

LABOR DAY IN EAST

Celebrated by Speeches, Parades and Picnics.

CHICAGO HAD TWO CANDIDATES

Roosevelt and Bryan Were the Orators There—A Quiet Day in New York.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—Organized labor in Chicago today passed in review before Colonel Bryan and Colonel Roosevelt. Hour after hour the labor union paraded down Michigan street, past the Auditorium Hotel, on the loggia of which stood the Democratic nominees for President and the Republican Vice-presidential candidate, together with Charles E. Towne, Senator William E. Mason and a dozen other political leaders. Both Bryan and Roosevelt were heartily greeted by the men as they marched past the hotel.

When the last man of the long line of marchers had swung round Michigan avenue into Jackson boulevard, Colonel Bryan and Colonel Roosevelt went inside the hotel, where, soon after, they sat down to a luncheon given by labor representatives. It was a "flag of truce" luncheon for the trades union men had decided that in the celebration of Labor Day there was to be no politics.

While the parade was moving a host of people, mostly of the laboring class, gathered in Electric Park, where the speeches of the day were delivered. The programs of speeches was as follows: 2 P. M. to 3 P. M., Governor Roosevelt, Charles A. Towne, Samuel Aleschuer, Democratic candidate for Governor of Illinois; Richard Yates, the Republican gubernatorial nominee; William E. Mason, Mayor Rose, of Milwaukee; Mayor Harmon, of Chicago; R. M. Patterson and F. J. O'Donnell, to speak in the order named.

By a trite little joke, sprung with cool but effective declamation, Bryan today arrested a stampede of frantic men and women in the speaker's stand at Electric Park, preventing a panic.

In New York and Jersey City. NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—In view of the fact that there was no general parade of labor in this city, and that many downtown business houses were closed, the city was quiet today. Most of the trade organizations left the city by early trains and boats for the small state creeks and began to waver. A section of the town floor gave way, women shrieked in terror and men tried to jump over the railing of the small state creeks and began to waver.

In Washington. WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Labor day was observed here for the sixth time today, the legal character of the holiday having been established by Congress in 1894. All Government offices were closed, but there were no street parades or public demonstrations, the various local organizations celebrating the day by speech-making and athletic games.

In Kansas City. KANSAS CITY, Sept. 3.—Labor day here was a field day for politicians. Joseph E. Flory, Republican candidate for Governor, and M. C. Dockery, Democratic candidate for the same office, spoke to a large gathering of labor union men and their families at a Labor day picnic in one of the parks.

In Cleveland. CLEVELAND, Sept. 3.—Notwithstanding a steady downpour of rain, there were probably 8000 men in the Labor day parade. In the conclusion of the parade thousands of workers gathered at the city hall, where President Compton, of the American Federation of Labor, delivered an address.

In Atlanta. ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 3.—The largest celebration of Labor day ever held in the South took place here today. Five thousand men were in line. Civic and military organizations were in the parade with labor unions.

In Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, Sept. 3.—Labor day was celebrated here by a parade of workmen, estimated to number 10,000. It was the best-appointed procession ever seen here on Labor day.

In St. Louis. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 3.—Labor day was celebrated here by a Labor parade, where in more than 25,000 men of all trades participated.

Decidedly Provincial. Washington Post. "Until the other day, I was traveling through the State of Maryland, I thought all the tales told on the raw countrymen were manufactured by the funny writers, but I now understand that the possibilities, said R. R. Reid, of Portland, Or., at the Raleigh last night.

"It seems that an excursion to Baltimore was going out of one of the small towns. It was a pretty ordinary looking assemblage that boarded the train, and among the number was an old gentleman, probably 70 years of age. He blanketed himself down on the seat opposite to me and almost ruined my hat, which I had laid carelessly there. After a while the conductor came around and asked for tickets. He had seen mine, but stopped opposite the old gentleman, waiting patiently for some time, but my vis-a-vis gave no evidence of understanding. Finally the conductor said quietly: "Tickets."

"Yes, I got one," said the ancient Virginian. "What for?" was the response. "I ain't going to give up no ticket till I gets back to my home in Baltimore, and come back again, and like as not some other fellow will be holding your job by that time."

ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH

HIS TALK TO THE WORKINGMEN OF CHICAGO.

BEFORE ABRAHAM.

History Carried Back Thousands of Years by Nippur Discoveries.

Among the awards in the department of archeology at the Paris exposition may have been noted one to the University of Pennsylvania for a set of wing frames, 23 pictures, employed to illustrate the result of the university's expedition at Nippur in Babylonia under the direction of Professor Hilprecht. Some facts about these discoveries, set forth in the Philadelphia Times, are therefore, of special interest at this time.

Biblical scholars and archeologists all the world over are deeply interested in the report that many inscriptions of the utmost historical importance have been found by Professor Hilprecht among the tablets in the library of the great temple of Bel at Nippur. Eleven years ago Professor Hilprecht pointed out the probable site of the temple library in the sands of Mesopotamia, and his theory was established. Probably 25,000 tablets have been recovered, imperishable records of old Babylonia in great variety.

Now the work of arranging and deciphering these will begin. History will be carried back thousands of years before Abraham. It has already been shown that the grand old patriarch almost a modern man as compared with the antiquity of Nippur, the great religious center of Babylonia. And all the details of this history are set forth in a periodical and distant past which almost staggers imagination will soon be laid bare.

Nippur is the Calneh of Genesis. For thousands of years it was only a name. Now we know it as a great city with mammoth buildings, including a wonderful temple of Bel, which has lain buried in the sands of Mesopotamia for thousands of years. The messages and inscriptions which had already been unearthed before the latest "find" date back 5000 years before Christ, or as long before our time. Records brought to light have told about a civilization which was already highly developed, a thousand years before the time of the creation of the world in Bishop Ussher's biblical chronology.

A vast Babylonian Empire was ruled over by kings like Sargon, whose names are found in the writings in cuneiform tablets and vases demonstrate that the civilization of Nippur was no less advanced than that of the Greeks 4000 years later. The affairs of life were carried on in much the same manner as today; that men bought and sold and lived and labored in a manner very different from what prevails today, and that they were actuated by the same passions and interests as we are today.

These unparalleled discoveries have resulted from the expeditions equipped by the University of Pennsylvania. The work was begun in 1888, and in the intervening 12 years has been pushed steadily forward. The leadership has been in the hands of Rev. John P. Peters, and since then under Professor H. V. Hilprecht and J. H. Hayes.

Not a Precedent. Mexican and Philippine Cases Not Identical. BOISE, Idaho, Sept. 2.—(To the Editor.)—I see that our friends of the "New Democracy" can always be counted upon to favor handing down the American flag, regardless of the conditions which attend it. Our occupation of Mexico and our retreat therefrom afford them a precedent, but the conditions which caused it to be lowered are not the same as those known or carefully suppressed. Our particular Filipino friend, Mr. T. V. B. Embree, is mistaken in his assertion that the flag was lowered "from the City of Mexico at the close of the Mexican War." The flag was raised over the City of Mexico on or about September 14, 1847, and was lowered after exchange of the ratifications of the treaty June 1, 1848, about 10 months later. It was lowered only in conformity with the provisions of that treaty.

ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH

HIS TALK TO THE WORKINGMEN OF CHICAGO.

Stupendous Importance of the Labor Problem—The Good and Evil of Trades Unions.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—The Labor day speech of Governor Roosevelt, delivered today, was as follows: By far the greatest problem, the most far-reaching in its stupendous importance, is that problem, or rather, that group of problems which we have grown to speak of as the labor question. The foundation of our whole social structure rests upon the material and moral well-being, the intelligence, the foresight, the sanity, the sense of duty and the whole-sale patriotism of the wageworker. This is doubly the case now for, in addition to each man's individual action, you have learned the great lesson of acting in combination.

It would be impossible to overestimate the far-reaching influence, and, on the whole, the amount of good done through your associations. In addressing you, the one thing that I wish to avoid is any mere glittering generalities, any mere high-sounding phraseology and, above all, any appeal whatsoever made in a demagogic spirit or in a spirit of mere emotionalism. When we come to dealing with our social and industrial ills, remedies, rights and wrongs, a ton of oratory is worth no more than a grain of salt.

Central Oregon Normal School. Professor J. H. Orcutt, qualified by long experience for the presidency of this institution. DR. J. H. ORCUTT, President of the Central Oregon State Normal School, was born near Lake George, N. Y. He came to Iowa when about 12 years old, where he lived until elected to his present office. He began teaching in Clinton County, Iowa, in the fall of 1882, and was principal of the Iowa State Normal School for five years. He has a college degree from the University of Iowa, and is a member of the Iowa State Teachers' Association since 1883, and is strongly indorsed by leading Iowa educators. His preparation and experience fully qualify him for his new responsibility.

It is not worth an ounce of hard-headed, kindly common sense. The fundamental law of healthy political life in this great Republic is that each man shall indeed and not merely in name be treated strictly on his own merits; that each shall do full justice to his fellow and in return expect full justice in return. Each group of men has its special interests; and yet the higher, the broader and deeper interests are those which apply to all men alike; for the spirit of brotherhood in American citizenship, when rightly understood and rightly applied, is more important than ought else. Let us scrupulously regard the special interest of the wageworker, the farmer, the manufacturer and the merchant, giving to each man his due, and also seeing that he never keeps clear before our minds the great fact that, where the deepest chords are touched, the interests of all are alike and must be guarded alike.

We must beware of an attempt to make the rule of the majority into an action. Most emphatically each of us needs to stand up for his own rights. All men and all groups of men are bound to retain the same respect for the rights of others. Each group of men may or may not harm them, is sure in the long run to do infinitely greater harm to the man himself.

Almost Out of Your Head. With headache. Cured with Wright's Peppermint Cure. Sleslaw fishermen are well satisfied with the salmon run so far this season.

It is not possible to lay down a hard and fast rule, save the one that where the state shall and where the individual shall be left unhampered and unhelped. We have exactly the same right to insist on this, in the factory and work in factories and tenement houses that we have to regulate fire escapes in our houses. In certain communities the existence of a thoroughly efficient department of factory inspection is just as essential as the estimate of a fire department. How far we shall go in regulating the hours of labor or the liabilities of employers is to be checked and expedient, and each case must be determined on its own merits, exactly as it is a matter of expediency to determine what shall be the terms of the community shall itself own and what ones shall leave to private or corporate ownership, securing to itself merely the right to regulate. Sometimes one course is expedient, sometimes another.

BRYAN TO THE WORKERS

HIS LABOR DAY SPEECH IN CHICAGO YESTERDAY.

The Nominee Gives His Reasons Why the Workingmen Should Vote the Democratic Ticket.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Mr. Bryan, who followed Governor Roosevelt at the Labor day meeting, in discussing the question of how the "wage-earner could secure that share of earth's bounties and the Government's protection he desired, said: The associations formed by workmen have been productive of much good. The labor organization as we now find it is the product of the conditions. The individual found himself at a disadvantage when dealing with the corporate employer and the organization not only enables a specialist in each department upon terms more necessarily equal, but compels him to study to understand the conditions which surround him.

The labor organization has been foremost in advocating the reforms which have already been secured. Several years ago the secret ballot was demanded by the wage-earners for their protection. That ballot has been ordered and through its operations those who toll for individuals or corporations are able to protect their political rights and to use the ballot according to their own judgments. This is a long step in advance. The labor organization has done much to lessen the effect of the strike, and has also contributed toward the shortening of the work of toll and it should not cease its efforts until the eight-hour day is secured.

The labor organization has been a constant and persistent advocate of the doctrine of arbitration. The court of arbitration is one of the certainties of the future, and when it is secured and perfected we shall wonder why its coming was delayed so long.

The blacklist, by means of which the employers combine to deprive the displaced worker of a permanent home, is one of the more recent menaces to the laboring man. The independence of the wage-earner decreases as the difficulty of obtaining employment increases.

The laborer is also interested in limiting foreign and prohibiting Oriental immigration. The political objections to Oriental labor are scarcely less weighty than the economic ones. We cannot afford to bring into this country those who cannot amalgamate with our people.

Mr. R. M. Pratt, Care, S. C., writes: "For twenty years I was sorely afflicted with boils and carbuncles and it was only through the use of your Baneiful Boils that I was cured. I can now describe my suffering, part of the time being unable to work or sleep. Several doctors treated me, and I tried all the so-called labor remedies, but nothing seemed to do me any good. But the summer of 1893 I was persuaded to try S. S. S., and after taking several bottles was entirely cured, and have had no return of the painful pests up to the present time."

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NO MORE DREAD OF THE DENTAL CHAIR. NEW YORK DENTAL PARLORS. Fourth and Morrison Sts., Portland, Or. Be Sure You Are in Our Office—Blissauer-Frank Building Over Sealy, Mason & Co.'s. Teeth extracted and filled absolutely without pain by our latest scientific method. No sleep-producing agents or cocaine. These are the only Dental Parlor in Portland that have the patent appliances and ingredients to extract, fill and apply gold crowns, gold porcelain crowns, unbreakable from natural teeth, and warranted for ten years, without the least particle of pain. Gold crowns and teeth without plates, gold filling and all other dental work done painlessly and scientifically. Gold crowns, \$5.00; full set teeth, \$20.00; bridge work, \$30.00; gold fillings, \$1.00 up; silver fillings, 50c. A Protective Guarantee Given With All Work for 10 Years. FULL SET \$5.00. Any Work That Should Not Prove Satisfactory Will Be Attended to Free of Charge at Our Nearest Office. We are making a specialty of gold crown and bridge work; the most beautiful, painless and durable of all dental work known to the profession. Our name alone will be a guarantee that your work will be of the best. We make a specialty of all dental work, including the extraction of teeth, and the use of the most modern dental machinery. We will tell you exactly what your work will cost by a free examination. Give us a call and you will find we do exactly as we advertise. New York Dental Parlors. MAIN OFFICE: FOURTH AND MORRISON STS., PORTLAND, OR. Branch Office, 214 First Avenue, Seattle, 723 Market St., San Francisco. Hours, 8 to 8; Sundays, 10 to 4. Ladies always in attendance.

collected decreasing as the income increased. This Nation adheres to the doctrine that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed and the people have an easy and ready means of correcting all abuses. The Government need not be supported by a large permanent army, for every citizen will be ready to defend such a Government from attack. The only domestic force for a large standing army is to suppress by force that discontent which should be cured by legislation.

Imperialism involves a departure from principles which were generally accepted in this country within two years ago. To know that all men are created equal needs not the wisdom of a sage or the learning of a scholar. It was declared to be a self-evident truth to those who pledged their lives to the maintenance of the Declaration of Independence, and it is evident still to those who desire a bit of substituted demagogism. The declaration was a serviceable means to the end that was at that time discarded.

What by quote from newspapers as to what may be done hereafter in the presence of what is already accomplished in Porto Rico. The declaration was a serviceable means to the end that was at that time discarded.

Manipulation of Ownership. PORTLAND, Or., Sept. 3.—(To the Editor.)—If the city owned the street railways, the franchises of which have been so readily given away, the results would be better service and less fare. Why should a city give a private company a monopoly of a business, its own growth makes and sustains? Why should the people be so soon as received they will bring in a return on the investment, soon clear themselves, and be a big item of gain to the city, costing the people no more than the same rate of interest they are now paying the companies, to their profit. This would shut out any vehicle tax as a need, and doubly benefit the people in better service and less fare. This is no fancy sketch, but a proved fact wherever tried. Let the people awake to their interests, see it done, and prove themselves worthy of a democracy in this and other ways of public ownership. The values that a people's worth makes should be theirs. Regarding the binnet should be theirs. What a disgrace it is to the city, and what a shame upon the administration of its affairs, that such could come to pass! Called any name, it is but a tax on industry.

A New Eye Medicine—Miss Smart—How are your eyes now, Mr. Lacking? Mr. Lacking—Much better, thank you. I have had them examined by an eminent oculist, and he has said something in to dilute the pupils—Judge.

BANEIFUL BOILS AND CARBUNCLES. These unwelcome visitors usually appear in the spring or summer, when the blood is making an extra effort to free itself from the many impurities that have accumulated during the winter months. Carbuncles, which are more painful and dangerous, come most frequently on the back of the neck, eating great holes in the flesh, exhaust the strength and often prove fatal. Boils are regarded by some people as blessings, and they patiently and unconsciously endure the pain and inconvenience under the mistaken idea that their health is being benefited, that their blood is too thick anyway, and this is not the case. The blood is not too rich or too thick, but is diseased—is full of poison—and unless relieved the entire system will suffer. The boil or carbuncle gives warning of serious internal troubles, which are only waiting for a favorable opportunity to develop. Many an old sore, running ulcer, even cancer, is the result of a neglected boil. Keep the blood pure, and it will keep the skin clear of all the irritating impurities that cause these painful, disgusting diseases. S. S. S. cures boils and carbuncles easily and permanently by reinforcing, purifying and building up the blood and ridding the system of all accumulated waste matter. S. S. S. is made of roots and herbs which act directly on the blood, and all poisons, no matter how deep-seated, are soon overcome and driven out by this powerful purely vegetable medicine. S. S. S. is not a new, untried remedy, but for fifty years has been curing all kinds of blood and skin diseases. It has cured thousands, and will cure you. It is a pleasant, agreeable, and safe medicine. It improves the appetite and digestion, builds up your general health and keeps your blood in order. Our physicians have made blood and skin diseases a life study—write them fully about your case, and any information or advice wanted will be cheerfully given. We make no charge whatever for this service. Send for our book on Blood and Skin Diseases—free. Address, The Swift Sanoif Co., Atlanta, Ga.