lost June.

CITY CHARTER CHANGES

PORTLAND, Or., Aug. 30 - (To the Editor.)-Whether we need a new charter or tor.)-Whether we need a new charter or not is easily determined by an analysis of the one under which we are now operating. To say that it is either all good or all bad is to speak without knowl-edge or reflection. Were our charter all good and all sufficient we should be a happy and contented people, and if it were all bad we should be worse off even that we are now. That we have both good and bad features in it is to be ex-pected, but that we should have very much in it that is bad is not creditable to us as a community or to our delega-tion in the Legislature which conceived and enacted it. That there is much in tion in the Legislature which conceived and enacted it. That there is much in it to be condemned will be shown in this communication, and it is the hope of the writer that all the ills mentioned, and others that may develop later on.

may be remedied at the coming session of

may be remedied at the coming session of the Legislature. The charter incorporates and estab-lishes the Hmits of the city, and then places its power and authority in a Mayor, Common Council, Boards of Police and Fire Commissioners, a Board of Pub-lic Works and a Water Committee. Or-dinarily a Mayor is supposed to be the dinarily a Mayor is supposed to be the chief executive of the city and to have control of all subordinate executive offi-cers. Experience teaches us that May-ors and political bosses often disagree, and that having been the case in nu-merous instances here in Particed in the merous instances here in Portland in the past, the managers of our local political machine have caused the Legislature to limit our Mayor's nower from the second limit our Mayor's power from time to time until at present he is but little more than a figurehead. He can preside at meetings of the Common Council and veto its ordinances if he chooses; he can call the heads of the various departments together for consultation in the people's interest and they can ignore as they have heretofore; he can appoint an officer to examine their accounts and they can prevent its being done; he can appoint a plumbing inspector, health officer, har-bor-master and superintendent of the streat-cleaning department, the latter to hold during the Mayor's pleasure, the others during their own pleasure-there be-ing no provision for their removal or for the expiration of their terms of office. (According to the terms of the charter we have duplicate and triplicate officers in some of these offices at present.) He can hereafter appoint one member of both the Police and Fire Commissioners

A sistant Secretary Or gon Historical Foonce every two years and yearly one member of the Board of Public Works, but having once appointed them he has no power over their actions, or to remove them, however necessary or desir

able he may deem it to be. He can sign warrants for payment of all claims against the city, except as hereafter noted in connection with the Water Committee; he can accept only a part of the bonds running to the city; he can r-move the Municipal Judge from office on recom-mendation of the Police Commissioners who never make the recommendation even when it is highly necessary, and appoint his successor; he can draw his own salary, and that is about all, and for such cervices he is paid \$3000 per annum. The charter provides that "he must denote his contraction of the second state." must devote his entire time and atten tion during business hours to the duries of the office." This was inserted for buncombe to cover the graft of a \$600 salary which was then voted for a fa-vorite but afterwards reduced to 3000 to take effect when the present Mayor was elected. He has absolutely nothing to do with the Police and Fire Commissioners and Board of Public Works other than above stated, and with the Water and Port Commissioners he has no more to do than if they were in some other country. It is doubtful if in any other city on earth the Mayor has not control of the police as he ought. But how is it in Portland? Read from the charter: The Police Department of the City of Port

Second Brigadier third; time, 1:3. Partridge akes, six iu longs-Demurrer won, Longshoreman second, Gien Nellie third; time, 1:14. The Reapers' stakes, mile and three-sixteenths-David Garrick won, Toddy second, Advance Guard third; time C:00 2-5. Seven furiongs, selling-Maximo Gomez won, Prejudice second, F.aunt third; time 1:27 1-5.

charter, however, although it is performing functions which properly belong to the city. Loud complaints and harsh statements have been made about it, too, but to no effect. The rights of the Common Council have

been encroached upon until it has but amail excuse left for existence. The Board of Public Works supplants it in

Board of Public Works supplants it in "the exclusive management and control of the construction, reconstruction and maintenance of all public and local im-provements," "to provide for lighting the city," "to have management of all pub-lic buildings and grounds," "to have the management and control of the street-cleaning and sprinkling department," "to authorize and regulate the manner of the erection of all telephone, telegraph, elec-tric lights, electric railways, street-cars, railroads, and all motor, ras, street-cars, railroads, and all motor, gas, steam and sewer pipes." "let contracts and have charge of all public works." and "make all purchases of supplies for said city," so there is but little left for the Counan purchases of support for the Coun-ao there is but little left for the Coun-cil to do except pass obnoxious ordi-nances. The president of the board may thank his lucky stars that he was de-feated for such an undesirable office as

ouncilman, when the Mayor can app him as a sort of a "boss" over

him as a sort of a "boss" over both board and Council. Other powers properly belonging to the Mayor and Council have been delegated to these various boards to such an ex-tent that "it is not only startling but alarming when one realizes the real dan-sers arising from the conspiracy on the part of those responsible for the charter by which the people are diverted of the right of self-government. The officers elected by the people are become impo-tant to represent them by reason of these limitations of their powers and that

limitations of their powers, and the usurpation of them by these various boards answerable to no one but political bosses. Mayors and Councils may come and go, but boards, by appointment, go on forever. One of the most baneful features of

this "commission by appointment" mat-ter is that the power which chooses the the is that the power which chooses the members naturally looks among its kind for them, and thus there is a community of interest in all matters coming before them which is not always to the benefit of those whom they are presumed to serve. It is not good business policy to

hire onc's employees all out of one family. The object of the conspiracy which thus divests the people of their political rights is to build up a self-perpetuating Inclusion is to cultat up a self-perpetuating political machine strong enough to ma-nipulate and control all patronage and legislation in the city, county and state, and to dictate all Federal patronage in the state as well. Do we want such a machine in our midst? Are we great enough in population and wealth to af-ford such a political extravances enough in population and weath to de-ford such a political extravagance as this? Hardly yet. With delinquent tax lists, blanket license ordinances and oth-er objectionable matters being published abroad, Portland is obtaining an unenviable reputation which it ought not to have. How can we best redeem the city from the ills which best it? We can at least change the medicine and give it a change to recover. We can have a char-ter which will avoid all the objectionable features above set forth. We can have a charter which will abolish useless offices and reduce exorbitant salaries; remove political barnacles and tax-eaters and make taxes payable in installments, by those desiring it. Now that we will soon have the direct primary law, all elections ought to come at one time and place and save expense and annowance. Each voter should be made to pay a poll-tax at the time he registers, and those not entitled to vote should pay double the amount. Non-taxpayers hould be obliged to pay all court costs In advance when they apply to it for ald. Adopt the cumulative sentence plan and make prisoners work on the rock plie. The police department should be completely reconstructed, the civil ser-vice feature abolished, special police sys-tem be wiped out, and the City Jail and lice department moved to the top story of the City Hall, where it ought to be Sell the old jail property for more than mough to make the change. The beats of the pollee patrolman should be changed at least once a month so that no one officer could potrol the same heat more than once a year. The Mu-nicipal Judge and Justices offices in the city should be consolidated and clerk em-ployed only when the Judge has too

work himself; the poundmaster's office should be abolished and his dulles trans-forred to the superintendent of streets, the patrolman being obliged to kill all unlicensed dogs on their beats; the license collector's office should be abol-ished and patrolimen made to see that all "leanse ordinances are enforced. They can find all Chinese and white gamblers under the new "triple allance" arrange-ment; they surely should be able to find all decent people needing licenses. (Some

No More Dread of the Dental Chair OREGONIAN TEETH EXTRACTED AND FILLED AN-SOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN, a scientific method applied to the

sleep-producing agents or co-These are the only denta These are the only dental parlors in Port-iand having PATENTED APPLIANCES and ingredients to extract, fill and apply gold crowns and porcelains crowns undetectable from natural toeth, and warranted for 10 years. WiTHOUT THE LEAST PAIN. Full set of teeth, \$5, a perfect fit guaranteed or no pay. Gold crowns, \$5, Gold fillings, \$1. Su-ver fillings, Soc. All work done by GRADU-ATE DENTISTS of from 12 to 20 years' ex-predicate. Give us a call, and you will find us to do exactly as we advertise. We will fail you in advance exactly what your work will come by a FREE EXAMINATION. are the

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nominated for Vice-President on the So-challst-Labor ticket some time ago, was discharged at the Central Police Court' today at the trial on the charge of dis-orderly conduct. Hayes was arrested August II while addressing an open-air meeting here. Judge Kennedy declared that the questions involved concerned the personal liberties of a man, and the tight of free speech. He added that in this case the noice had inframed unon these nominated for Vice-President on the Sopolice had infringed upon these case the rights and overstepped their authority.

OPPOSED TO POLYGAMY. Attitude of the Missourl Mormon

Church.

RANSAS CIY, Mo., Aug. 30.-In an ad-dress today to members of the reorgan-ized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, Joseph Smith, president of the church and son of Joseph Smith, its founder, defined the church's attitude toward polygamy. The occasion was the meeting of the Saints at their annual reunion at Washington Park. Jo Smith stated in the most emphatic w that the Latter-Day Saints do not Josep lieve in polygamy; that they never had believed in it; that their founder, Joseph Smith, had so stated again and again in unmistakable words. "In the doctrine and covenants of Jo-

seph Smith, published first in 1855 and published again and again after that, plural marriage is forbidden," said Presi-dent Smith "The anomatic are again. dent Smith. "The covenants are unmis-takable. No one of us at that time ever "The covenants are unmithought of plural marriage until Joseph Smith, founder of the church, died. Then, a few years later, that branch of the church, which had gone to Utah pro-claimed its belief through revelation in a plural marriage. The doctrine and cov-enants were published in Utah with that section eliminated which forbade plural marriages. The section forbidding plural marriages was contained in every edition marriages was contained in every edition until the Utab clurch published its own edition. We Latter-Day Saints are heart and soul opposed to plural marriage. We believe that bigamy forms no part of the teachings of our church. My father has been dead 56 years. I have consist-ently followed my father's teachings. I am here the representative of the reormnized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. I am also here as the son of my father. I am trying to follow out the doctrines of my church and to rescue my father's name from obloguy. My father was not a lawbreaker; neither was he i olygamist. It is for me to say this, that he American people may not injure the hurch and do my father a wrong."



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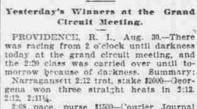
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E. C. Stark, Manager. TALVANI, W. H., Engineer and Draughts-GAVIN, A., President Oregon Camera Chib.



won third and fourth heats in 2.06, 21074. Harry O. won the second heat in 2.081, Bonnie Direct won the first heat in 2.0834. 2:04 pace, purse \$150-Frank Bogash won two straight heats in 2:044, 2:03%. Woodlake 2:2) trot, purse \$2000 (unfin-ished)-Lady Geraldine won second and third heats: time, 2:111, 2:12. Joe Watts won the fourth heat in 2:14%. Maggie Anderson won the first heat in 2:12%.

RUNNING RACES.

Five and a half furlongs, selling-Sand Piper won, Basuto second, Tallcose third; time, 1:07 3-5.

One mile-Kamara won, Gen Mart Gary second Brigader third; time, 1:3, Partridge * akss, six iu longs-Demurrer won, Longshoreman second, Gien Nellie third; time, 1:14, The Reapers' stakes, mile and three-

statements

clety.

Races at Sheepshead Bay.

Sheenshend Bay:

One mile-Kamara won, Gen Mart Gary

Holman, Robert Shortess and Sidne Smith being of the number who settled in

1:27 1-5.

2:08 pace, purse \$1509-Courier Journal

1845. There is no alluston or reference

has made in this article in attempting to

correct what are bell-ved to be erroneous

HARNESS RACES.

GEORGE H. HIMES.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 .- Summarles at

Iron Foundry 100 Years Ago.

dreamed in the primitive days of facortes-labor organizations. They are the agtitimate offspring of large factories, Before they rose a trades union was un known: when the manufacturer drew up der the same roof a large number of men, what was more natural than that they should come to know each other and compare ways and modes of living and in due time form a society for their mutual advantage? This was the origin of these associations. Are these great manufacturing enter-

prises schools of knowledge? Like nearty everything else in this world, good and evil comes from them. Much is learned that is both helpful and harmful. It could not be otherwise. It is often said that the work of those employed is more dreaty because it is limited to a single motion or operation. A person tends a single machine or moves a lever or some other exceedingly simple process. The amount of skill that he puts forth in datase that is not set of the set of sion of The Portland Oregonian was run off, having been hauled here by ox team from the Oregon metropolis." This state-ment is wrong in almost every particul r. The first press in Honolulu, sent to that place from Boston in 1819, was only large enough to print a sheet 10x14 inches in size, and was not a Washington press, but doing this is almost nothing, but if his brain is not used up in tending a ma-chine there is more left for other uses. If we look, for instance, into a great watch factory, what would you see? Ma-Copying and Scal Press, No. 14" and the only press ever sent to Oregon from Hon-olulu, and that was in the year 1839. The chines everywhere for making this a plotted mechanism. But the work is so milmaely subdivided that almost every one is doing a very simple thing, making a hole in a pinte cutting wheels and the like. Only a very small number of plicated mechanist size of the first copy of The Oregonian is 24x24. four pages of six columns each. The press upon which this paper was printed is believed to have been a Ramage press-the press that was taken from Portland to Olympia, Wash., by T. F. McElroy, in 1852, upon which The Colum-bian, the first paper north of the Copersons in the entire concern possess



Casting Cannonball 100 Years Ago,

Clark, by placing under the platen a number of evenly planed heavy steel plates. This made it a "mankiliter," in-gleed; and a few years later a Washington much skill-those who design the ma make the sorings, bake eliberry, make the springs, base the enar-mel on the faces and assemble the parts. A person applies for work and within a work she is as skillful as though she had worked for years. New this is one of the good features of subdividing labor to the good features of subdividing labor hand press was substituted therefor. August, 1861, this Ramage press was used in the publication of the Overland Preus at Olympia, and a few years later it was In the manufacture of so many products; persons can more easily learn how to do well their little task. Now few possess the skill to make a watch; those who are able to make a part of a watch in a watch factory except the few things de-perihed above are numberless. If, there-fore, the modern system of manufacturing historic relic and was destroyed by groat fire in Seattle in 1856. In the first issue of The Oregonian, Wednesday, De comber 4, 1850, the following notice ap minimizes the skill of most of those who are employed it employs a vast number pears; using very little skill to get employfirst of March. We have on the way from

New York a new Washington press of There is another consequence perhaps largest size, together with an extensive not stien considered-the great risk of loss, partly from the breaking and wear-ing out of machinery and far more from the invention of better. Thirty years ago a large worsted mill in New England may built and fitted up with the most

hampoer?, Clackamas and Yamhill Countles. 2. In a communication dated Idahe C'ty,

pression of the first paper for the Pa

"Ramage Patent Combined Printing,

e first paper north of the Co-

lumbia River, was printed. This Ramage press was a slow machine. Originally the platen was only half the size of the bed, the latter being about 15x26 inches, hence

It required an impression or "pull" for every page, instead of one "pull" for two pages, as in the case of a Washington press. After a year or more service in Obmeth. Sect. 2010.

Olympia, first on the Columbian, and

later on the Pioneer and Democrat, the

then was enlarged to the size of the bed an Olympia blacksmith named John

blan,

won, Compensation second, MacLeod of Dare third; time, 3:47 3-5, August 6. It is stated that the Bolse News, started September 29, 1863. Baces at Hawthorne. was the only paper at that date betw en Portland and Salt Lake. To sh w that this is an erroneous statement, it is only necessary to state that a paper called the CHICAGO, Aug. 20 .- Summaries at Haw-Four and a half furlengs-The Elk won, Fridolin second, Katherine Ennis third; Chronicle was published at Vancouver, Wash., in 1861: the Mounisincer was in oviatence at The Dailes that year, and the time. 0:55%. Six furlongs-Major Divon won, Miss Statesman was storted at Walla Walla. Wash, in December of that year, Fur-

Mae Day second, Boney Boy third; time, 1:14%. Five and a half furlongs-Tyr won, Bon-nle Lirsak second, Harry Herenden third; thermore, the article says that "Every type and every piece of machinery of the time, 1:0944. old plant has made history, and especially The Superior stakes, mile and an eighth is this true of the press. This was an old-style Washington, numbered in the 1700s and consequently of early make. It

-The Unknown won, Floriar second, Star Chamber third; time, 1:58. Mile and a sixteenth-Hard Knot won,

was the press from which the first im-Brigade second, Found third; time, 1:474. otten Mile, selling-Jim W won. Dagmar sec. Coast, in Honolulu, was taken; and it cas the press on which the first impresond, Hand Press third; time, 1:42.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE. Thirteen-Inning Tie Between Chica-

go and Cincinnati.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30 .- Cincinnati and Chi-cago fought a hard 13-inning battle to a tie today. Attendance 2000. The score: RHE RHE RHE Chicago 3 9 0 Cincinnati 3 10 a Batteries-Callahan and Dexter; Newon and Kahoe. Umpire-Emslie.

Brooklyn Beat Philadelphia.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 20.-After pitching good ball for seven innings, Dunn was pounded for 10 hits and the Brooklyns won out in a canter. Attendance 1700. The score: Philadelphia .. \$ 7 2 Brooklyn 14 18 2 Batteries-Dunn and McFarland; Weyhing and Farrell.

New York Beat Boston.

Umpire-Hurst.

BOSTON, Aug. 30 .- Willis went to pieges in the 10th and allowed four hits, besides making two errors. This gave New York three runs and the game. Van Haltren played a magnificent game in center field. Attendance 1000. The score:

RHE RHE5 12 2 Boston Batteries-Willis, Clarke and Sullivan; Mercer and Grady.

National League Standing.

sold to S. L. Maxwell, who used it in	National League Standing.	
printing the Intelligencer, the first paper in Seattle. Finally, its career as a print- ing machine ended, it being stored as a historic relic and was destroyed by the great fire in Seattle in 1886. In the first issue of The Oregonian, Wednesday, De- cember 4, 1880, the following notice ap- pears: "Our paper will be enlarged about the	Won. Lost. Brooklyn 61 38 Pittsburg 55 46 Philadeiphia 51 51 Bostoi 50 51 Chicnaro 50 51 Chicnaro 56 32 Chicnarti 45 51 St. Lowis 47 52 New York 42 51	

Umpire-Swartwood.

At Cleveland-Cleveland 3, Kansas City 4 At Detroit-Detroit II, Minneapolis 3. At Indianapolis-Indianapolis 3, Milwau-

regulation and severament of the Police De-partment of said citr shall be exclusively bested in said board.-Sec. 63, par. 1. Mile and sixteenth on turf-Montanic

Read again from paragraph 6, same section The Chief of Police of said city shall by vir

tue of his office be a Commissioner, and shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of a member thereaf. Here we find first a repetition of the powers of the board, and second a repe-tition of the endowment of the chief, so that no possible misconstruction could be made of the language by any court which might he called upon to construe its meaning. The chief thus becomes the governing member of the board and the other members become his satellites his critics, and by skillful manipulation he can retain the office for life. Former-by the Mayor could remove any or all of the Commissioners of Chief but that power has been taken from him. The Commissioners are appointed by him at alternate periods of two years for terms of six years each; and thus the endless hain goes on, so that with all the police

powers exclusively vested in them, and no authority over them, they, like all other bodies similarly endowed, would become overbearing and autocratic with the people. The Board of Fire Commis sloners (except as to the chief), and the Board of Public Works, are hedged about by similar provisions. The Water Committee is not of so great consequence from a campaign point of view as the other boards, yet for obvious reasons it is made more independent by a provison much stronger than the others, towit: The power to elect successors to way disqualified from serving. The peo-ple, indirectly through the Mayor, have

a small voice in the appointment of the Police and Fire Commissioners, but as to the Water Committee the people are simply legislated into "innocuous desuc-tude." The committee's powers are absolute and it is not answerable to any power whatever for its doings. It ap-points its own treasurer to hold and disburse the money received from the sale of bonds, but all receipts for water consumption are paid to the City Treasurer. Why this discrimination? The commit-tee was chosen by the power which made the charter (not by the people at all),

from among the best clizens we have, and yet many loud complaints have been made against it, and several attempts have been made to investigate its doings, all of which have been thwarted

ings, all of which have been thwarted in one way or another. One thing is sure, the committee has spent millions of the people's money, and the people have a right to know the particulars whether right or wrong, and they have a right to elect any and all committees and com-missioners which are to serve them. Some people object to any change in this committee because it might be offen-sive to some of its members who are P. C. .616 .545 .500 .495 .492 .475 .470 .424 all honorable men. They can avoid any offense being given by resigning, just as was suggested to one of the Police Commissioners when the charter was be-

ing enacted two years ago. The Port of Portland has the same power of electing its own successors and thus perpetuating itself in power, and it also has the right to levy a tax on the

also has the right to levy a tax on the people and spend the proceeds as it pleases, being unhampered by any au-thority to question its methods or re-sults. It is not provided for by the

people wonder why only part of the specials can find the scarlet women and other shady people and ascess them, and the proceeds not get into the city treasthe

ury. The City Physician and health offices should be combined into one with an as-sistant for plumbing inspector, and the officer should be made cx-officio Count Coroner and Physician. All city and county offices should be combined in an ex-officio manner so far as practicable. The harbor-master should be a detail from the police force. All officets receiving \$1000 or more per annum should be elected by the people, and any officer or employe of the city should be removed from office if guilty of drunkenness. gambling or associating with vile wome Any person not a citizen holding office should be punished by imprisonment in jall for a term. All repairs for improved streets should be paid for out of the general fund. Books of all officers handgeneral fund. Books of all officers hand-ling public funds should be examined once during each term of office by ex-pert. The Common Council should be prohibited from licensing any business not requiring police supervision. The Leg-islature should be prohibited from inter-fering in our local matters, and private and corporate interests should be mode and corporate interests should be to apply to our city authorities for privi leges or exemptions. Politions asking for street improvements should choose their own inspectors. Remission of fines by Municipal Judge should be prohibited. Appointments of relatives of elective off-cers to public positions should be pro-hibited. Contractors not living up to their agreements should be prevented do-

their agreements should be prevented do-ling further business with the city. Above all things else a plan should be found by which all officers of both high and low degree can be forced to per-form their duties. Perhaps another board elected by the people whose sole and only function should be to hear and determine all complaints in this line with power to discipline or discharge the offender to discipline or discharge the off might be advisable. Perhaps some better plan may be suggested. These are a few of the things neg-

lected or ignored by our present charter, and when one understands the situation well, he cannot wonder that a move-ment was inaugurated among the people last May which had neither head, body for tail, but which did have the well nor tail, but which did have the well-fare of the city enough at heart to grow to a strength sufficient to gain a "par-tial victory" of 16 to 1 on the Legislative ticket against such a conspiracy. Is it to be wondered at that the people arose in their own defense and consigned un-worthy nervants to oblivion? Will the Legislative delegation which they have chosen perform its durit to them in a

chosen perform its duty to them in a full and fearless manner? It is doubtful if there is one of them who will full to come up to the expectation of the clean-est constituency that ever sent men to the Legislature from this county.

Our county and state matters are in but little if any better condition than our city's, and they will receive vigorous attention, too. Many of the delegates from other counties welcome the promise

Yes, we need a new charter for our city, our county, our state.

Pea

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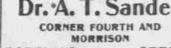


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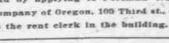
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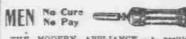
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